

Baedeker's
SOUTHERN FRANCE.

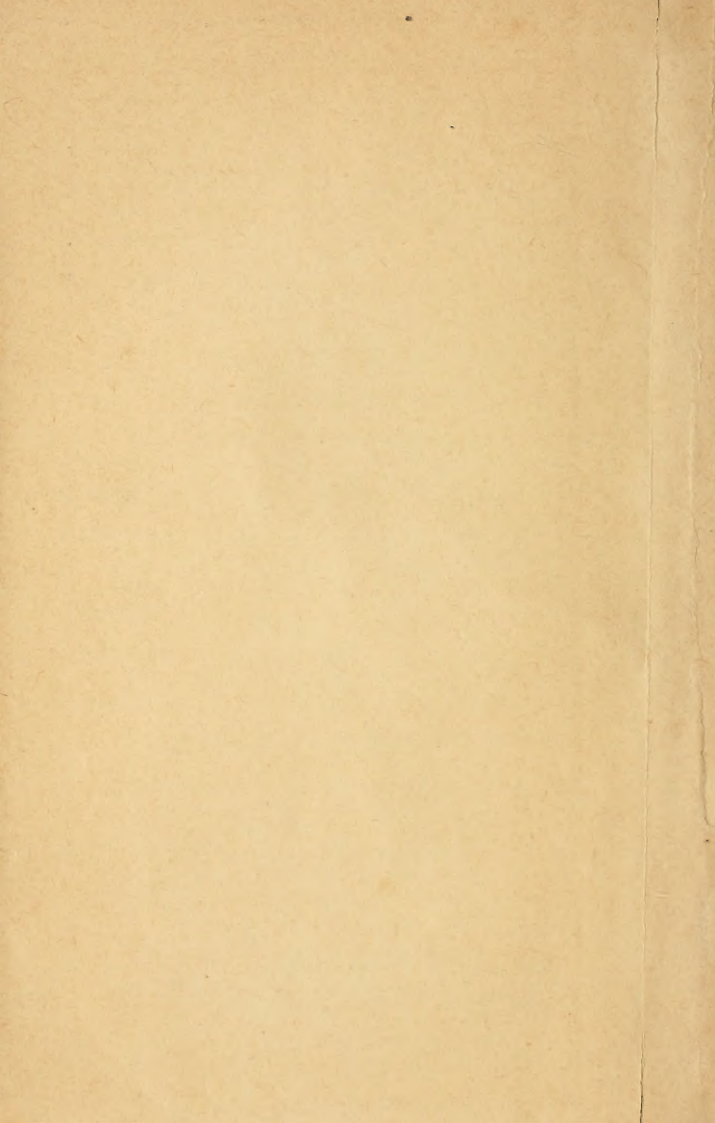
ornia
al
7

BÆDEKER'S GUIDE BOOKS.

- GREAT BRITAIN**, with 15 Maps, 30 Plans, and a Panorama
Second Edition. 1890. 10 marks
- LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS**, with 3 Maps and 15 Plans
Eighth Edition. 1892. 6 marks
- BELGIUM AND HOLLAND**, with 13 Maps and 20 Plans
Tenth Edition. 1891. 6 marks
- THE RHINE FROM ROTTERDAM TO CONSTANCE**, with 3
Maps and 22 Plans. Eleventh Edition. 1889. 6 marks
- NORTHERN GERMANY**, with 35 Maps and 54 Plans
Tenth Edition. 1890. 8 marks
- SOUTHERN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA**, with 15 Maps and
30 Plans. Seventh Edition. 1891. 8 marks
- THE EASTERN ALPS, INCLUDING THE BAVARIAN HIGH
LANDS, TYROL, SALZKAMMERGUT, etc.** With 35 Maps,
12 Plans, and 7 Panoramas. Seventh Edition. 1891. 8 marks
- GREECE**, with 6 Maps, 14 Plans and a Panorama of Athens
1889. 10 marks
- NORTHERN ITALY, INCLUDING LEGHORN, FLORENCE, RA
VENNA**, with 16 Maps and 28 Plans. Ninth Edition. 1892. 8 marks
- CENTRAL ITALY AND ROME**, with 10 Maps, 31 Plans, and
a Panorama of Rome. Tenth Edition. 1890. 6 marks
- SOUTHERN ITALY, SICILY, AND EXCURSIONS TO THE
LIPARI ISLANDS, TUNIS (CARTHAGE), SARDINIA, MALTA, AND
CORFU**, with 26 Maps and 16 Plans. Tenth Edition. 1890. 6 marks
- NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK**, with 26 Maps
15 Plans, and 2 Panoramas. Fifth Edition. 1892. 10 marks
- PARIS AND ITS ENVIRONS, WITH ROUTES FROM LONDON
TO PARIS.** With 11 Maps and 31 Plans. Tenth Edition. 1891. 6 marks
- NORTHERN FRANCE**, with 9 Maps and 25 Plans. 1889
7 marks
- SOUTHERN FRANCE**, with 14 Maps and 19 Plans. 1891
9 marks
- SWITZERLAND, AND THE ADJACENT PARTS OF ITALY
SAVOY, AND THE TYROL**, with 39 Maps, 11 Plans, and 12 Panoramas.
Fourteenth Edition. 1891. 8 marks
- LOWER EGYPT, WITH THE PENINSULA OF SINAI**, with 1
Map, 30 Plans, and 7 Views. Second Edition. 1885. 16 marks
- UPPER EGYPT, WITH NUBIA AS FAR AS THE SECOND CATARACT,
AND THE WESTERN OASES.** With 11 Maps and 26 Plans.
1892. 10 marks
- PALESTINE AND SYRIA**, with 18 Maps, 43 Plans, a Panorama
of Jerusalem, and 10 Views. 1876. 20 marks
- CONVERSATION DICTIONARY** in four languages: English,
French, German, Italian. 3 marks
- THE TRAVELLER'S MANUAL OF CONVERSATION, IN
ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ITALIAN.** 3 marks

57-
291
Littlejohn

THE LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES



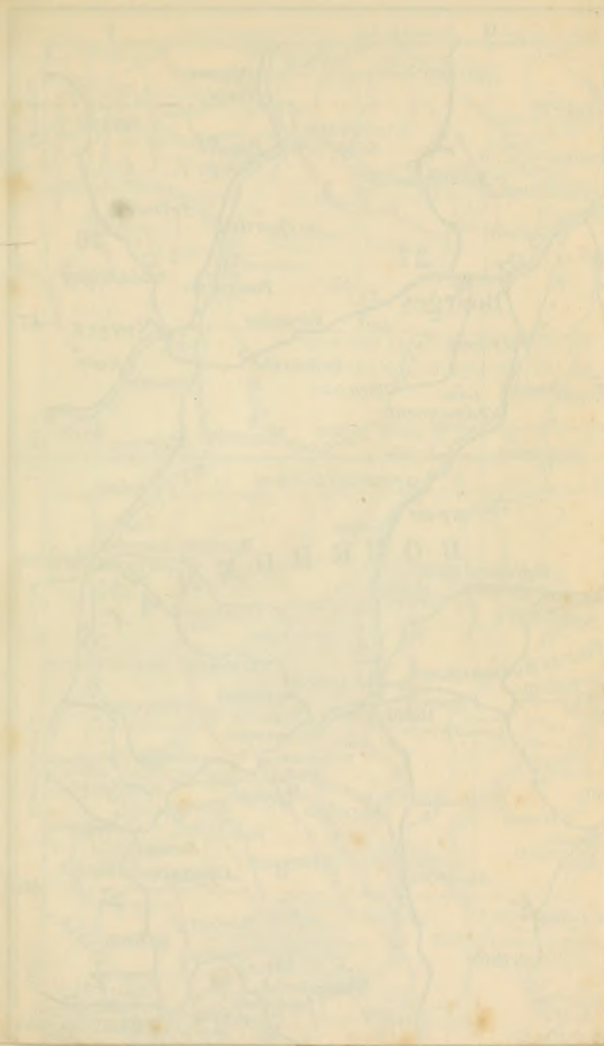
SOUTHERN FRANCE

WHEEL WHITE (Code P 211)

MONEY TABLE (comp. p. xii).

Approximate Equivalents.

French Money.		American Money.		English Money.			German Money.	
Francs.	Centimes.	Dollars.	Cents.	Pounds.	Shillings	Pence.	Marks.	Pfennigs.
—	5	—	1	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	4
—	(= 1 sou)	—	5	—	—	$\frac{21}{2}$	—	20
—	25 (= 25 sous)	—	10	—	—	$\frac{43}{4}$	—	40
—	50 (= 10 ")	—	15	—	—	$\frac{71}{4}$	—	60
—	75 (= 15 ")	—	20	—	—	$\frac{93}{4}$	—	80
1	(= 20 ")	—	40	—	1	$\frac{71}{4}$	1	60
2	—	—	60	—	2	$\frac{43}{4}$	2	40
3	—	—	80	—	3	$\frac{21}{2}$	3	20
4	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—
5	—	1	—	—	4	—	4	—
6	—	1	20	—	5	$\frac{93}{4}$	5	80
7	—	1	40	—	6	$\frac{71}{4}$	6	60
8	—	1	60	—	7	$\frac{43}{4}$	7	40
9	—	1	80	—	8	$\frac{21}{2}$	8	20
10	—	2	—	—	8	—	8	—
11	—	2	20	—	9	$\frac{93}{4}$	9	80
12	—	2	40	—	10	$\frac{71}{4}$	10	60
13	—	2	60	—	11	$\frac{43}{4}$	11	40
14	—	2	80	—	12	$\frac{21}{2}$	12	20
15	—	3	—	—	12	—	12	—
16	—	3	20	—	13	$\frac{93}{4}$	13	80
17	—	3	40	—	14	$\frac{71}{4}$	14	60
18	—	3	60	—	15	$\frac{43}{4}$	15	40
19	—	3	80	—	16	$\frac{21}{2}$	16	20
20	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	5	—	1	—	—	20	—
100	—	20	—	4	—	—	80	—



0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 Kilomètres 1:1,500,000 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Engl. Miles

26. Nièvre, 27. Cher, 28. Loir-et-Cher, 29. Loire-inf., 30. Maine-et-Loire, 31. Indre-et-Loire, 32. Indre, 33. Allier, 34. Puy-de-Dôme, 35. Creuse, 36. Haute-Vienne, 37. Deux-Sèvres, 38. Vienne, 39. Vendée, 40. Charente-inf., 41. Charente, 42. Dordogne, 43. Corrèze, 44. Cantal, 45. Lot, 46. Gironde.

SOUTHERN FRANCE

FROM

THE LOIRE TO THE SPANISH AND ITALIAN FRONTIERS

INCLUDING

CORSICA

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

WITH 14 MAPS AND 19 PLANS

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER
LONDON: DULAU AND CO., 37 SOHO SQUARE, W.

1891

All rights reserved

'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

THE LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES

DC
16
B16
1891

PREFACE.

THE chief object of the Handbook for Southern France, which now appears for the first time and corresponds with the third French editions of the *Midi de la France* and the *Centre de la France*, is to render the traveller as nearly as possible independent of the services of guides, commissionnaires, and inn-keepers, and to enable him to employ his time and his money to the best advantage.

Like the Editor's other Handbooks, it is based on personal acquaintance with the country described, a great part of which has been repeatedly explored with the view of assuring accuracy and freshness of information. For the improvement of this new work the Editor confidently looks forward to a continuance of those valuable corrections and suggestions with which travellers have been in the habit of favouring him, and for which he owes them a deep debt of gratitude.

The contents of the Handbook are divided into FIVE SECTIONS (I. South-Western France to the Pyrenees; II. The Pyrenees; III. South-Eastern France as far as the Rhone, and Auvergne; IV. The French Alps; V. Cévennes, Valley of the Rhone, Provence, and Corsica), each of which may be separately removed from the book by the traveller who desires to minimise the bulk of his luggage. To each section is prefixed a list of the routes it contains, so that each forms an approximately complete volume apart from the general table of contents.

On the MAPS and PLANS the utmost care has been bestowed, and it is hoped that they will often be of material service to the traveller, enabling him at a glance to ascertain his bearings and select the best routes.

HEIGHTS and DISTANCES are given in English measurement. It may, however, be convenient to remember that 1 kilomètre is approximately equal to $\frac{5}{8}$ Engl. M., or 8 kil. = 5 M. (nearly). See also p. xxiv.

In the Handbook are enumerated both the first-class hotels and those of humbler pretensions. The latter may often be selected by the 'voyageur en garçon' with little sacrifice of real comfort, and considerable saving of expenditure. Those which the Editor, either from his own experience, or from an examination of the numerous hotel-bills sent him by travellers of different nationalities, believes to be most worthy of commendation, are denoted by asterisks. It should, however, be borne in mind that hotels are liable to constant changes, and that the treatment experienced by the traveller often depends on circumstances which can neither be foreseen nor controlled. Although prices generally have an upward tendency, the average charges stated in the Handbook will enable the traveller to form a fair estimate of his expenditure.

To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

CONTENTS.

Introduction.

	Page
I. Language	xii
II. Money. Travelling Expenses	xii
III. Period and Plan of Tour	xiii
IV. Passports. Custom House. Octroi	xv
V. Railways. Diligences. Carriages	xvi
VI. Hôtels, Restaurants, and Cafés	xviii
VII. Public Buildings and Collections	xx
VIII. Walking Tours. Guides. Horses	xxi
IX. Post and Telegraph Offices	xxiii
X. Weights and Measures	xxiv
XI. Maps	xxv

Southern France.

I. South-Western France to the Pyrenees.

Route	
1. From Tours (Paris) to Bordeaux	2
I. From Tours to Poitiers	2
II. From Poitiers to Angoulême	7
III. From Angoulême to Bordeaux	11
2. From Tours to Les Sables-d'Olonne	12
3. From Poitiers to La Rochelle (and Rochefort)	18
4. From Nantes to Bordeaux	23
a. Viâ Clisson and La Rochelle	23
b. Viâ Challans and La Rochelle	29
5. From Orléans (Paris) to Bordeaux viâ Périgueux	30
I. From Orléans to Limoges	30
II. From Limoges to Bordeaux viâ Périgueux	38
6. Bordeaux	41
7. From Bordeaux to Royan	52
a. By the Médoc Railway	52
b. By the Gironde	54
8. From Bordeaux to Arcachon	55
9. From Bordeaux to Bayonne and Biarritz	58

Route	Page
10. From Bordeaux to Cette (Montpellier)	63
I. From Bordeaux to Toulouse	63
II. From Toulouse to Cette	79
11. From Périgueux to Tarbes (Pyrenees)	87
I. From Périgueux to Agen	87
II. From Agen to Tarbes	89
12. From Limoges (Paris) to Toulouse	91
13. From Capdenac to Rodez and to Béziers or Montpellier	97

II. The Pyrenees.

14. From Bayonne to San Sebastian	101
15. From Bayonne to Toulouse	105
I. From Bayonne to Pau	105
II. From Pau to Toulouse	110
16. From Pau to Oloron. Vallée d'Aspe	115
17. Eaux-Bonnes, Eaux-Chaudes, and their Environs	118
I. From Pau to Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes	118
II. Eaux-Bonnes	119
III. Eaux-Chaudes	122
18. Caunterets and its Environs	125
I. From Lourdes to Caunterets	125
II. Caunterets	126
III. Excursions	130
19. Luz, St. Sauveur, and their Environs	135
I. From Lourdes to Luz and St. Sauveur	135
II. Luz and St. Sauveur	135
III. Excursions	137
20. Barèges and its Environs	141
I. From Lourdes to Barèges	141
II. Bagnères	141
III. Excursions	143
21. Bagnères-de-Bigorre and its Environs	125
I. From Tarbes to Bagnères-de-Bigorre	145
II. Bagnères-de-Bigorre	146
III. Excursions	148
22. Bagnères-de-Luchon and its Environs	150
I. From Montréjeau (Tarbes) to Bagnères-de-Luchon	150
II. Bagnères-de-Luchon	151
III. Excursions	154
23. From Boussens (Toulouse or Tarbes) to Aulus viâ St. Girons	162
24. From Toulouse to Foix, Tarascon, Ussat, and Ax	164
25. From Carcassonne to Quillan. Upper Valley of the Aude. Valley of the Rebenty	170
26. The Eastern Pyrenees	172
I. From Narbonne to Perpignan and Port-Bou	172
II. From Perpignan to Prades and to Puycerda	176
III. From Perpignan to Amélie-les-Bains and to La Preste	179

III. South-Eastern France as far as the Rhone, and Auvergne.

Route	Page
27. From Dijon (Paris) to Lyons	182
28. From Mâcon (Paris) to Geneva	188
a. Viâ Bourg, Ambérieu, and Culoz (Aix-les-Bains, Chambéry,	188
b. Viâ Bourg and Nantua	190
29. From Nevers (Paris) to Lyons	192
a. Viâ Roanne and Tarare	192
b. Viâ Roanne and St. Etienne. Ligne d'Annonay	197
30. From Nevers (Paris) to Vichy and to Thiers (St. Etienne)	199
31. From Nevers (Paris) to Clermont-Ferrand and Le Puy	204
32. From Orléans (Paris) to Clermont-Ferrand viâ Bourges	206
33. Lyons	210
34. From Lyons to Bordeaux	224
a. Viâ Roanne, Montluçon, and Limoges	224
b. Viâ St. Etienne, Clermont-Ferrand, and Tulle. Auvergne.	226
I. From Lyons to Clermont-Ferrand	226
II. From Clermont-Ferrand to Tulle. Northern Auvergne	239
III. From Tulle to Bordeaux viâ Périgueux	247
35. From Lyons to Toulouse viâ Le Puy and Aurillac. Southern Auvergne	247

IV. The French Alps.

36. From Lyons to Geneva	260
37. From Lyons to Aix-les-Bains	264
38. From Aix-les-Bains to Annecy and Geneva	266
39. From Bellegarde and Geneva to Chamonix	267
I. Viâ Annemasse and Cluses	267
II. Viâ Annemasse, Bouveret, Martigny, and the Col de Balme	271
40. Chamonix and its Environs	274
41. Mont Blanc	280
42. From Chamonix into the Valais	286
a. From Chamonix to Martigny viâ the Tête-Noire	287
b. From Chamonix to Vernayaz viâ Finhaut and Salvan	289
43. Annecy and its Environs	290
44. From Lyons to Chambéry	295
a. Viâ St. André-du-Gaz	295
b. Viâ Culoz and Aix-les-Bains	296
45. From Chambéry to Albertville and Moutiers (Tarentaise)	297
46. From Moutiers to Tignes viâ Bourg-St. Maurice	300
47. From Moutiers to Pralognan	306
48. From Chambéry to the Maurienne	312
a. From Chambéry to Modane (Turin)	312
b. Upper Valley of the Arc and its Mountains	315
49. From Lyons to Grenoble (Marseilles)	318
50. From Grenoble to Chambéry. Uriage, Allevard, and their Environs	329
a. From Grenoble to Chambéry	329
b. Uriage and its Environs	330
c. Allevard and its Environs	332

Route	Page
51. From Grenoble to Briançon	334
a. By Road	334
b. By Railway	337
52. The Pelvoux Range and its Environs	344
a. Excursions from Le Bourg-d'Oisans, Oz, and Allemont	345
b. Excursions from St. Christophe and La Bérarde	349
c. Excursions from Vallouise	359
d. Excursions from La Grave, Villard-d'Arène, and Le Lauteret	362
e. Excursions from Le Monétier	366
53. Vallée du Guil. Queyras. Monte Viso	367
a. From Mont-Dauphin-Guillestre to Abriès	367
b. From Abriès to the Monte Viso	369
54. From Grenoble to Digne. Basses Alpes	370
V. Cévennes, Valley of the Rhone, Provence, and Corsica.	
55. From Clermont-Ferrand to Nîmes viâ the Cévennes	374
56. From Clermont-Ferrand to Béziers, viâ St. Flour and Millau	377
57. The Causses and the Cañon of the Tarn	381
I. From Marvejols to Mende and Florac	381
II. From Florac to Peyreleau viâ the Tarn Cañon	383
III. From Peyreleau to Montpellier-le-Vieux and thence to Millau by the Valley of the Dourbie	387
58. From Lyons to Nîmes	389
a. Viâ Tarascon, on the left bank of the Rhone	389
b. Viâ Le Teil and Remoulins, on the the right bank of the Rhone	389
c. Viâ Le Teil and Alais. Vals	392
59. Nîmes and its Environs	395
60. From Nîmes to Montpellier and Cette	401
61. From Lyons to Marseilles by the Valley of the Rhone	407
62. From Avignon to Aix (Marseilles)	425
63. From Grenoble (Lyons) to Marseilles	426
64. Marseilles	430
65. From Marseilles to Ventimiglia (Italy)	438
I. From Marseilles to Toulon (Hyères)	438
II. From Toulon to Ventimiglia	444
66. Cannes and its Environs	448
67. Nice and its Environs	450
68. Monaco and Mentone	457
I. Monaco	457
II. Mentone	458
69. Corsica	460
Ajaccio	462
From Ajaccio to Bonifacio	464
From Ajaccio to Bastia	466
From Bastia to Bonifacio	467
From Bastia to Rogliano, Capo Corso, S. Fiorenzo and Calvi	468
Index	469

Maps.

1. SOUTH-WESTERN FRANCE, 1st Sheet, from Tours to Bordeaux, before the title-page.
2. SOUTH-WESTERN FRANCE, 2nd Sheet, from Bordeaux to Perpignan, p. 98.
3. The VALLÉE D'OSSAU and VALLÉE D'AZUN, p. 120.
4. The ENVIRONS OF CAUTERETS, p. 126.
5. The ENVIRONS OF ST. SAUVEUR, BARÈGES, AND GAVARNIE, p. 136.
6. The VALLÉES D'AURE, DE LUCHON, AND D'ARAN, p. 150.
7. MONT BLANC, p. 274.
8. The TARENTAISE AND MAURIENNE, p. 300.
9. The VALLEYS OF THE ROMANCHE AND THE VÉNÉON. PELVOUX RANGE, p. 344.
10. The CAUSSES, p. 382.
11. The ENVIRONS OF NICE, p. 454.
12. CORSICA, p. 460.
13. SOUTH-EASTERN FRANCE, after the Index.
14. RAILWAY MAP OF FRANCE, at the end of the book.

Plans of Towns.

	Page		Page
1. ARLES	420	11. MARSEILLES (south portion)	436
2. AVIGNON	414	12. MONTPELLIER	401
3. BORDEAUX	40	13. NICE	450
4. BOURGES	206	14. NÎMES	396
5. CANNES	448	15. PAU	106
6. CLERMONT-FERRAND	231	16. PÉRIGUEUX	39
7. GRENOBLE	320	17. POITIERS	3
8. LIMOGES	35	18. TOULOUSE	70
9. LYONS	210	19. VICHY	198
10. MARSEILLES (town)	430		

Abbreviations.

R. = room; L. = light; B. = breakfast; déj. = déjeuner; D. = dinner; S. = supper; A. = attendance; N. = north, northern, etc.; S. = south, etc.; E. = east, etc.; W. = west, etc.; M. = English mile; ft. = Engl. foot; fr. = franc; c. = centime.

The letter *d* with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The number of miles placed before the principal places on railway-routes and high-roads generally indicates their distance from the starting-point of the route.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

INTRODUCTION.

I. Language.

A slight acquaintance with French is indispensable for those who desire to explore the more remote districts of Southern France, but tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find English spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. If, however, they are entirely ignorant of the French language, they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

II. Money. Travelling Expenses.

MONEY. The decimal Monetary System of France is extremely convenient in keeping accounts. The Banque de France issues *Banknotes* of 5000, 1000, 500, 200, 100, and 50 francs, and these are the only banknotes current in the country. The French *Gold* coins are of the value of 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 francs; *Silver* coins of 5, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{5}$ franc; *Bronze* of 10, 5, 2, and 1 centime (100 centimes = 1 franc). 'Sou' is the old name, still in common use, for 5 centimes; thus, a 5-franc piece is sometimes called 'une pièce de cent sous', 2 fr. = 40 sous, 1 fr. = 20 sous, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. = 10 sous. The currency of Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece being the same as that of France, Italian, Belgian, Swiss, and Greek gold and silver coins are received at their full value, and the new Austrian gold pieces of 4 and 8 florins are worth exactly 10 and 20 fr. respectively. The only foreign copper coins current in France are those of Italy and occasionally the English penny and halfpenny, which nearly correspond to the 10 and 5 centime piece respectively.

English banknotes and gold are also generally received at the full value in the larger towns, except at the shops of the money-changers, where a trifling deduction is made. The table at the beginning of the book shows the comparative value of the French, English, American, and German currencies, when at par. *Circular Notes* or *Letters of Credit*, obtainable at the principal English and American

banks, are the most convenient form for the transport of large sums; and their value, if lost or stolen, is recoverable.

The traveller should always be provided with small change (*petite monnaie*), as otherwise he may be put to inconvenience in giving gratuities, purchasing catalogues, etc.

EXPENSES. The expense of a tour in Southern France depends of course on a great variety of circumstances; but it may be stated generally that travelling in France is not more expensive than in most other countries of Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, who is tolerably proficient in the language and avoids the beaten track as much as possible, may limit his expenditure to 12-15 fr. per diem, while those who prefer driving to walking, choose the dearest hotels, and employ the services of guides and commissionnaires must be prepared to spend at least 20-30 fr. daily. Two or three gentlemen travelling together will be able to journey more economically than a single tourist, but the presence of ladies generally adds considerably to the expenses of the party.

III. Period and Plan of Tour.

SEASON. Most of the districts described in this Handbook may be visited at any part of the year. The plains between Auvergne and the Pyrenees, and the more southerly regions (Rhône valley, Provence, Mediterranean coast, Corsica) are, however, generally disagreeably hot in summer; while, on the other hand, excursions among the mountains, the Pyrenees and French Alps especially, are scarcely possible except in summer.

PLAN. The traveller is strongly recommended to sketch out a plan of his tour in advance, as this, even though not rigidly adhered to, will be found of the greatest use in aiding him to regulate his movements, to economise his time, and to guard against overlooking any place of interest. The districts of which the present Handbook treats are not only richly gifted with natural beauties, they abound also in architectural monuments of great importance, both ancient and modern, and contain numerous points of artistic and historic interest.

The special bent of the traveller must be the chief agent in determining the plan of tour to be selected, but the following short itineraries may at least give an idea of the time required for a visit to the most attractive points. The tourist starting from London will find no difficulty in adapting the arrangement to his requirements by beginning at the places most easily reached from England. An early start is supposed to be made each morning, but no night-travelling is assumed. The various tours given below are arranged so that they may be combined into one comprehensive tour of two months (comp. Maps). The tourist should carefully consult the railway time-tables in order to guard against detention at uninteresting junctions.

a. A Month in South-Western France and the Pyrenees.

	Days		Days
1. From Tours to <i>Poitiers</i> and <i>Angoulême</i>	1	18-21. Excursions from <i>Bagnères-de-Luchon</i>	3-4
2, 3. From <i>Angoulême</i> to <i>Bordeaux</i>	2	22. From <i>Bagnères-de-Luchon</i> to <i>Toulouse</i>	1
4. From <i>Bordeaux</i> to <i>Pau</i>	1	23. From <i>Toulouse</i> to <i>Carcassonne</i>	1
5, 6. From <i>Pau</i> to <i>Eaux-Bonnes</i> , <i>Eaux-Chaudes</i> , etc.	1½-2	24. From <i>Carcassonne</i> to <i>Narbonne</i> and <i>Perpignan</i>	1
7. From <i>Pau</i> or <i>Eaux-Bonnes</i> to <i>Lourdes</i> and <i>Cauterets</i>	1	25. From <i>Perpignan</i> to <i>Béziers</i>	1
8-10. <i>Cauterets</i> and its <i>Environs</i>	2-3	26. From <i>Béziers</i> to <i>Toulouse</i> and <i>Auch</i>	1
11-13. <i>Luz</i> , <i>St. Sauveur</i> , and their <i>Environs</i>	2-3	27. From <i>Auch</i> to <i>Toulouse</i> and <i>Albi</i>	1
14, 15. <i>Barèges</i> and its <i>Environs</i>	1½-2	28. From <i>Albi</i> to <i>Brive</i> and <i>Périgueux</i>	1
16. From <i>Barèges</i> to <i>Bagnères-de-Bigorre</i> and <i>Bagnères-de-Luchon</i>	2	29. From <i>Périgueux</i> to <i>Nexon</i> and <i>Limoges</i>	1
		30. From <i>Limoges</i> to <i>Châteauvieux</i> , <i>Loches</i> , and <i>Tours</i> or to <i>Orléans</i> and <i>Paris</i>	1
			25-30

b. Three Weeks in Auvergne, the Lozère, and South-Eastern France.

	Days		Days
From <i>Nevers</i> to <i>Moulins</i> and <i>Vichy</i>	1	From <i>Mende</i> to the <i>Tarn Cañon</i> , <i>Montpellier-le-Vieux</i> , and <i>Millau</i>	2-3
From <i>Vichy</i> to <i>Clermont-Ferrand</i>	1	From <i>Millau</i> to <i>Rodez</i> , <i>Capdenac</i> , and <i>Aurillac</i>	1
Excursion to <i>Royat</i> and the <i>Puy-de-Dôme</i>	2	From <i>Aurillac</i> to <i>Le Puy</i>	1
From <i>Clermont</i> to <i>Le Mont-Dore</i>	1	<i>Le Puy</i> and its <i>Environs</i>	1
<i>Environs</i> of <i>Le Mont-Dore</i> . <i>Puy de Sancy</i>	2-3	From <i>Le Puy</i> viâ <i>St. Etienne</i> , or viâ <i>Annonay</i> and <i>Vienne</i> , to <i>Lyons</i>	1 2
From <i>Le Mont-Dore</i> to <i>Clermont</i> (<i>Issoire</i> , <i>Brioude</i>)	1	From <i>Lyons</i> viâ <i>Roanne</i> and <i>Nevers</i> or <i>Mâcon</i> to <i>Dijon</i>	1
From (<i>Clermont</i>) <i>Brioude</i> to <i>Arrant</i> , <i>Neussargues</i> , <i>St. Flour</i> , and <i>Mende</i>	1		18-20

c. A Month in Savoy and Dauphiné.

	Days		Days
From <i>Dijon</i> to <i>Mâcon</i> and <i>Bourg</i>	1	<i>de Vanoise</i> and to <i>Thermignon</i> and <i>Modane</i>	2
From <i>Bourg</i> to <i>Nantua</i> and <i>Geneva</i>	1	From <i>Modane</i> to <i>Montmélan</i> (<i>Chambéry</i>) and <i>Grenoble</i>	1
From <i>Geneva</i> to <i>Chamonix</i>	1	Excursion from <i>Grenoble</i> to the <i>Grande-Chartreuse</i>	1
<i>Environs</i> of <i>Chamonix</i>	2-3	From <i>Grenoble</i> to <i>La Grave</i>	1
From <i>Chamonix</i> to <i>La Roche</i> and <i>Annecy</i>	1	From <i>La Grave</i> to the <i>Col de la Lauze</i> and <i>St. Christophe</i>	1
Excursion to the <i>Lac d'Annecy</i> and to the <i>Semnoz</i>	2	<i>Environs</i> of <i>St. Christophe</i> and of <i>La Bérarde</i>	2-3
From <i>Annecy</i> to <i>Aix-les-Bains</i> and <i>Chambéry</i>	1	From <i>La Bérarde</i> to the <i>Col de la Temple</i> and <i>Vallouise</i>	1
From <i>Chambéry</i> to <i>Albertville</i>	1	<i>Environs</i> of <i>Vallouise</i>	2
From <i>Albertville</i> to <i>Moûtiers</i> , <i>Brides-les-Bains</i> and <i>Pralognan</i>	1	From <i>Vallouise</i> to <i>Briançon</i> . <i>Environs</i> of <i>Briançon</i>	1
<i>Environs</i> of <i>Pralognan</i>	2-3	From <i>Briançon</i> to <i>Gap</i> , <i>Grenoble</i> , and <i>Lyons</i>	1
From <i>Pralognan</i> to the <i>Col</i>		From <i>Lyons</i> to <i>Dijon</i>	1

d. A Fortnight in the Rhone Valley and Provence.

	Days		Days
From Lyons to <i>Vienne</i> and <i>Valence</i>	1	From Nice to <i>Marseilles</i> . . .	1
From <i>Valence</i> to <i>Orange</i> and <i>Avignon</i>	1	From <i>Marseilles</i> to <i>Aix</i> and <i>Avignon</i>	1
From <i>Avignon</i> to <i>Arles</i> . . .	2	From <i>Avignon</i> to <i>Nimes</i> . . .	1
From <i>Arles</i> to <i>Marseilles</i> . .	1	From <i>Nimes</i> to <i>Montpellier</i> and back to <i>Nimes</i> . . .	1
From <i>Marseilles</i> to <i>Toulon</i> and <i>Hyères</i>	1	Excursion from <i>Nimes</i> to the <i>Pont du Gard</i> (<i>Lafoux</i>) and <i>Aigues-Mortes</i>	1
From <i>Hyères</i> to <i>Toulon</i> and <i>Cannes</i>	1	From <i>Nimes</i> to <i>Clermont-Fer-</i> <i>rard</i> , etc.	1
From <i>Cannes</i> to <i>Nice</i> . <i>Envi-</i> <i>rons of Nice</i>	2		15

IV. Passports. Custom House. Octroi.

PASSPORTS. These documents, though not now obligatory for British subjects or Americans, are often useful in proving the traveller's identity, procuring admission to museums on days when they are not open to the public, etc., and they must be shown in order to obtain delivery of registered letters. Pedestrians in a remote district will often find that a passport spares them much inconvenience and delay, while for travellers entering Germany from France, or vice versâ, a visé'd passport is absolutely necessary. In other cases the *visa* of a French ambassador or consul is not needed. An English Foreign Office passport may be obtained at the Foreign Office, from 11 to 4 (fee 2s.), on previous written application, supported by a clergyman, banker, magistrate, or justice of the peace. Application for passports may be made to W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street (fee 1s. 6d.); Lee and Carter, 440 W. Strand; Dorrell & Son, 15 Charing Cross; Webster & Larkin, 60 Piccadilly; or E. Stanford, 26 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross.

CUSTOM HOUSE. In order to prevent the risk of unpleasant detention at the 'douane' or custom-house, travellers are strongly recommended to avoid carrying with them any articles that are not absolutely necessary. Cigars and tobacco are chiefly sought for by the custom-house officers. The duty on the former amounts to about 16s., on the latter to 7-11s. per lb. Articles liable to duty should always be 'declared'. Books and newspapers occasionally give rise to suspicion and may in certain cases be confiscated. The examination of luggage generally takes place at the frontier-stations, and travellers should superintend it in person. Luggage registered to Paris is examined on arrival there.

OCTROI. At the entrance to the larger towns an 'Octroi', or municipal tax, is levied on all comestibles, but travellers' luggage is usually passed on a simple declaration that it contains no such articles. The officials are, however, entitled to see the receipts for articles liable to duty at the frontier.

V. Railways. Diligences. Carriages.

The network of railways by which France is now overspread consists of lines of an aggregate length of 20,300 M., belonging to the Government, to six large companies, and to a large number of smaller ones. The districts treated in this Handbook are served mainly by the lines of the *Orléans*, *Midi*, and *Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée* railways, and to a smaller extent by the Government lines (*Réseau de l'Etat*).

The fares per English mile are approximately: 1st cl. 18 c., 2nd cl. 13½ c., 3rd cl. 10½ c., to which a tax of ten per cent on each ticket costing more than 10 fr. is added. The mail trains (*trains rapides*) generally convey first-class passengers only, and the express trains (*trains express*) first-class and second-class only. The first-class carriages are good, but the second-class are inferior to those in most other parts of Europe and the third-class are rarely furnished with cushioned seats. The trains are generally provided with smoking carriages, and in the others smoking is allowed unless any one of the passengers objects. Ladies' compartments are also provided. The trains invariably pass each other on the left, so that the traveller can always tell which side of a station his train starts from. The speed of the express-trains is about 35-40 M. per hour, but that of the ordinary trains is often very much less.

Before starting, travellers are generally cooped up in the close and dusty waiting-rooms, and are not admitted to the platform until the train is ready to receive them; nor is any one admitted to the station to take leave of friends without special permission. Tickets for intermediate stations are usually collected at the 'sortie'; those for termini, before the station is entered. Travellers within France are allowed 30 kilogrammes (66 Engl. lbs.) of luggage free of charge: those who are bound for foreign countries are allowed 25 kilogr. only (55 lbs.); 10 c. is charged for booking. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; this being done, the traveller need not enquire after his 'impedimenta' until he arrives and presents his ticket at his final destination (where they will be kept in safe custody, several days usually gratis). Where, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller should see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person (comp. p. xv). At most of the railway-stations there is a *consigne*, or left-luggage office, where a charge of 10 c. per day is made for one or two packages, and 5 c. per day for each additional article. Where there is no *consigne*, the employés will generally take care of luggage for a trifling fee. The railway-porters (*facteurs*) are not entitled to remuneration, but it is usual to give a few sous for their services. — *Interpreters* are found at most of the large stations.

There are no *Refreshment Rooms* (*Buffets*) except at the principal stations: and as the viands are generally indifferent, the charges high, and the stoppages brief, the traveller is advised to provide himself be-

forehand with the necessary sustenance and consume it at his leisure in the railway-carriage. Baskets containing a cold luncheon are sold at some of the buffets for 3-4 fr.

Sleeping Carriages (Wagons-Lits) are provided on nearly all the main lines of the *Orléans, Midi, and Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée* systems. *Trains de luxe*, with drawing-room, sleeping, and dining cars (*Wagons-Restaurants*) run on certain days, during the season, to the Pyrenees via Bordeaux and to Nice via Lyons and Marseilles; comp. p. 438 and the *Indicateur*. The fares are about 500% higher than the ordinary first class fares. Déj. is provided at about 5 fr., D. at 6 fr., wine extra (half-a-bottle 1 fr.).

The most trustworthy information as to the departure of trains is contained in the *Indicateur des Chemins de Fer*, published weekly, and sold at all the stations (75 c.). There are also separate and less bulky time-tables (*'Livrêts Chaux'*) for the different lines: d'Orléans, du Midi, etc. (40 c.).

Railway time is always that of Paris, which differs considerably from that of the adjacent countries. Thus the German time is 22 min., the Swiss 26 min., and the Italian 40 min. in advance of French railway time, while Spanish time is 20 min. behind.

Return-tickets (*Billets d'aller et retour*) are issued by all the railway-companies at a reduction of 15-40 per cent; but on the Midi system this privilege is restricted to certain fixed routes. The length of time for which these tickets are available varies with the distance and with the company by which they are issued; those issued on Sat. and on the eves of great festivals are available for three days. The recognised festivals are New Year's Day, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whit-Monday, the 'Fête Nationale' (July 14th), the Assumption (Aug. 15th), All Saints' Day (Nov. 1st), and Christmas Day.

Excursion Trains ('Trains de Plaisir') should as a rule be avoided, as the cheapness of their fares is more than counterbalanced by the discomforts of their accommodation.

Circular Tour Tickets ('Billets de Voyages Circulaires'), available for 15-45 days, are issued by most of the large companies in summer at a reduction of 20-35 per cent on the ordinary fares, or even more if a number of tickets be taken together. There are also a number of *Voyages Circulaires à itinéraires fixes* (routes arranged by the railway company) and also *Voyages Circulaires à itinéraires facultatifs* (routes arranged to suit individual travellers), tickets for which must be applied for at least five days in advance. For details, see the *Indicateur des Chemins de Fer*.

The following are some of the expressions with which the railway-traveller in France should be familiar: Railway-station, *la gare* (also *l'embarcadere*); booking-office, *le guichet* or *bureau*; first, second, or third class ticket, *un billet de première, de seconde, de troisième classe*; to take a ticket, *prendre un billet*; to register the luggage, *faire enregistrer les bagages*; luggage-ticket, *bulletin de bagage*; waiting-room, *salle d'attente*; refreshment room, *le buffet* (third-class refreshment-room, *la buvette*); platform, *le perron, le trottoir*; railway-carriage, *le wagon*; compartment, *le compartiment, le coupé*; smoking compartment, *fumeurs*; ladies' compartment, *dames seules*. guard, *conducteur*; porter, *facteur*; to enter the carriage, *monter en wagon*; take your seats! *en voiture!* alight, *descendre*; to change carriages, *changer*

de voiture; express train to Calais, *le train express pour Calais*, *l'express de Calais*.

Diligences. The French *Diligences*, now becoming more and more rare, are generally slow (5-7 M. per hour), uninviting, and inconvenient. The best seats are the three in the *Coupé*, beside the driver, which cost a little more than the others and are often engaged several days beforehand. The *Intérieur* generally contains six places, and in some cases is supplemented by the *Ronde*, a less comfortable hinder-compartment, which, however, affords a good retrospective view of the country traversed. The *Impériale*, *Banquette*, or roof affords the best view of all and may be recommended in good weather. It is advisable to book places in advance if possible, as they are numbered and assigned in the order of application. The fares are fixed by tariff and amount on an average to about 1½ *d.* per mile (*coupé* extra). — For short distances the place of the diligences is taken by *Omnibuses*, equally comfortless vehicles, in which, however, there is no distinction of seats. Those which run in connection with the railways have a fixed tariff, but in other cases bargaining is advisable. — *Hotel Omnibuses*, see p. xix.

Hired Carriages (*Voitures de Louage*) may be obtained at all the principal resorts of tourists at charges varying from 12 to 20 fr. per day for a single-horse vehicle and from 25 to 30 fr. for a carriage-pair, with a *pourboire* to the driver of 1-2 fr. The hirers almost invariably demand more at first than they are willing to take, and a distinct understanding should always be come to beforehand. A day's journey is reckoned at about 30 M., with a rest of 2-3 hrs. at midday. A return-fee is frequently demanded when the carriage is quitted at some distance from its home. Tourists may sometimes be able to avail themselves of return-carriages, which charge not less than 10-15 fr. per day. — *Saddle Horses*, *Asses*, and *Mules* may also be hired.

VI. Hotels, Restaurants, and Cafés.

Hotels. Hotels of the highest class, fitted up with every modern convenience, are found only in the larger towns and in the more fashionable watering-places, where the influx of visitors is great. In other places the inns generally retain their primitive provincial characteristics, which might prove rather an attraction than otherwise were it not for the shameful defectiveness of the sanitary arrangements. The beds, however, are generally clean, and the cuisine tolerable. It is therefore advisable to frequent none but the leading hotels in places off the beaten track of tourists, and to avoid being misled by the appellation of 'Grand-Hôtel', which is often applied to the most ordinary inns. Soap is seldom or never provided.

The charges of provincial hotels are usually somewhat lower than at Paris, but at many of the largest modern establishments the tariff is drawn up on quite a Parisian scale. Lights are not generally

charged for, and attendance is often included in the price of the bedroom. It is prudent, though not absolutely necessary, to enquire the charges in advance. The following are the average charges: room $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fr.; breakfast or 'premier déjeuner', consisting of 'café au lait', with bread and butter, $1-1\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; luncheon or 'deuxième déjeuner', taken about 11 a.m., $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4 fr.; dinner, usually about 6 p.m., 3-5 fr. Wine is generally included in the charge for dinner, except in a few towns in the south-east. The second déjeuner will probably be regarded as superfluous by most English and American travellers, especially as it occupies a considerable time during the best part of the day. A slight luncheon at a café, which may be had at any hour, will be found far more convenient and expeditious. Attendance on the table d'hôte is not compulsory, but the charge for rooms is raised if meals are not taken in the house, and the visitor will scarcely obtain so good a dinner in a restaurant for the same price. In many hotels visitors are received 'en pension' at a charge of 6-7 fr. per day and upwards. The usual fee for attendance at hotels is 1 fr. per day, if no charge is made in the bill; if service is charged, 50 c. a day in addition is generally expected.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for the account, every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable, except in some of the more remote and primitive districts where bills are never written. A waiter's mental arithmetic is faulty, and the faults are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful impositions cannot easily be detected or rectified. Those who intend starting early in the morning should therefore ask for their bills on the previous evening.

English travellers often give considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in French usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country, and to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render himself intelligible to the servants.

Articles of Value should never be kept in the drawers or cupboards at hotels. The traveller's own trunk is probably safer: but it is better to entrust them to the landlord, from whom a receipt should be required, or to send them to a banker. Doors should be locked at night.

Travellers who are not fastidious as to their table-companions will often find an excellent cuisine, combined with moderate charges, at the hotels frequented by commercial travellers (*voyageurs de commerce, commis-voyageurs*).

Many hotels send *Omnibuses* to meet the trains, for the use of

which $1\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr. is charged in the bill. Before taking their seats in one of these, travellers who are not encumbered with luggage should ascertain how far off the hotel is, as the possession of an omnibus by no means necessarily implies long distance from the station. He should also find out whether the omnibus will start immediately, without waiting for another train.

Restaurants. Except in the larger towns, there are few provincial restaurants in France worthy of recommendation to tourists. This, however, is of little importance, as the traveller may always join the table d'hôte meals at hotels, even though not staying in the house. He may also dine *à la carte*, though not so advantageously, or he may obtain a dinner *à prix fixe* (3-6 fr.) on giving $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s notice. He should always note the prices on the carte beforehand to avoid overcharges. The refreshment-rooms at railway-stations should be avoided if possible (comp. p. xvi): there is often a restaurant or a small hotel adjoining the station where a better and cheaper meal may be obtained.

Cafés. The *Café* is as characteristic a feature of French provincial as of Parisian life and resembles its metropolitan prototype in most respects. It is a favourite resort in the evening, when people frequent the café to meet their friends, read the newspapers, or play at cards or billiards. Ladies may visit the better-class cafés without dread, at least during the day. The refreshments, consisting of coffee, tea, beer, Cognac, liqueurs, cooling drinks of various kinds (*sorbet, orgeat, sirop de Groseille* or *de framboise*, etc.), and ices, are generally good of their kind, and the prices are reasonable.

Furnished Houses. — Furnished Houses and Furnished Apartments are numerous in all the chief watering-places and winter-stations of Southern France, and may be found to suit every purse. In all cases a personal inspection should be made before hiring: and the precautions indicated on p. 452 should never be omitted. As a general rule it is advisable to proceed at first to a hotel, and thence direct the search for apartments, though if the traveller's requirements are modest, he may sometimes be able to suit himself at once with a lodging. Not infrequently the hotel-keepers are willing to make special arrangements with travellers purposing to make a stay of some duration.

VII. Public Buildings and Collections.

The CHURCHES, especially the more important, are open the whole day; but, as divine service is usually performed in the morning and evening, the traveller will find the middle of the day or the afternoon the most favourable time for visiting them. The attendance of the sacristan or 'Suisse' is seldom necessary; the usual gratuity is $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. Many of these buildings are under the special protection of Government as '*Monuments Historiques*', and the Ministère des Beaux-Arts has caused most of these to be carefully restored. It is

perhaps not altogether superfluous to remind visitors that they should move about in churches as noiselessly as possible to avoid disturbing those engaged in private devotion, and that they should keep aloof from altars where the clergy are officiating. Other interesting buildings, such as palaces, châteaux, and castles often belong to the municipalities and are open to the public with little or no formality. Foreigners will seldom find any difficulty in obtaining access to private houses of historic or artistic interest or to the parks attached to the mansions of the noblesse.

Most of the larger provincial towns of France contain a *MUSEE*, generally comprising a picture-gallery and collections of various kinds. These are generally open to the public on Sun., and often on Thurs. also, from 10 or 12 to 4; but strangers are readily admitted on other days also for a small *pourboire*. The accounts of the collections given in the Handbook generally follow the order in which the rooms are numbered, but changes are of very frequent occurrence.

VIII. Walking Tours. Guides. Horses.

Walking Tours. Many fine points in the part of France of which the present Handbook treats are accessible to pedestrians alone, and even where riding or driving is practicable, walking is often more enjoyable. For a short tour a couple of flannel shirts, a pair of worsted stockings, slippers, the articles of the toilette, a light waterproof, and a stout umbrella will generally be found a sufficient equipment. Strong and well-trying boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. A pocket-knife with a corkscrew, a leather drinking-cup, a spirit-flask, stout gloves, and a piece of green crape or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow should not be forgotten. Useful, though less indispensable, are an opera-glass or small telescope, sewing-materials, a supply of strong cord, sticking-plaster, a small compass, a pocket-lantern, a thermometer, and an aneroid barometer. The traveller's reserve of clothing should not exceed the limits of a small portmanteau, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

The mountaineer should have a well-trying *Alpenstock* or staff shod with a steel point; and for the more difficult ascents an *Ice-Axe* and *Rope* are also necessary. In crossing a glacier the precaution of using the rope should never be neglected. It should be securely tied round the waist of each member of the party, leaving a length of about 10 ft. between each pair. Glaciers should be traversed as early in the morning as possible, before the sun softens the crust of ice formed during the night over the crevasses. Mountaineers should provide themselves with fresh meat, bread, and wine or spirits for long excursions. The chalets usually afford nothing

but milk, cheese, and stale bread. Glacier-water should not be drunk except in small quantities, mixed with wine or cognac. Cold milk is also safer when qualified with spirits. One of the best beverages for quenching the thirst is cold tea.

The first golden rule for the walker is to start early. If strength permits, and a suitable resting-place is to be found, a walk of one or two hours may be accomplished before breakfast. It is desirable to reach the end of the day's walk about midday, but if that is not practicable, rest should be taken during the hottest hours (12-3) and the journey afterwards continued till 5 or 6 p. m., when a substantial meal (evening table d'hôte at the principal hotels) may be partaken of. The traveller's own feelings will best dictate the hour for retiring to rest.

The traveller's ambition often exceeds his powers of endurance, and if his strength be once over-taxed, he will sometimes be incapacitated altogether for several days. At the outset, therefore, the walker's performances should be moderate, and even when he is in good training, they should rarely exceed 10 hrs. a day. When a mountain has to be breasted, the pedestrian should avoid 'spurts', and pursue the 'even tenor of his way' at a steady and moderate pace (*'chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano'*). As another golden maxim for his guidance, the traveller should remember that when fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases.

The traveller is cautioned against sleeping in chalets, unless absolutely necessary. As a rule the night previous to a mountain-expedition should be spent either at an inn or at one of the club-huts which the French Alpine Clubs have recently erected for the convenience of travellers. In the latter case enquiry should be made beforehand as to the condition and accommodation of the hut, and whether it is already occupied by a previous party or not. The convenience of arriving betimes at a hotel, so as to secure good rooms, etc., is well worth an extra effort on the march.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian, the weather holds despotic sway. The barometer and weather-wise natives should be consulted when an opportunity offers. The blowing down of the wind from the mountains into the valleys in the evening, the melting away of the clouds, the fall of fresh snow on the mountains, and the ascent of the cattle to the higher parts of their pasture, are all signs of fine weather. On the other hand, it is a bad sign if the distant mountains are dark blue in colour and very distinct in outline, if the wind blows up the mountains, and if the dust rises in eddies on the roads. West winds also usually bring rain.

It may be added that the particulars in the handbook as to the mountain-expeditions make no claim to absolute and invariable exactitude. The weather, the state of the snow, etc., no less than the different inclinations and capacities of travellers, must be taken into account as variable factors.

Guides. For all important mountain-expeditions guides are indispensable, except where the contrary is expressly stated; and, above all, a glacier should never be crossed without an experienced guide. Good guides are unfortunately rare; but they are to be found at all the principal tourist-centres, such as Chamonix, St. Christophe-en-Oisans, La Grave, Pralognan, Tignes, etc., and, among the Pyrenees, at Cauterets, Gavarnie, Eaux-Bonnes, and Bagnères-de-Luchon. Most of the guides in the Pyrenees, however, are hardly more than horse-hirers and organizers of parties on horseback, and not only refuse to go on foot but insist also on tourists paying for their horses. The usual fee for a day of 8 hrs. is 6-8 fr., but on longer or more difficult expeditions 10 fr. and upwards are charged. At some of the principal centres there are guide-societies, with fixed regulations and tariffs. Though the usual charges for the various expeditions are indicated in the Handbook, the tourist will find it advisable to ascertain personally the charges beforehand.

Horses and Mules. Riding is less usual and more expensive in the Alps than in the Pyrenees. In the former a horse or mule costs 10-12 fr. per day, besides a gratuity of 1-2 fr., and at Chamonix and some other places, as much more is charged for the attendant. The excellent little horses of the Pyrenees may be hired for 6-10 fr. per day. On the whole, unless the ascent be very long, it is less fatiguing to ascend on foot than on horseback; while a descent on horseback is almost invariably uncomfortable and fatiguing, and cannot be recommended even to those who are subject to dizziness.

IX. Post and Telegraph Offices.

Post Office. Letters (whether '*poste restante*' or to the traveller's hotel) should be addressed very distinctly, and the name of the department should be added after that of the town. The offices are usually open from 7 a.m. in summer, and 8 a.m. in winter, to 9 p.m. *Poste Restante* letters may be addressed to any of the provincial offices. In applying for letters, the written or printed name, and in the case of registered letters, the passport of the addressee should always be presented. It is, however, preferable to desire letters to be addressed to the hotel or boarding-house where the visitor intends residing. Letter-boxes (*Boîtes aux Lettres*) are also to be found at the railway-stations and at many public buildings, and stamps (*timbres-poste*) may be purchased in all tobacconists' shops. An extract from the postal tariff is given below; more extensive details will be found in the *Almanach des Postes et Télégraphes*.

Ordinary Letters within France, including Corsica, Algeria, and Tunis, 15 c. per 15 grammes prepaid; for countries of the Postal Union 25 c. (The silver franc and the bronze sou each weigh 5 grammes; 15 grammes, or three of these coins, are equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. English.) — *Registered Letters* (*lettres recommandées*) 25 c. extra.

Post Cards 10 c. each, with card for reply attached, 20 c.

Post Office Orders (*mandats de poste*) are issued for most countries in the Postal Union at a charge of 25 c. for every 25 fr. or fraction of 25 fr.,

the maximum sum for which an order is obtainable being 500 fr.; for Great Britain, 20 c. per 10 fr., maximum 252 fr.

Printed Papers (imprimés sous bande): 1 c. per 5 grammes up to the weight of 20 gr.; 5 c. between 20 and 50 gr.; above 50 gr. 5 c. for each 50 gr. or fraction of 50 gr.; to foreign countries 5 c. per 50 gr. The wrapper must be easily removable, and must not cover more than one-third of the packet.

Parcels not exceeding 7 lbs. in weight may be forwarded by post at a moderate rate within France and to some of the other countries of the Postal Union. To England, parcels not exceeding 3 lbs. (1300 grammes) 1 fr. 60 c.; from 3 to 6½ lbs., 2 fr. 10 c. These parcels should be handed in at the railway-station or at the offices of the parcel-companies, not at the post-offices.

Telegrams. For the countries of Europe and for Algeria telegrams are charged for at the following rates per word: for France 5 c. (minimum charge 50 c.); Algeria and Tunis 10 c. (minimum 1 fr.); Luxembourg 12½ c.; Switzerland and Belgium 15 c.; Great Britain, Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Spain, and Portugal 20 c.; Austria-Hungary, 25 c.; Denmark, Roumania, etc., 30 c.; Sweden 35 c.; Norway 40 c.; Russia in Europe 50 c.; Greece 55-60 c.; Turkey 55 c.

Lyons and Marseilles have also *Telephonic Communication* with Paris.

X. Weights and Measures.

(In use since 1799.)

The English equivalents of the French weights and measures are given approximately.

Millier = 1000 kilogrammes = 19 cwt. 2 qrs. 22 lbs. 6 oz.

Kilogramme, unit of weight, = $2\frac{1}{5}$ lbs. avoirdupois = $2\frac{7}{10}$ lbs. troy.

Quintal = 10 myriagrammes = 100 kilogrammes = 220 lbs.

Hectogramme ($\frac{1}{10}$ kilogramme) = 10 décagrammes = 100 gr.
= 1000 décigrammes. (100 grammes = $3\frac{1}{5}$ oz.; 15 gr.
= $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; 10 gr. = $\frac{1}{3}$ oz.; $7\frac{1}{2}$ gr. = $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.)

Myriamètre = 10,000 mètres = $6\frac{1}{5}$ Engl. miles.

Kilomètre = 1000 mètres = 5 furlongs = about $\frac{5}{8}$ Engl. mile.

Hectomètre = 10 décamètres = 100 mètres.

Mètre, the unit of length, the ten-millionth part of the spherical distance from the equator to the pole = 3.0784 Paris feet = 3.281 Engl. feet = 1 yd. $3\frac{1}{3}$ in.

Décimètre ($\frac{1}{10}$ mètre) = 10 centimètres = 100 millimètres.

Hectare (square hectomètre) = 100 ares = 10,000 sq. mètres = $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Are (square décamètre) = 100 sq. mètres.

Hectolitre = $\frac{1}{10}$ cubic mètre = 100 litres = 22 gallons.

Décalitre = $\frac{1}{100}$ cubic mètre = 10 litres = $2\frac{1}{5}$ gals.

Litre, unit of capacity, = $1\frac{3}{4}$ pint; 8 litres = 7 quarts.

The following terms of the old system of measurements are still sometimes used : —

Livre = $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogramme = $1\frac{1}{10}$ lb.

Pied = $\frac{1}{3}$ mètre = 13 in.

Aune = $1\frac{1}{5}$ mètre = 1 yd. 11 in.

Toise = $1\frac{9}{10}$ mètre = 2 yds. 4 in.

Lieue = $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Arpent = $1\frac{1}{25}$ acre.

Sétier = $1\frac{1}{2}$ hectolitre = 33 gals.

The thermometers commonly used in France are the Centigrade and Réaumur's. The freezing point on both of these is marked 0° , the boiling-point of the former 100° , of the latter 80° , while Fahrenheit's boiling-point is 212° and his freezing-point 32° . It may easily be remembered that 5° Centigrade = 4° Réaumur = 9° Fahrenheit, to which last 32° must be added for temperatures above freezing. For temperatures below freezing the number of degrees obtained by converting those of Centigrade or Réaumur into those of Fahrenheit must be subtracted from 32. Thus 5° C = 4° R. = $9 + 32 = 41^{\circ}$ F.; 20° C = 16° R. = $36 + 32 = 68^{\circ}$ F. Again, — 5° C = — 4° R. = $32 - 9 = 23^{\circ}$ F.; — 20° C = — 16° R. = $32 - 36 = - 4^{\circ}$ F.

XI. Maps.

The best maps of France have hitherto been the *Cartes de l'Etat-Major*, or Ordnance Maps of the War Office. One series of these is on a scale of 1:80,000, and includes 273 sheets, each $21\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long and $11\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, while another, reduced from the above, is on a scale of 1:320,000 and consists of 33 sheets (1 for 16 of the others) or 27 for France proper. These may be had either engraved on steel (2 fr. per sheet) or lithographed (50 c.). The engraved maps are considerably clearer in the mountainous regions, but the lithographs are good enough for ordinary use.

The War Office has also issued two series (on the same scales as the above) of maps of the *Frontier Alps*, printed in three colours and extending beyond the borders of France, which the others do not. Each sheet (50 c.) corresponds to a quarter of each sheet in the former series.

All these maps may be obtained in the chief tourist-resorts, but it is advisable to procure them in advance. The following shops in Paris have always a full supply on hand: *Lauée*, Rue de la Paix 8; *Andriveau-Goujon*, Rue du Bac 4; *Dumaine (Baudoin)*, Rue et Passage Dauphine 30, etc. The two last firms publish catalogues of maps on a smaller scale.

An excellent special map of *Mont Blanc* (1:40,000), by Mieu-let, was published in 1865 in three colours. Compiled from the War Office map, it includes parts of four separate sheets of the

latter, besides shewing the Italian and Swiss slopes of the chain, but it does not extend beyond the Glacier de Saleinaz and the Glacier de Trélatête at either end. Adams Reilly's map of the chain of Mont Blanc, published in the same year, is on a smaller scale (1 : 80,000). A map of the entire chain was published by Viollet-le-Duc in 1868-75, with geological notes (4 sheets; 10 fr.).

The Spanish slope of the Pyrenees is not included in the Government maps, while the Spanish War Office map has not extended to this point, so that the only maps that can be recommended for this district are those published by MM. Fr. Schrad and E. Wallon, members of the French Alpine Club. M. Schrad's map (1 : 100,000), still unfinished, embraces only the Spanish part of the Central Pyrenees. Four of the total six sheets have been issued (1883-1888), viz. those comprising the Posets (Sheet 2), Cotiell. (Sh. 5), the Valley of Aran (Sh. 3), and Mont-Perdu (Sh. 1). These are sold separately at 3 fr. each in Paris, at the headquarters of the Alpine Club, 30 Rue du Bac, and by Hachette, Boulevard St. Germain 79. — M. Wallon's *Map of the Central Pyrenees* (1 : 150,000) embraces both slopes, from the Navarre to the Vallée d'Aure and from Lourdes (France) to Jaca (Spain). It comprises a single sheet, published in 1884 by G. Cazaux, bookseller at Pau and Caunterets, at 4 fr., or mounted on cloth with case 7 fr.

There is also another map of France in five colours, on a scale of 1 : 100,000, prepared by the direction of the Minister of the Interior. It consists of upwards of 500 sheets, each 15 in. long and 11 in. wide, sold at 75 c. each. Most of the districts treated of in this Handbook, with the exception of the mountains, have been published in this form, but some sheets still lack the contour lines. None of the sheets with the Pyrenees have yet appeared. The accuracy of this map is not above suspicion, at least in regard to local roads; e. g. a road is marked over the Col de Chavière (p. 312), where here is not even a footpath. This map may be obtained from *Hachette*, Boulevard St. Germain 79.

SOUTHERN FRANCE.

1. SOUTH-WESTERN FRANCE TO THE PYRENEES.

From Tours (Paris) to Bordeaux	2
I. From Tours to Poitiers	2
From Port-de-Piles to Le Blanc, 3. — From Poitiers to Parthenay: to St. Sulpice-Laurière (Limoges), 6. — From Poitiers to Le Blanc, 7.	
II. From Poitiers to Angoulême	7
From Angoulême to Saintes: to Limoges, Nontron, Rochechouart-Châlus, 10.	
III. From Angoulême to Bordeaux	11
From Coutras to Cavignac, 11. — From Libourne to Marcenais; to Le Buisson, 11.	
2. From Tours to Les Sables-d'Olonne	12
From Azay-le-Rideau to Crouzilles-St. Gilles (Port-de-Piles), 13. — From Chinon to Port-Boulet: to Port-de-Piles, and to Richelieu, 14. — From Loudun (Angers) to Châtellerault; to Poitiers, 14. — Oiron, 15. — From Thouars to Niort, 15. — From Bressuire (Angers) to Niort, 16.	
3. From Poitiers to La Rochelle (and Rochefort)	18
Sanzay, 18. — From Niort to Saintes; to Ruffec, 19, 20. — From Aigrefeuille to Rochefort, 20. — From La Rochelle to the Ile de Ré, 22; to the Ile d'Oléron, 23.	
4. From Nantes to Bordeaux	23
a. Viâ Clisson and La Rochelle	23
From Clisson to Cholet, 23. — The Marais. From Velluire to Niort, 24. — From St. Laurent-de-la-Pré to Fouras, 25. — From Rochefort to the Ile d'Oléron, 26. — From Pons to Royan, 28.	
b. Viâ Challans and La Rochelle	29
From Challans to Noirmoutiers, 29. — From Commequiers to St. Gilles-Croix-de-Vie. From St. Gilles to the Ile d'Yeu, 30.	
5. From Orléans (Paris) to Bordeaux viâ Périgueux	30
I. From Orléans to Limoges	30
From Vierzon to Tours, 31. — Déols. From Châteauroux to Tours, 32. — From Châteauroux to Montluçon, 33. — Environs of Argenton and Eguzon, 34. — Environs of Limoges. From Limoges to Ussel (Clermont-Ferrand), 38.	
II. From Limoges to Bordeaux viâ Périgueux	38
From Thiviers to Brive, 38. — From Château-l'Evêque to Brantôme, 39. — From Périgueux to Ribérac, 41.	
6. Bordeaux	41
From Bordeaux to La Sauve, 52.	

7. From Bordeaux to Royan	52
a. By the Médor Railway	52
b. By the Gironde	54
8. From Bordeaux to Arcachon	55
From Factice (Arcachon) to Lesparre (Royan); to St. Symphorien, 56. — From La Teste to Cazaux, 57. — Cape Ferret, 58.	
9. From Bordeaux to Bayonne and Biarritz	58
From Morecnx to Tarbes, 58. — From Dax to Pau, 60. — From Bayonne to Cambo (St-Jean-Pied-de-Port), 63.	
10. From Bordeaux to Cette (Montpellier)	63
a. From Bordeaux to Toulouse	63
From Beautiran to Hostens, 63. — From Langon to Bazas, 64. — From Porte-Ste. Marie to Eauze (Riscle), 65. — From Montauban to Cahors; to Castres, 70. — From Toulouse to Auch, 78.	
b. From Toulouse to Cette	79
From Castelnaudary to Albi, 79. — From Moux to Caunes. Excursions among the Corbières, 82. — From Narbonne to Bize, 84. — From Béziers to Montpellier viâ Paulhan (Lodève), 85. — From Béziers to Montpellier viâ Mèze; to St. Chinian, 86.	
11. From Périgueux to Tarbes (Pyrenees)	87
I. From Périgueux to Agen	87
Grotto of Miremont. From Siorac to Cazouls, 87. — From Monsempron-Libos to Cahors, 88. — From Penne to Villeneuve-sur-Lot, 89.	
II. From Agen to Tarbes	89
12. From Limoges (Paris) to Toulouse	91
From Brive to Cahors (Montauban); to Périgueux, 91. — Rocamadour, 92. — From Capdenac to Cahors, 93. — From Lexost to Montauban, From Vindrac to Cordes, 94. — From Tessonnières to Albi, 95.	
13. From Capdenac to Rodez and to Béziers or Montpellier	97
From Viviez to Dècazeville, 97.	

I. From Tours (Paris) to Bordeaux.

213 M. RAILWAY in 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 113 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 42 fr. 45, 31 fr. 85, 23 fr. 40 c.). Bordeaux has two principal stations, *La Bastide* on the right bank of the Garonne, the nearest to the centre of the town, and *St. Jean*, in a suburb on the left bank, for travellers proceeding farther to the S. on the main line (comp. p. 41). Travellers with through-tickets are allowed 48 hours in the town on condition of presenting their tickets for examination on arrival, but they cannot remove luggage that has been registered to their ultimate destination.

1. From Tours to Poitiers.

61 M. RAILWAY in 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 10, 9 fr. 5, 6 fr. 65 c.).

Tours, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. — Trains in connection with the express proceed to the (2 M.) station of *St. Pierre-des-Corps* on the line from Paris. Slow trains make use of a loop-line.



South of the town the lines to Nantes and Les Sables-d'Olonne (R. 2) diverge on the right. Then, after crossing the *Cher*, we pass over a viaduct from which there is a fine view and cross the line to Châteauroux (p. 33). To the left is the fine *Château de Candé* (16th cent.). The valley of the *Indre* is next crossed by a viaduct, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and 69 ft. high, which affords another fine view. — 7 M. *Monts*. Beyond ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Villeperdue* is another viaduct, 102 ft. high, over the *Manse*; on the right, the *Château de Brou*. — 20 M. *Ste. Maure*, a little town 2 M. to the left. — 27 M. *Port-de-Piles*. Branch-line to Chinon, see p. 14.

FROM PORT-DE-PILES TO LE BLANC, $41\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $2\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 25, 6 fr. 20, 4 fr. 55 c.). The line first ascends the valley of the *Creuse*, then that of the *Claise*. — 6 M. *La Haye-Descartes*, the birthplace of Descartes (1596-1650), the celebrated philosopher, to whom a statue has been erected here. — 13 M. *Le Grand-Pressigny*, with a keep of the 12th and a castle of the 17th century. About $11\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., at *La Doussetière*, numerous flint celts have been found. — 22 M. *Preuilly* has a very fine Romanesque abbey-church. — Our route then quits the banks of the *Claise* and returns to the valley of the *Creuse*. — Beyond (36 M.) *Fontgombault*, which also has a very remarkable old abbey-church, we rejoin the Poitiers line. — $41\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Blanc* (p. 7).

We cross the *Creuse* and ascend the valley of the *Vienne*. — 29 M. *Les Ormes*; $31\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dangé*; $36\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ingrandes-sur-Vienne*.

$40\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Châtellerault* (*Hôt. de l'Univers*; *Hôt. de l'Espérance*), a town on the *Vienne* with 17,402 inhab., famous for its *Arms Factory*, which can only be visited with an order. The cutlery of Châtellerault is also celebrated. The chief building in the town is the church of *St. Jacques*, of the 13th cent., with a rich modern west front. — Line to Loudun, see p. 14.

We next cross the *Vienne* and ascend the valley of the *Clain*. — 46 M. *Les Barres*. In the neighbourhood is the site of *Vieux-Poitiers*, and farther on, also on the right bank, is *Moussais-la-Bataille*, the probable scene of the famous battle of Poitiers (see below). — Beyond (49 M.) *La Tricherie*, on the left, is the castle of *Baudiment*, a curious edifice of the 15th cent. (restored). — $51\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dissais-sur-Vienne*, with a fine castle of the 16th and 18th centuries. — 54 M. *Clan*; 56 M. *Chasseneuil*. On the right is the line to Loudun (see p. 14). — 61 M. *Poitiers* (Buffet).

Poitiers. — **Hotels.** HÔT. DU PALAIS (Pl. a; B, 3), a large house near the Palais de Justice, R. $21\frac{2}{3}$, D. 4 fr.; HÔT. DE FRANCE (Pl. b; B, 4), R. 2, D. 3 fr.; HÔT. DE L'EUROPE (Pl. c; B, 4); HÔT. DES TROIS-PILIERS (Pl. d; B, 4); the last three in the Rue des Halles, near the Place d'Armes. — **Cafés**, in the Rue des Halles and in the Place d'Armes.

Poitiers, with a pop. of 36,878, the ancient capital of *Poitou* and now the chief town of the department of the *Vienne*, is the seat of a bishopric and possesses also a university, with a school of law, founded in 1431. It is situated on a hill at the confluence of the *Clain* and the *Boivre*, and most of the streets are narrow, tortuous, steep, and badly built. The limited trade of the town and the fact that it is largely occupied by religious foundations combine to

make it rather a dull place, but it has some objects of interest which every tourist should endeavour to see.

Poitiers first appears as a Celtic town, the capital of the *Pietones* or *Pietavi*, whence its modern name. To the Romans it was known as *Limonum*. About 353 St. Hilary (not to be confounded with his namesake of Arles) became its first bishop. Poitou was included in the Visigothic kingdom of Aquitaine, founded in 419, but after the defeat of Alaric II. by Clovis at Vouillé, in 507, it was added to the Frankish dominions and constituted a countship whose holders afterwards made themselves dukes of Aquitaine. One of these dukes is said to have invited the Saracens into this part of the country, but be this as it may, it was within 20 miles N.W. of Poitiers that Charles Martel in 732 finally broke the power of the Moorish invaders. By the marriage of Eleanor, sole heiress of Poitou and Aquitaine, to Louis VII. of France these important provinces became part of the royal dominions. On her divorce and re-marriage to Henry Plantagenet in 1152 they passed, unhappily for France, into the power of England. The most important event in the two centuries of strife which succeeded is the Battle of Poitiers (or Maupertuis) in 1356, when John the Good was defeated by Edward the Black Prince and lost more than 11,000 men. By the treaty of Brétigny (1360) Aquitaine, and with it Poitou and other counties, passed in full sovereignty to Edward III., but the country between the Loire and the Garonne was finally won back in 1372 by the Constable Bertrand du Guesclin. The Protestants under Coligny unsuccessfully besieged Poitiers for seven weeks in 1569. Since then its history has been uneventful.

Quitting the station (Pl. A, 4), which is situated in the lower part of the town, carriages reach the centre by a long circuit to the left via the Boulevard Solferino. Pedestrians go direct by the Rue de la Visitation, the first street ascending to the right from the boulevard. Turning again to the right at the first cross street, they reach the square in front of the *Préfecture* (Pl. A, B, 4), a large featureless building. Hence the Rue Victor-Hugo leads to the *Place d'Armes* (Pl. B, 3, 4), a large square forming the centre of the town.

On the opposite (E.) side is the **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. B, C, 3), a fine building, erected between 1868 and 1875, in the style of the French Renaissance. It contains the principal collections belonging to the town, including a library and two museums. Of the latter, the *Musée des Beaux-Arts* is open to the public on Sun. from noon to 4 p. m. It contains 150 works by well-known painters, of which 10 are by Curzon of Poitiers. There is also a portrait by Tintoretto. The *Musée d'Histoire Naturelle* is open on Thurs. from noon to 4 p. m. except when it rains. Strangers may obtain admission on other days, at the same hours, to both museums.

The SOCIÉTÉ DES ANTIQUAIRES DE L'OUEST has also in the neighbouring Rue des Grandes-Ecoles (Pl. B, 3) an important museum of Roman and other antiquities.

On the right, behind the Hôtel de Ville, is a pretty house in the Renaissance style. Thence we follow the street on the left to the Rue d'Orléans, the second on the right, by which we descend.

The *Temple St. Jean* (Pl. D, 3), at the end of the next street, is a curious structure, now identified as a baptistery of the 6th century. In plan it is an oblong of about 42 ft. by 26 ft.; the floor is for

the most part below the present level of the street. On the longer sides are additions made in the 12th cent., and at either end are apses. The exterior is decorated with pilasters, arcades, pediments, and rosettes; and in the interior are marble pillars of different sizes, dating apparently from some more ancient building. There are also some frescoes of the 11th century.

The **Cathedral** (*St. Peter's*; Pl. C, D, 2) was begun in 1162 by Henry II. of England, husband of Eleanor of Aquitaine or Guienne (p. 4), but the west façade only was completed and the church consecrated in 1379. Some parts are Romanesque, but the Plantagenet Gothic style predominates. The façade is comparatively poor; it is too wide and too low and the unfinished towers which flank it increase its heaviness. The interior is imposing on account of the boldness of its proportions and the width of its aisles and bays. To make it appear longer than it actually is the architect has increased the effect of the perspective by lessening the width of the nave and aisles and by a corresponding lowering of the arches towards the choir, which ends in a straight wall pierced by three windows, instead of in an apse. Some of the stained glass dates from the 11-12th cent., while the fine choir-stalls are assigned to the latter half of the 14th. Behind the choir, on the left, is the modern tomb of Monsgr. Bouillé.

From the rear of the cathedral we descend to the right to *Ste. Radegonde* (Pl. D, 2), a church founded about 560 by the queen of that name, wife of Clotaire I., who retired hither to her convent of *Ste. Croix*. It was, however, rebuilt in the 11-13th cent. in the same style as the cathedral, except the main entrance, which belongs to the 15th or 16th century. A fine Gothic steeple rises from the façade. Specially noteworthy within the church are a *Crypt* containing the sarcophagus of *St. Radegonde* (an object of pilgrimage), and a marble statue of the saint, attributed to Girardon. On the left of the nave is a kind of niche called the chapel of the *Pas-de-Dieu*, with two poor statues, between which, on the pavement, is a footprint made, according to the legend, by our Lord when he appeared to *St. Radegonde*.

This church is near the *Clain*, which is spanned by the *Pont Neuf*, to the right, and by the *Pont Joubert*, to the left. We re-ascend into the town by the street which begins at the latter bridge and is continued by one which leads us straight to —

***Notre-Dame** (Pl. B, 2), a very interesting monument of Romanesque architecture dating from the end of the 11th cent., with additions of the 15th and 16th. This church is noted for its **West Façade*, which, like that of Angoulême cathedral (p. 9), has all the elaboration of detail which we associate with the repoussé work of the goldsmith. It is composed of three tiers of arches, in the lowest of which are inserted a round-headed door and two obtusely pointed blind ones subdivided into two semicircular arcades. The

uppermost tiers, broken by a large window, contain mutilated statues of St. Hilary, St. Martin, and the Apostles, and in the gable-end is one of Christ in the act of blessing, surrounded by the emblems of the Evangelists. There are besides some bas-reliefs with subjects drawn chiefly from the life of the Virgin. This façade is flanked by turrets with conical tops and fish-scale ornamentation. The steeple of the church, with a similar top, is at the entrance to the choir. — The *Interior*, disfigured by modern paintings of coarse tone, is divided into nave and aisles, the former having a barrel vault, the latter being groined. The side-chapels were added in the 15th and 16th centuries. There is no transept, but the aisles are prolonged round the choir. The latter contains a 13th cent. fresco on its vault and a fine modern high-altar in the Romanesque style. In a chapel on the right is a 'Holy Sepulchre' of the 16th century.

The **Palais de Justice** (Pl. B, 3) a little beyond Notre-Dame, on the left, includes, behind some late additions, remains of the old castle of the counts of Poitou (14th cent.). The finest part is the **Salle des Pas-Perdus*, the old guard-chamber, measuring 160 by 56 ft. and recalling that of the Palais de Justice at Rouen.

The old PROVOST'S COURT (*Prévôté*; Pl. A, B, 2), a building of the 15-16th cent., now a school, has a very remarkable façade, with four turrets and some fine pediments over its windows.

At the N. end of the town stands the church of MONTIERNEUF (*Moutier-Neuf*; Pl. A, 1), an ancient church of the Benedictines, of the 11th cent., and of exceptional width for that period. It has a little cupola above the crossing, surmounted by two bell turrets which are connected by three arches.

Between the Palais de Justice and the Place d'Armes is *St. Porchaire* (Pl. B, 3), a church of the 16th cent., with a Romanesque tower, dating from an older building. — To the S. is *St. Hilary* (Pl. B, 5), a monastic church founded, it is said, before the 6th cent., rebuilt in the 11th and 12th, and partly in the present century. It consists of a nave and six aisles and has 6 cupolas, but no steeple.

The PARC DE BLOSSAC (Pl. B, C, 5, 6), at the S. end of the town, a promenade laid out in the 18th cent., commands a fine view of the Clain valley, on which side it is bordered by the remains of the old 14th century *Ramparts*, which extend some way westward between the town and the railway. At the entrance from the Rue des Capucins are two marble groups by Etex, representing the Joys and Sorrows of Motherhood.

There is a dolmen, called the *Pierre-Levée*, in the suburb of *St. Saturnin*, to the N.E., beyond the Pont-Neuf (Pl. D, 2, 3).

From Poitiers to Loudun (Angers) see p. 14; to *La Rochelle* and *Rochefort*, R. 3.

BRANCH LINE from Poitiers to (35½ M.) *Parthenay*, identical with the Loudun line as far as *Neurville-de-Poitou* (p. 15).

FROM POITIERS TO ST. SULPICE-LAURIÈRE (Limoges), 78 M., railway in 3½-4½ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 60, 11 fr. 75, 8 fr. 50 c.). — The Angoulême line

is followed as far as (31½ M.) *St. Benoît* (see below), beyond which a short tunnel is passed. — 71½ M. *Mignaloux-Nouaillé* (branch-line to St. Savin and Le Blanc, see below). 101½ M. *Nieul-l'Espoir*; 131½ M. *Fleuré*. Beyond (181½ M.) *L'Hommeaize*, the line crosses the Vienne. — 251½ M. *Lussac-Châteaux*, which has only one old castle, through the ruins of which the railway passes.

331½ M. *Montmorillon* (*Hôt. de France*), a small town (pop. 5158) on an eminence, 1½ M. to the left, at the foot of which flows the *Gartempe*. In its lower part are the Gothic churches of *St. Martial* and *Notre-Dame*; in the upper part, the *Petit Séminaire*, an ancient convent of the Augustines, the church of which contains the monument of the gallant Chevalier La Hire, and also comprises a curious building of the 11-12th cent., called the *Octagon*, consisting of two chapels, one above the other. In the upper one are some singular sculptures in high relief. A branch-line runs hence to (25 M.) *Le Blanc* (see below), viâ (11 M.) *La Trimouille* or *La Trémouille*.

51½ M. *Le Dorat* (*Hôt. Bordeaux*), a small town with an interesting Romanesque church and remains of fortifications of the 15th century. A branch-line runs hence to (351½ M.) *Limoges* (p. 35), viâ (8 M.) *Bellac*, an industrial town with 4803 inhabitants. 56 M. *Droux*.

64 M. *Château-Ponsac*, a small town on the Gartempe. 69 M. *Bessines*. 74½ M. *Bersac*, also a station on the main line from Paris to Limoges. 78 M. *St. Sulpice-Laurière* (p. 35).

FROM POITIERS TO LE BLANC, 45 M., railway in 3 hrs. (fares 9 fr., 6 fr. 70, 4 fr. 90 c.). — Diverging from the last-described route at (71½ M.) *Mignaloux-Nouaillé*, we proceed N.E. over a dull plain. — 20 M. *Chauvigny* (Lion d'Or), a small town of 2223 inhab., prettily situated on the Vienne, with two fine churches of the 12th cent., and the ruins of four castles.

31¾ M. *St. Savin* (*Hôt. Thévenet*), a small town of 1735 inhab., on the Gartempe, with an interesting **Abbey-Church* of the 11th cent., a cruciform building with three aisles, a transept, and ambulatory. Over the porch is a fine steeple with a Gothic spire, and over the transept a square tower. The height of the interior is exceptional for a Romanesque church. The columns are 59 ft. and the main vaulting 69 ft. high, although the total width of the building is only 55½ ft. and its length 160 ft. But the most interesting features of this church are the **Wall-Paintings* of the 12th cent., with which it is decorated throughout, and which are said to comprise no less than 250 figures. One series consists of subjects from Genesis, Exodus, and the Apocalypse; the others represent the patron saints of the abbey and of the neighbouring district. Those in the choir and chapels are inferior to those in the nave, which recall the works of the Byzantine school.

45 M. *Le Blanc* (*Hôt. de France*), the *Oblinicum* of the Romans, with 7140 inhab., stands on the Creuse. The chief object of interest is the church of *St. Géntour* of the 12th, 13th, and 15th centuries. — Line to *Port-de-Piles*, see p. 3. In the opposite direction it is continued to (31 M.) *Argenton* (p. 34). Another line is under construction to (31 M.) *Buzançais* (p. 35).

II. From Poitiers to Angoulême.

70 M. RAILWAY in 12/3-3¼ hrs. (fares 14 fr., 10 fr. 55, 7 fr. 65 c.).

The line passes through a short tunnel into the picturesque valley of the *Clain*, and crosses that river several times. — 64 M. (from Tours) *St. Benoît*, the junction for St. Sulpice-Laurière and Limoges (see above), and also for La Rochelle and Rochefort (R. 3). — 66 M. *Ligugé*, with an old Benedictine abbey founded by St. Martin. Farther on, on the right, is the castle of *Bernay*, of the 15th century. — 19¼ M. *Iteuil*; 73 M. *Vivonne*; 79 M. *Anché-*

Voulon; 82 M. *Couhé-Vérac*, situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. (omnibus); $87\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Epanvilliers*. A branch-line runs from (93 M.) *St. Savol* to (10 M.) *Charroux*, viâ ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Civray*, a small town on the Charente, with a Romanesque church with an interesting west front.

102 M. *Ruffec (Buffet)*, another little town, has also a Romanesque church with a remarkable façade. The town is celebrated for truffled pies. Line to Niort (p. 20).

A short tunnel is passed through. 108 M. *Moussac*, beyond which the *Charente* is crossed. 11 M. *Luxé*; 119 M. *St. Amand-de-Boixe*; the town, $13\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.-W. (omn.), has a curious church, a mixture of Romanesque and Gothic. 123 M. *Vars*.

As we approach Angoulême, a fine view of the town and its principal buildings is presented, the most prominent being (from left to right) the steeple of *St. Martial*, the tower of the *Hôtel de Ville*, and the cathedral with its square tower.

131 M. *Angoulême (Buffet; Hôt. du Palais, Place du Mûrier)*, in the centre of the town; *Hôt. de France*, R. 2 fr.; *Cafés* in the *Place du Mûrier*), with 34,647 inhab., the ancient capital of the *Angoumois*, is now the chief town of the department of the *Charente*, and an episcopal see. Like Poitiers, it occupies an eminence between two rivers, the *Charente* and the *Anguienne*, but it is a little better built and is encircled by promenades which afford very fine views. The cathedral and other public buildings deserve a visit, and may be seen in a few hours. The town is noted for its paper-mills.

The town existed in the time of the Romans, who named it *Encolisma*. It was included in the kingdom of Aquitaine, but at a later period became the capital of a county which was handed over to the English by the treaty of Brétigny in 1360. It revolted in 1373 and as a reward for its fidelity to the crown, it was constituted a duchy, and made the appanage of one of the royal princes. The town was several times taken and sacked in the Religious Wars, notably by Coligny.

From the *Gare d'Orléans*, or station of the Bordeaux line, in front of which is the *Gare de l'Etat* for the line to Limoges and Saintes, we ascend to the right by the *Avenue Gambetta*. On the left is the seminary and church of *St. Martial*, a fine modern building in the Romanesque style, with a steeple over the façade. It was built by *Paul Abadie* (d. 1884), architect of the church of the 'Sacré-Cœur' at Paris, who made a special study of the Romanesque style, and restored or built a large number of churches in the country.

The street issuing in front of this church and the one continuing it lead us to the *HÔTEL DE VILLE, a very remarkable structure, in great part modern (1858-66), which is also the work of *Abadie*. It is in the style of the 13th cent. and occupies the site of the castle of the Counts of Angoulême, of which there remain two towers on the left, one of the 14th, the other of the 15th century. — In a small garden on the same side is the marble *Statue of Margaret of Valois*, or Angoulême, sister of Francis I. and queen of Navarre (d. 1549), by *Badiou de la Tronchère* (1871).

A new street leads from the front of the Hôtel de Ville to the *Covered Market*, which in 1888 replaced the Châtelet, the former prison.

In the square to the right of the Hôtel de Ville is a bronze statue, by R. Verlet, of *Dr. Jean Bouillaud* (1796-1867). The *Palais de Justice* is situated in the Place du Mûrier, a little before the preceding, to the right. Behind the statue is the *Theatre* (1866-72), in a square abutting on the *Ramparts*, which command a comprehensive view of the valley of the Anguienne.

The *CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER, a short distance to the right, is one of the most interesting Romanesque-Byzantine churches in France, recalling Notre-Dame at Poitiers (p. 5) and St. Front at Périgueux (p. 39). It belongs, as a whole, to the 12th cent., but was thoroughly restored and even partly rebuilt between 1866 and 1875 by Abadie. It comprises a nave without aisles, surmounted by three cupolas; a transept with a cupola forming a lantern in the centre; a north transept tower (see below); the remains of a south transept tower; and an apse with four chapels. — The **Façade*, which recalls on a large scale that of Notre-Dame at Poitiers, is also the most curious part of this church. Exclusive of the gable, it is composed of four tiers of arcades, divided from top to bottom by columns into five bays. The lowest tier has five arches, of which the largest and central one contains the sole door in the façade. Above this door is a large window and above that, between symbols of the Evangelists, is a Christ in Judgment, to which event most of the many sculptures of the façade refer. Below the Christ, to the right and left, are angels sounding the last trump, the dead rising from their graves (the blessed distinguished by the *nimbus* and the reprobate accompanied by demons), the Doctors of the Church, the Apostles, symbolic representations of Faith (St. George), Hope, and Charity (St. Martin), etc., and numerous beautiful ornamentations.

The splendid **Tower* at the end of the N. transept, 193 ft. in height, is the next striking feature of this church. It was necessarily pulled down at the time of the restoration, but rebuilt exactly in its former shape and, as far as possible, with the same materials. It has six square stages, diminishing in size, and four of them present open bays. The corresponding S. tower, of which only the base remains, was destroyed by the Calvinists in 1568; it had a Gothic spire. — In the *Interior* the cupolas of the nave (which has slightly pointed arches) and the lantern of the transept, pierced by twelve windows, merit special notice.

The pile of buildings to the left of the cathedral is the *Bishop's Palace*, of the same age as the church and also restored by Abadie.

Continuing to follow the ramparts beyond the cathedral, we arrive at the *Jardin Vert*, a fine promenade on the side of the hill. To appreciate the view, the best plan is to make for the top by the *Promenade de Beaulieu*, which skirts the spacious buildings of the

Lycée and commands the valley of the Charente. The return may thus be made, by the edge of the hill, as far as the street that ascends from the station. Near the end of the ramparts on the right are the *Prisons*, in a part of the old *Châtelet*, dating from the 13th and 15th centuries. The lateral streets on this side lead to the *Hôtel de Ville* and the *Palais de Justice*, which is in the neighbouring *Place du Mûrier* (p. 9).

FROM ANGOULÊME TO SAINTES (Rochefort, La Rochelle), 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 2-23/4 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 90, 5 fr. 95, 4 fr. 35 c.). — From the *Gare de l'Etat* (p. 8) we pass through a tunnel under the town and cross the *Bordeaux* line. — 3 M. *St. Michel-sur-Charente*, with a curious octagonal church of the 12th century. The line then follows the valley of the Charente. 7 M. *Nersac*; 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Sireuil*.

14 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Châteauneuf-sur-Charente*, a thriving little town, once a stronghold in the hands of the English, and only recovered from them after a siege of four years (1376-80). A branch-line runs hence to (12 M.) *Barbezieux* (*Hôt. de France*), a town of 4090 inhab., on the slope of a hill, with the remains of a castle of the 15th cent., a church of the same period, and another of the 12th century.

18 M. *St. Amant-de-Graves*; 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Mème*; 23 M. *Jarnac*, a small town chiefly known for the victory of the Catholics under the Duke of Anjou, afterwards Henri III., over the Protestant army of the Prince of Condé in 1569. The country to the left of our route and to the S. of the Charente, as far as beyond Cognac, is the *Petite Champagne*. Farther south is the *Grande Champagne*. They are so called because they are of the same geological formation as Champagne and, like it, produce excellent white wines of which highly-reputed brandies are made, those of the second being called 'Fine Champagne'. — 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gensac-la-Pallue*.

31 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Cognac* (*Hôt. de Londres*), an old town of 15,200 inhab., the centre of the brandy trade of the Charente, the products of which are sent to all parts of the world. Its chief object of interest is the church of *St. Léger*, mainly of the 11th, 14th, and 15th centuries. The façade has fine florid Romanesque details. Cognac contains an *Equestrian Statue of Francis I.*, a modern bronze by Etex. The large brandy distilleries and the vast store-houses should be seen. One of the latter is on the site of the castle in which Francis I. was born (1494).

36 M. *Le Pérat*; 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Brives-Chérac*; 42 M. *Beillant*. — 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Saintes* (p. 26).

FROM ANGOULÊME TO LIMOGES, 73 M., railway in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 14 fr., 10 fr. 65, 7 fr. 70 c.). We start from the *Gare d'Orléans* (p. 8). — 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Ruelle*, with a large cannon-foundry established in 1750. — 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Magnac-Touvre*. The copious springs of *Touvre* are at the foot of a hill which is crowned by a ruined castle. — From (10 M.) *Le Quéroy-Pranzac* a branch-line runs to (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the little town of *Nontron*, viâ (8 M.) *Marthon*, where are the remarkable ruins of a castle of the 12th century. This branch is to be extended as far as (18 M.) *Thiviers* (p. 38).

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Rochefoucauld* (*Hôt. du Commerce*), a little town with the remarkable **Château* of the family of that name, founded in the 9th or 10th cent., but dating chiefly from the 12th and 16th. The finest parts, dating from the Renaissance, are the magnificent staircase built by Fontant (1528-38) and the galleries, surmounted by arches, which surround the inner court, by the same artist. — 25 M. *Chasseneuil-sur-Bonnieure*, which has a castle of the 17th cent. and iron mines. — From (33 M.) *Roumazière-Loubert* (Buffet) a branch-line diverges to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Confolens* (*Hôt. Rouffy*), a town with 3083 inhab., a castle, and two ancient churches. We now reach the valley of the *Vienne*. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Chabanais*. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Saillat-Chassenon*. Chassenon, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W., is the *Cassinomagus* of the Romans. A branch-line runs hence to (28 M.) *Bussière-Galant* (*Périgneux*, see p. 38), viâ (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rochechouart* (*Hôt. Faure*), a little town with a remarkable castle

situated on a lofty rock and rebuilt in the 15th cent., and (231½ M.) *Chalus*, with two keeps of the strong castle in attacking which Richard Cœur-de-Lion was mortally wounded in 1199, at the rock Maumont.

50½ M. *St. Junien* (Commerce), an industrial town of 8479 inhab., containing a remarkable abbey-church of the 12th cent. with the richly sculptured tomb of St. Junien, of the same period, and a beautiful high altar. Here there is also a bridge of the 13th cent., with a chapel of the Virgin to which Louis XI. made a pilgrimage. — Beyond (66½ M.) *Aixe-sur-Vienne*, an industrial place with 3756 inhab., we pass through a tunnel, ¼ M. long. — 73 M. *Limoges* (Gare de Montjovis, p. 35).

[III. From Angoulême to Bordeaux.]

82½ M. to the Gare de la Bastide, 87 M. to that of St.-Jean (see p. 41). RAILWAY in 2¼ and 2½-5¾ hrs. (fares 16 fr. 45, 12 fr. 35 c., 9 fr., or 17 fr. 35, 13 fr., 9 fr. 45 c.). Best views to the right.

The line passes under the town through a tunnel ½ M. long. — 136 M. (from Tours) *La Couronne*, with a large paper-mill and the remarkable ruins of a Gothic abbey-church of the 12th century. — 139½ M. *Mouthiers*; 144¾ M. *Charmant*. We now pass from the Charente to the Dordogne basin by a tunnel nearly 1 M. long, and enter the valley of the *Tude*. The country assumes more and more a southern appearance. — 152 M. *Montmoreau*. — 162½ M. *Chalais*, a small decayed town, with the ruins of a castle of the 14th, 16th, and 18th cent. Hence we pass to the valley of the *Dronne*. 171½ M. *La Roche-Chalais-St. Aigulin*; 176 M. *Les Eglisottes*.

182 M. *Contras* (*Buffet*, good wine), a small commercial town, with scanty remains of its ancient castle. In 1587 Henri IV. here defeated the Leaguers under the Duc de Joyeuse. Line to Périgueux, see p. 41.

FROM CONTRAS TO CAVIGNAC, 16 M., railway joining the line from Bordeaux to Nantes (R. 4). The *Isle* is crossed. 4¼ M. *Guîtres*, a small town on a hill to the right, with a fine Romanesque church. 13 M. *Marcenais*, junction of a line to Libourne. 16 M. *Cavignac* (p. 29).

We next cross the *Isle* and continue to follow the valley of the *Dronne*. — 197 M. *St. Denis-de-Piles*.

192 M. *Libourne* (*Buffet*; *Hôt. de France*, Rue Chanzy. D. 3 fr.; *des Princes*, Rue de Guîtres), a commercial and industrial town with 16,736 inhab., at the confluence of the *Dordogne* and the *Isle*. It is of ancient origin (Condate), but has been to a great extent rebuilt on a regular plan since the wars with the English (to whom it remained loyal up to 1451) and the Religious Wars. The fine steeple of the Gothic church (15th cent.), recently rebuilt and 233 ft. high, is seen from a distance, to the right.

About 1½ M. to the W. is *Fronsac*, on a hill (236 ft.) which affords a fine view. The town was fortified since the time of Charlemagne, but the castle is now destroyed.

FROM LIBOURNE TO MARCENAI (see above) a branch-line of 12 M., joining the line from Bordeaux to Nantes.

FROM LIBOURNE TO LE BUISSON, 61 M., railway in 3-4 hrs. (fares 13 fr. 45, 10 fr. 25, 7 fr. 75 c.). This line ascends the *Dordogne* valley.

5 M. *St. Emilion* (*Hôt. Dussaud*), a curious little town famous for its wines. It occupies a picturesque site on a hill, and still retains a great part of its mediæval ramparts, with large ditches dug out of the rock.

In the hill itself are immense quarries still worked for building stone. Here, too, is a *Monolithic Church*, scooped out in the rock in the Middle Ages, and measuring 104 ft. in length, 46 ft. in breadth, and 52½ ft. in height. It is at the side of the hermitage of St. Emilion, or rather St. Emilien, who lived here in the 8th cent., and on a terrace above stands a fine tower of the 12th and 15th centuries. The neighbouring collegiate church and cloister (12th and 13th cent.) are also remarkable. Of the *Castle*, to the W. of the town, there remains little more than a square keep.

11 M. *Castillon*, memorable for the defeat which definitely cost the English Guienne, in 1453. John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, was among the slain.

Beyond (22½ M.) *St. Antoine-Port-Ste. Foy*, the Dordogne is crossed. 24 M. *Ste. Foy-la-Grande*, a town of 3180 inhabitants. 32 M. *Lamonzie-St. Martin*. Then the Dordogne is recrossed.

38 M. *Bergerac* (*Grand Hôtel; Hôt. des Voyageurs*), a town of 14,353 inhab. on the Dordogne, was one of the Calvinist strongholds of the 16th century. *Notre-Dame* is a fine modern church in the style of the 13th century. A large business is done here in wines and truffles. Line to Marmande, see p. 64.

42½ M. *Creusse-Mouleydier*, with paper-mills, and the ruins of a castle. After a tunnel we see a canal rendered necessary by the rapids of the Dordogne. — 51 M. *Lalinde*, an ancient little town (Diolindum); 53½ M. *Mauzac*. Then a tunnel, two bridges over the Dordogne, and a second tunnel. 56 M. *Trémolat*; 58 M. *Allès*. We cross the Dordogne for the last time. 61 M. *Le Buisson* (p. 87).

Quitting Libourne, we cross the Dordogne, already a very large stream. 195 M. *Arreyres*; 197½ M. *Vayres*, dominated by a castle partly of the 13-14th centuries. 201 M. *St. Sulpice-d'Izon*; 203 M. *St. Loubès*. At a distance, on the right, are the bridges of Cubzac (p. 29). 205½ M. *La Grave-d'Ambarès*. A little farther on, to the right, the line from Nantes is joined (R. 4), and the *Garonne* now appears on that side. We pass through a series of cuttings, over three viaducts, and through three short tunnels. — 210½ M. *Lormont*, on the Garonne, with shipbuilding yards. Two more tunnels and then, on the right, a splendid view of Bordeaux and its harbour.

213½ M. *Bordeaux* (*Gare de la Bastide*; see p. 41). Trains in connection with the line to the South, at the *St. Jean* station (p. 41), back out a little way and make a détour to cross the Garonne by the bridge mentioned on p. 44.

2. From Tours to Les Sables-d'Olonne.

156 M. RAILWAY in 6-8 hrs. (fares 27 fr. 75, 21 fr., 15 fr. 30 c.). The trains start from the *Gare de l'Etat*, beside the principal station.

Tours, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. — The line, after passing above that to Nantes, crosses the *Cher* and traverses marshy tracts. — At (3¾ M.) *Joué-lès-Tours*, the line to Loches-Châteauzeux (p. 33) branches off on the left. 6¼ M. *Ballan*. Pope Martin IV. (Simon de Brion, d. 1285) was born in the neighbouring *Château de la Carte*, the chapel of which has some fine stained glass of the 16th century. 10½ M. *Druye*; 13½ M. *Vallères*.

16 M. Azay-le-Rideau (*Hôt. du Grand Monarque*), a town of 2126 inhab., with an interesting Renaissance **Château*.

A branch-line runs hence to (12 M.) *Crouzilles-St. Gilles* (Port-de-Piles), for the *Camp du Ruchard* (5½ M.), established in the 'landes' of that name.

The line crosses the *Indre*, and beyond (20½ M.) *Rivarennes* traverses the forest of Chinon. 24 M. *St. Benoist*; 27 M. *Huismes*. Before Chinon, which is seen on the right, a tunnel of 1000 yds. is passed through.

31 M. **Chinon** (*Hôt. de France*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *Boule d'Or*, on the quay) is a commercial town (pop. 6205), prettily situated on the eminences of the right bank of the *Vienne*, and celebrated for its history and its castle. It consists almost entirely of narrow and tortuous streets in which are still seen houses of the 15th and 16th centuries.

Chinon already existed in the Roman period, under the name of *Caïno*. Subsequently it was occupied by the Visigoths, belonged to the kingdoms of Paris and Austrasia, then to the Counts of Touraine and to Henry II. of England, who was fond of the town and died here in 1189. Reunited to France early in the 13th cent., it nevertheless changed hands frequently up to the beginning of the 15th century. It was here that Joan of Arc sought audience of Charles VII. in 1428 to induce him to march to the relief of Orleans.

On the quay is a *Statue of Rabelais*, born at or near Chinon about 1495, a modern bronze by Em. Hébert. Opposite is the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, whence the Rue St. Etienne leads to the right to the Rue du Puy-des-Banes, the principal approach to the castle.

The CASTLE of Chinon really consisted of three distinct castles. The *Château de St. Georges* (the least ancient), of which only the base of the curtain-wall remains, lies to the right of the entrance to the two others, whose ruins are surrounded by a fine promenade, public from noon till dusk in summer on Sundays and holidays. The *Château du Milieu* was built on the site of the Roman castrum in the 11th cent. and was often repaired. Its chief parts are the Pavillon de l'Horloge, at the entrance (ring), the Grand Logis, and the donjon or keep. The *Château du Coudray* has still a fine tower with a chapel of the 13th cent., and two round towers.

Near the foot of the approach to the castle is the church of *St. Etienne*, of the 15th cent., with a beautiful doorway, some fine stained glass and a handsome modern gallery. It also still possesses a cope, said to have belonged to St. Mesme, which dates from the 10th or 11th century.

Farther on, in a continuation of the Rue St. Etienne, is the ruined church of *St. MESME*, of which two Romanesque and Gothic towers are the chief remains. Adjoining is a tasteful modern Gothic *Chapel*. On the opposite side, at the end of the Rue St. Maurice, which also starts from the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, and in which there are some interesting old houses, is the church of *St. Maurice*, of the 12th, 15th, and 16th cent., with a steeple partly Romanesque, and fine vaulted arches. Among the paintings are a

large fresco by Grandin and a Madonna attributed to Sassoferrato, on the last pillar to the right.

BRANCH LINE to (91½ M.) *Port-Boulet*, on the line from Tours to Nantes; see *Baedeker's Northern France*.

FROM CHINON TO PORT-DE-PILES, 231½ M., railway in 1¼-1½ hr. (fares 4 fr. 65, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 55 c.). This branch diverges to the left from the line to Sables beyond the bridge and ascends the valley of the Vienne. — From (3 M.) *Ligré-Rivière*, a branch-line runs to (10 M.) *Richelieu* (pop. 2471), the birthplace of the famous Cardinal (1585-1642), who made a handsome town of it and built in it a splendid castle of which nearly nothing remains. At *Champigny-sur-Veude*, the preceding station (3 M.), there also stood a magnificent castle, of which the chapel is still extant, built in the early Renaissance style, and adorned with beautiful stained glass by R. Pinaigrier. — 10½ M. *Ile-Bouchard*, a small town containing the ruins of an 11th cent. priory, and near which is a large dolmen. — At (12½ M.) *Crouzilles-St. Gilles*, we join the branch-line from Azay-le-Rideau (p. 13). — 23½ M. *Port-de-Piles* (p. 3).

The railway crosses the Vienne at Chinon and affords a striking view of the town. — 34 M. *La Roche-Clermault*. Beyond (38 M.) *Beuxes* the keep of Loudun is seen on the left.

45¼ M. **Loudun** (*Buffet*; *Hôt. des Iles*, near *St. Pierre-du-Marché*), the *Juliodunum* of the Romans, is built on an eminence (pop. 4528). It played an important part in the Religious Wars and gave its name to an edict favourable to the Protestants in 1616; but it is still better known for the trial of the curé Urbain Grandier, who was burnt alive in 1634, on a charge of sorcery.

Loudun has still many old streets, narrow and dark. Turning to the left at the end of the *Rue de la Gare*, then to the right into the *Rue Sèche*, we reach *St. Pierre-du-Marché*, a Gothic church with a Renaissance gateway and a lofty stone spire. The street on this side of the Place leads to *Ste. Croix*, a fine Romanesque church with nave and aisles and a transept, with ambulatory and little apses. This church now serves as a market-house. — Turning to the right on the other side of *St. Pierre-du-Marché*, we pass the *Palais de Justice*, recently built, and perceive on the left the lofty square Keep of the old 12th cent. castle which is in a close. — The street to the left, on the other side of the Palais, leads to *St. Pierre-du-Martray*, a church with some good details in the Flamboyant style. — Still farther is the *Porte du Martray*, the chief remaining portion of the old fortifications of the town.

From Loudun to Angers (Saumur) see *Baedeker's Northern France*.

FROM LOUDUN (ANGERS) TO CHATELLERAULT (p. 3), 31½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 45 c.). The principal station is (20½ M.) *Lençloître*, a town which has sprung up around an abbey of which the Romanesque church is still extant.

FROM LOUDUN TO POITIERS, 43½ M., railway in 2-6½ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 45, 6 fr. 35, 4 fr. 65 c.). — 5 M. *Arçay* (see p. 15). 12½ M. *Moncontour*, a village famous for the victory of the Duke of Anjou (Henri III.) over the Protestants commanded by Coligny in 1569. It has a ruined castle and a keep of the 13th century. Branch to (10 M.) *Airvault* (p. 15). — 23½ M. *Mirebeau*, with the remains of fortifications; 33 M. *Neuville-de-Poitou*, the junction of the Parthenay line (see below).

The railway skirts Loudun on the side of the *Porte du Martray*.

— 50 M. *Arçay*, where the Poitiers line branches off (see above).
 53½ M. *Pas-de-Jeu*, at the head of the *Canal de la Dive*.

About 2½ M. to the S.W. is *Oiron*, with a *Castle* of the 16th cent., which was inhabited by Mme. de Montespan. It was ravaged at the Revolution, but some remarkable features remain. The rooms are still richly decorated, particularly with frescoes from the *Æneid*. Here too may be seen enamelled plaques which probably came from the same manufactory as the splendid faïences of Henri II. at the Louvre. The old *Chapel*, which is now used as a parish church, contains four fine mausoleums executed in marble by Italian artists, but sadly mutilated by the Huguenots in 1568. There are four dolmens in the park of Oiron.

61 M. *Thouars* (*Buffet; Hôt. du Cheval-Blanc*, Grande-Rue; *de la Gare*, unpretending), a town with 4992 inhab., on the *Thouet*, the capital of the powerful viscounts of Thouars, who were almost always partizans of the English kings, down to 1372, when the town was won back to France by Bertrand du Guesclin. Afterwards it was for a long time in the hands of the Ducs de la Trémoille, who built the castle. From the station to the town ½ M., to the castle 1 M.

The *Castle* is a spacious structure of the 16th cent., built on steep cliffs above the river. It is now used as a house of detention and cannot be visited without a special order; but visitors may obtain admission (after 10 a. m.) to the chapel, called *Ste. Chapelle*, a fine example of the Gothic style, finished in 1514. It has a crypt cut out in the rock, with the vault of the Trémoille family. Fine view of the valley of the Thouet from the terrace in front of the castle and from the chain-bridge farther to the right.

Among the other churches, *St. Laon* and *St. Medard*, of the 12th and 15th cent., may be mentioned.

Line to *Paris-Saumur* via Montreuil-Bellay (Angers), see *Baedeker's Northern France*.

FROM THOUARS TO NIORT, 55 M., railway in 2½-4¼ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 90 8 fr. 25, 6 fr. 5 c.). This section of the new line from Paris to Bordeaux via Saumur quits the Sables line beyond the viaduct (see below) and ascends the valley of the Thouet. — 15 M. *Airvault* (*Hôt. des Voyageurs*), a little town in which the church of *St. Pierre*, an old abbey-church, is a very noteworthy example of the Romanesque style of the 10th cent.; it was repaired in the 12th. Here, too, are the remains of a strong castle. — The Thouet is crossed, ½ M. higher up, by an 11th cent. bridge with eleven arches, called *Pont de Vernay*. Branch to Moncontour, see p. 14. — 17½ M. *St. Loup-sur-Thouet*, with a château of the 17th century.

28 M. *Parthenay* (*Hôt. Tranchant*), a picturesque place of 6646 inhab., is still surrounded with ramparts of the 12-13th cent., which formed three lines of defence. It played an important part in the wars against England in the Middle Ages, in the Religious Wars, and in those of the Vendée. The ruins of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Couldre*, in the Romanesque style, are also noteworthy. — Line to Poitiers, see above.

50 M. *Echiré*, a country-town where the *Sèvre-Niortaise* is crossed, dominated by the impressive ruins of the *Château du Coultray-Salbart*, built in the 9th century. — 55 M. *Niort* (p. 18).

The Sables-d'Olonne line now makes a great curve and crosses a viaduct 125 ft. high and 850 ft. long, which affords a fine view on the left, of Thouars. The railway ascends nearly to Cerizay and the pasturage of the district grows like that of the Bocage (see below).

68 M. *Coulounges-Thouarsais*; 74 M. *Noirterre*, beyond which we rejoin and follow the line from Nantes (Angers) to Poitiers noting on the left the fine steeple of Bressuire.

79 M. **Bressuire** (**Buffet*; *Hôtel du Dauphin*), with 4166 inhab., occupies a hill on the left. Like Thouars, it has played a part in the wars with England, and was taken by Bertrand du Guesclin in 1371. It has a very curious *Castle* of the 12th and 15th cent., half in ruins, half restored, and visible to the right of the viaduct before entering the station. It has two lines of defence with 48 towers. — The church of *Notre-Dame* belongs chiefly to the 12th and 15th cent., and has a steeple finished in the style of the Renaissance.

FROM BRESSUIRE TO NIORT. 48 M., railway in 2-2½ hrs. (fares, 9 fr. 45, 7 fr. 5, 5 fr. 20 c.). — Scenery and stations generally of little interest. — 91½ M. *Moncoutant*, where flax is cultivated and a woollen stuff made which is called *bréluche*. Farther on the *Sèvre-Nantaise* is crossed. — 31 M. *Coulounges-sur-Autise*, with a castle of the 16th century. — 38½ M. *Benet*. Line to Velluire, see p. 24. — 41½ M. *Coulon*, beyond which we cross the *Sèvre-Niortaise*. — 48 M. *Niort* (p. 18).

89 M. *Cerizay*, with a modern château on the right. We cross the *Sèvre-Nantaise*. — 92½ M. *St. Mesmin-le-Vieux*. We are now in the *Vendée* and in the *Bocage* district famous in the annals of the Revolution. The land here is divided into square plots, each 5 to 7 acres in area, fenced in by hedges 6 to 10 ft. in height, ornamented with trees.

97½ M. *Pouzauges*. The large village, beautifully situated on the slope of a hill, 2¼ M. to the N., boasts of the ruins of a large and picturesque keep of the 13-14th cent., which once belonged to the famous Gilles de Laval, called 'Bluebeard'. In the neighbourhood are several interesting castles, picturesque ruins, and fine points of view.

104 M. *Chavagnes-les-Redoux*. The line crosses the *Grand-Luy* on both sides of the station. — 112 M. *Chantonay* (pop. 4000). The line, which intersects a very hilly tract, makes a wide curve to the left, followed by two cuttings and a viaduct affording a fine view. — Beyond (120 M.) *Bournezeau* is a forest. 125 M. *La Chaise-le-Vicomte*, with 2609 inhabitants. Crossing the *Yon* we then rejoin the line from Nantes to La Rochelle and Bordeaux (R. 4).

133 M. **La Roche-sur-Yon**, formerly *Napoléon* and *Bourbon-Vendée* (*Buffet*; *Hôt. de l'Europe*, in the Place; *Hôt. des Voyageurs*, at the station), with 11,773 inhab., the chief town of the department of the *Vendée*, on a hill washed by the *Yon*. There was formerly a strong castle here which was a place of importance both in the English and Religious wars. The town having become the chief place of a prefecture, Napoleon I. erected numerous buildings which are anything but remarkable. It is now a modern town, regularly built and almost without interest. The large Place *Napoléon*, in the centre, which is reached from the station viâ the

boulevard on the right, and the Rue des Sables, to the left, is adorned with an equestrian bronze *Statue of Napoleon I.*, by De Nierkerke. Here also is the *Hôtel de Ville*, with a garden behind it containing a small museum of paintings and antiquities. On the other side of the Place is the *Church*, the interior of which is in good taste and shows some fine modern stained glass. A little farther to the right, in a small square, is the *Statue of General Travot* (1767-1836) 'pacifier of the Vendée' during the Hundred Days, an indifferent bronze by Maindron.

From La Roche-sur-Yon to Nantes and La Rochelle see R. 4.

Proceeding from La Roche-sur-Yon we see on the left the statue of Napoleon (see above). Beyond (138¹/₂ M.) *Les Clouzeaux*, to the right, in the distance, is the Château de la Bassetière. 145 M. *La Mothe-Achard*: 151¹/₂ M. *Olonne*. To the right lie salt marshes, with large heaps of salt, and a succession of sand-dunes.

156 M. **Les Sables-d'Olonne.** -- **Hotels.** GRAND-HÔTEL DE LA PLAGE & SPLENDID-HÔTEL. HÔT. DU REMBLAI, HÔT. CONTINENTAL. GRAND-HÔTEL DU CASINO, all on the beach: HÔTEL DE FRANCE, DU CHEVAL-BLANC, JOUET, in the town.

Restaurant. *Chalets de la Plage.* -- **Cafés.** *Café de la Plage; Grand Café,* Place du Minage, near the Remblai.

Sea-Baths. Machine and towel 30 c.; bathing-dress 30 c.

Casino. adm. 1 fr.; per month 30 fr.

Donkeys, 50 c. per hour.

British Vice-consul: *Mr. Théod. Lelièvre.*

Les Sables-d'Olonne is a much-frequented sea-bathing place, with a small harbour and 11,070 inhabitants. Its magnificent sandy beach, sloping gently towards the S. and stretching in a semicircle for a distance of about 1 M., is flanked by a wide esplanade called the *Remblai*, with a carriage-road and numerous handsome villas. The town, however, is badly built, and the church is its only object of interest.

To reach the beach from the station we turn to the right, into the Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, and then follow the first street to the left. Carriages turn to the left farther on, at the *Church*, a Late-Gothic building, with fine vaulting. To the W. of the Remblai i. e. to the right as we reach the shore, is the *Casino*, and farther on the narrow *Channel* leading to the harbour. Beyond the latter rises the *Arundel Tower*, a modern erection with battlements and machicolations, which serves as a light-house. Adjacent are the ruins of a château of the same name. Here, too, lies the unimportant suburb of *La Chaume*, near which the shore forms a promontory bearing a small fort.

The *Harbour*, to the N., between the town and this suburb, comprises a dry dock, a floating dock, and a graving dock. Near it there are *Oyster Parks*, and farther off, some *Salt Marshes* which may be reached via La Chaume (ferry 5 c.).

On this side the shore is bordered by dunes; to the S.E. are curious rocks, some ruins, and a wood of evergreen oaks.

On Sundays and festivals in the season the varied head-dresses of the country-women at Les Sables will attract the visitor's attention.

3. From Poitiers to La Rochelle (and Rochefort).

90 M. RAILWAY in $3\frac{1}{3}$ -5 hrs. (fares 17 fr. 85, 13 fr. 40, 9 fr. 80 c.). — The line to Rochefort (88 M.) diverges at Aigrefeuille, 11 M. before La Rochelle (p. 20).

Poitiers, see p. 3. The Angoulême line is followed as far as 3 M. *St. Benoît* (p. 7). Beyond (12 M.) *Coulombiers* we cross the pretty valley of the *Vonne* by two lofty viaducts.

16 M. **Lusignan** (*Hôtel Ste. Catherine*), a picturesquely situated little town, partly on the bank of the *Vonne* and partly on a hill crowned with the inconsiderable remains of the *Château* of the illustrious family which gave kings to Jerusalem and Cyprus. This stronghold is fabled to have been built by the fairy *Melusine*, whose name is probably derived from the earliest châtelaine, the 'Mother of the Lusignans' ('*mère des Lusignans*'; *Merlusina*, *Mélusine*). The château was destroyed in the Religious Wars. The interesting church dates from the 11-12th centuries.

From Lusignan a diligence plies to **Sanxay**, a country-town $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W., in the valley of the *Vonne*, where considerable Celtic-Roman remains of the 2nd cent. of the present era were discovered in 1881-83, including a temple, baths, a circus, and a large hostelry. There is no record of the existence of a town on this spot, but it is supposed to have been a watering-place with a hydropathic establishment.

20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rouillé*; 25 M. *Pamprour*. In the neighbourhood is the *Roche Ruffin*, a grotto with an underground lake. — 29 M. *La Mothe-St. Héraïe*, a small town, most of the inhabitants of which, as of many other places in this district, are Protestants. We then enter the valley of the *Sèvre-Niortaise*.

34 M. **St. Maixent** (*Hôtel des Etrangers*), a town of 5565 inhab., on the *Sèvre-Niortaise*, has an interesting church of the 12-15th cent., in great part destroyed by the Calvinists in 1562 and 1568, but rebuilt in 1670-82 on the original plan. The fine tower over the W. front, with its truncated spire, dates from the 15th century. The oldest part is the crypt, which contains the tomb of St. Maxentius (d. 515), the second abbot of the monastery round which the town grew up. This monastery, rebuilt in the 17th cent., now serves as a school for non-commissioned officers.

The line now ascends and then descends rapidly to (40 M.) *La Crèche*.

49 M. **Niort** (*Buffet*: **Hôtel du Raisin*, Rue Victor-Hugo 38; *des Etrangers*, Rue des Cordeliers 8; *de France*, Place du Temple), a place with 23,015 inhab., on the *Sèvre-Niortaise*, is the chief town of the department of the *Deux-Sèvres*. Handed over to England with the domains of Eleanor of Aquitaine (p. 4), it was several times taken and retaken in the Hundred Years War, on the last occasion (1372) by

Bertrand du Guesclin. Its Calvinist sympathies also led to considerable suffering in the Religious Wars. The chief industry of Niort is in hides and skins, and gloves are largely manufactured here.

We enter the town, to the right, by the Rue de la Gare and the Rue St. Hilaire. Near the end of the latter street is the large modern church of *St. Hilaire*, in a debased style. Adjacent is the spacious *Place de la Brèche*, adorned with flower-beds and statues in bronze and marble. Turning to the right (W.) and following the Rue Ricard, we next reach the Rue Victor-Hugo, the chief street of the town. The Rue du Pilori, on the right, leads to the so-called *Palais d'Eléonore*, the old Hôtel de Ville. The present building, flanked by two round machicolated towers, dates from 1520-30. It contains the *Musée Départemental*, a collection of antiquities and casts (open on Sun. and Thurs. 12-4 or 5). Farther on, to the left, is the church of *St. Andrew*, lately rebuilt in the style of the 15th cent., and still farther on is the beautiful *Jardin Public*, laid out on a slope by the river-side and affording pleasant views.

We now return by the Quays to the *Halles*, a tasteful iron structure at the end of the Rue Victor-Hugo. On the other side is the *Keep (Donjon)* of a castle built by Henry Plantagenet, which consisted mainly of two large towers with turrets. In the Place du Donjon is a monument to *A. Ricard*, a local advocate, who rose to be a minister in 1876. Beyond the keep are the *Préfecture*, the *Palais de Justice*, and *Notre-Dame*, the chief church of Niort, rebuilt in 1491-1534. The N. portal is embellished with a curious balustrade, and under the tower is a handsome canopy in the style of the Renaissance.

In the Rue St. Nicholas, near the Palais de Justice and Notre-Dame, is the *Musée de Peinture*, occupying an old convent and open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. from noon till 4 or 5, to strangers on other days also. The first floor is devoted to sculptures, drawings, casts and Natural History collections, while on the second floor is a picture-gallery, containing about 200 paintings, including some good works of the Italian School, for the most part by unknown masters, and several works of the early French School. On the landing place of the first floor are 72 painted woodcarvings of the 16th cent. in the Flemish style, representing Biblical subjects.

From Niort to Bressuire and to Angers, see p. 16 and Baedeker's *Northern France*.

FROM NIORT TO SAINTES, 48 M., railway in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 20, 7 fr., 5 fr. 10 c.). — Beyond (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Aiffres* the line to Ruffec (see below) diverges to the left. — 18 M. *Villeneuve-la-Comtesse*, with the interesting remains of an old château. — 30 M. *St. Jean-d'Angély (Hôtel de France)*, a town with 7255 inhab., on the right bank of the *Boutonne*, which here forms a small harbour. The town owes its origin to a Benedictine abbey, destroyed in 1568 by the Calvinists, who had made the place one of their chief strongholds. It was taken the following year by the Duke of Anjou (Henri III.) and in 1621 by Louis XIII., who levelled its fortifications. Among the objects of interest are some remains of the abbey and its church, rebuilt in the 18th cent.: a tower of the 15th cent.: an old market-

house; and the bronze statue, by Bogino, of *Regnaud de St. Jean-d'Angély* (d. 1819), a distinguished politician and father of the marshal of that name. — At (41½ M.) *Taillebourg* we join the Rochefort line (p. 26).

From *Niort* to *Ruffec*, 51½ M., railway in 3-41/3 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 95, 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 50 c.). — 33¼ M. *Aiffres*. On the right diverges the line to *Saintes* (see above). — 201½ M. *Melle* (*Hôtel Ste. Catherine*), an ancient town with 2835 inhab., built partly on the bank of the *Béronne* and partly on a steep hill, which contained a silver and lead mine worked by the Romans. The chief building is the *Church of St. Hilaire*, in the lower part of the town, dating from the 12th cent. and containing some interesting sculptures. *St. Pierre*, in the upper part of the town, is of the same period. — 231½ M. *Mazières-St. Romans*. Near *Mazières* is a modern château, with the fine *Tour de Melzéard* of the 15th century. We now ascend the valley of the *Boutonne*, a tributary of the *Charente*, which rises near (341½ M.) *Chef-Boutonne*. — 511½ M. *Ruffec*, see p. 8.

54½ M. *Frontenay-Rohan*; 57 M. *Epannes*. The train traverses a marshy district. 62 M. *Mauzé*; 67 M. *St. Georges-du-Bois*; 69½ M. *Surgères*, a small town with a Romanesque church of the 12th cent.; 73 M. *Chambon*; 79 M. *Aigrefeuillette*.

From *Aigrefeuillette* a branch-line runs to (91½ M.) *Rochefort* (p. 25), passing *Ciré*, with a 16th cent. château.

83 M. *La Jarrie*. The line describes a wide curve to reach *La Rochelle*, which is seen in the distance to the right, and joins the *Nantes and Bordeaux* line (R. 4).

90 M. **La Rochelle.** **Hotels.** *HÔTEL DE FRANCE*, Rue Gargouneau 26; *HÔT. DES ÉTRANGERS*, Rue des Trois-Marteaux 12; *HÔT. DU COMMERCE*, Place d'Armes. — **Restaurant du Palais*, Rue du Palais, déj. 21½ fr. — *Cafés* in the Place d'Armes. — *Post and Telegraph Office*, Rue du Palais 12. — **Sea-Baths** at the Mail (p. 21): *Bains de la Concurrence*, unpretending; *Bains Louise*, similar, for ladies; *Bains du Mail*, *Bains Richelieu*, with hotels, casinos, cafés, etc. — *British Vice-consul*: *Mr. R. S. Warburton*. — Steamboat to the *Ile de Ré*, see p. 23.

La Rochelle, a seaport with 28,329 inhab., a fortress of the second class, and the seat of a bishopric, was the ancient capital of the *Pays Annis*, and is now the chief town of the department of the *Charente Inférieure*. It is situated on a bay in the Straits of *Antioche*, sheltered by the islands of *Ré* and *Oléron*.

Whether this town was the *Portus Santonum* of the Romans is uncertain. It first appears in unquestioned history at the end of the 10th cent. under the name of *Rapella*. Incorporated with England together with *Aquitaine*, it was permanently restored to France in 1372, after which it enjoyed two centuries of commercial prosperity, brought to an end by the outbreak of the Religious Wars. Protestantism already counted many converts here when *Conde* and *Coligny* made the town their headquarters in 1568. It was the chief stronghold of the *Huguenots*, and the cruisers of *La Rochelle* were well-known in the Atlantic and the English Channel. In 1572-73 the town successfully withstood a siege of upwards of six months. The re-awakening of religious bitterness in the reign of *Louis XIII.* hurried it into fresh contests (1622, 1626, 1627-28) in which it was less successful. In the last of these it had taken advantage of the hostilities between France and England, and the latter country despatched more than one expedition to its relief, the chief of which failed through the blundering of its commander, the Duke of *Buckingham*. *Richelieu* succeeded in completely investing it, closed the port by a dyke, part of which still exists (see below), and, after a siege of 13 months, starved it into surrender. The fall of *La Rochelle* destroyed the political power of the *Huguenots*, who never recovered from this blow. *Richelieu*, however, did not abuse his victory. In 1809

the English made an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the French fleet at La Rochelle. The chief articles of the trade of La Rochelle, which suffered greatly from the loss of Canada by France, are timber, coal, brandy, wine, vinegar, salt, preserved meats, and grain. Fishing is also actively pursued and forms a staple industry. Among famous natives of the town may be mentioned Réaumur (d. 1757), Bonpland, the naturalist (d. 1858), and Admiral Duperré (d. 1846).

From the station the town is entered by the *Porte de la Gare* or *St. Nicholas*, erected in 1857. The fortifications were constructed by Vauban in the reign of Louis XIV., the old works, except those on the seaward side, having been demolished after the siege of 1627-28. They form an unbroken line about $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, strengthened with bastions, redans, and a hornwork (near the station).

The **HARBOUR**, a little to the left of the entrance to the town, is partly within and partly without the walls. Outside are the *Outer Harbour*, and a *Floating Dock*; inside are a *Careening Basin*, a *Dry Dock*, a *Canal*, and the *Reservoir of Maubec*, the waters of which serve to scour the harbour. — *Port de la Pallice*, see below.

The *Cours des Dames* or *Richard*, on the other side of the dry-dock, is embellished with a bronze *Statue of Admiral Duperré*, by P. Herbert. Opposite is the *Porte de la Grosse-Horloge*, the only old gate remaining, a large square tower with round turrets of the 14-15th cent., altered in the 17th and 18th centuries.

At the entrance to the dry-dock are two old towers: the *Tour St. Nicolas* (1384) to the left, and the *Tour de la Chaîne* (1476) on the right (facing the sea), the first round, the second square with four round turrets. The harbour was formerly closed with a chain, and the two towers seem to have been united by a Gothic arch under which the ships passed. A little farther on, in a straight line, is the *Lantern Tower*, built at the same time as the *Tour de la Chaîne*, and deriving its name from having served as a lighthouse. It is round, flanked by two turrets, and surmounted by a stone spire. In the distance, by the *Outer Harbour*, rises the black and white *Richelieu Tower*, with a bell rung by the waves, which warns vessels of the dyke above mentioned. The dyke itself is seen at low-tide. The *Porte de Mer*, or *Porte des Deux-Moulins*, near the *Lantern Tower*, leads to the *Outer Harbour* and to the *Bathing-place* (p. 20), the arrangements of which are good, though the bottom is covered with pebbles and shells. Above the bathing-place extends the *Mail*, a promenade planted with trees and affording a series of fine views.

Beyond the bathing-place, 3 M. from the harbour proper, lies the *Port de la Pallice*, a new basin or rather harbour, constructed since 1883 in the deep bay of that name, opposite the *Ile de Ré*. When completed it will consist of an outer harbour and a dock 2300 ft. in length or about 29 acres in area, with quays 5900 ft. in length, and a depth of at least 28 ft. The total cost of the works is estimated at 75,000*l*.

At the *Porte de la Grosse-Horloge* (see above) begins the wide *Rue du Palais*, flanked, like several others, with arcades. At one corner, to the right, is an interesting house, built in 1554. Farther

on stand the *Bourse* and the *Palais de Justice*, buildings of the 18th and 17th centuries. The Rue du Palais is continued by the Rue Chaudrier, from which the Rue des Augustins diverges to the right. In this last, No. 11, at the end of a court, is the *House of Henri II.*, the most quaint and interesting of the ancient houses of La Rochelle.

The CATHEDRAL (*St. Louis* or *St. Barthélemy*), farther on, at the corner of the Rue Chaudrier and the Place d'Armes, was rebuilt between 1742 and 1862 in the Greek style. Behind it is a *Tower* of the 14th cent., a relic of the original church. The cathedral contains modern stained-glass windows and paintings, among which we may notice the ceiling of the Chapel of the Virgin, in the apse. In the same chapel is the monument of Mgr. Landriot (d. 1874), with a fine marble statue by L. Thomas.

The square *Place d'Armes*, the largest 'place' in the town, extends hence to the W. as far as the ramparts.

The Rue Gargouneau, to the E., leads to the *Library*, which contains about 25,000 vols. and 200 MSS. and is open on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. afternoons. The *Museum*, in the same building (open on Sun. & Thurs. from 12 to 4, and on other days also to strangers), is of little interest, the chief contents being some modern French pictures by A. de Pujol, Antigna, Bougnereau, and Fromentin; a painting of the great siege of La Rochelle by Van der Kabel; and works by Giordano and Vien.

The Rue St. Yon, diverging to the right at the end of the Rue Gargouneau, leads to the HÔTEL DE VILLE, the most interesting building in La Rochelle. It was erected in 1486-1607, partly in the Gothic and partly in the Renaissance styles, and has lately been restored. Its most remarkable external features are a richly sculptured gallery with a parapet, and two projecting belfries with corbels. On the larger, to the left, is a recess with armorial bearings. The façade towards the court, consisting of two distinct parts, is still more interesting. The smaller part, to the left, is of the time of Henri II. and has a modern staircase in front, with a painted statue of that monarch. The ground-floor of the part to the right is formed of an arcade with fine semicircular arches and a sculptured ceiling. The two upper stories are adorned with four niches containing allegorical statues, between eight fluted columns, a dormer window, pediments, and other ornaments of the time of Henry IV. (1607). Inside is the Council Hall in which Guiton, the mayor and intrepid defender of the town during its blockade by Richelieu, swore to stab any one who should suggest surrender.

In the neighbourhood of La Rochelle are numerous *Salt-Marshes*, a visit to which is interesting. Most of them lie just beyond the hornwork mentioned at p. 21.

From La Rochelle to *Nantes* and to *Rochefort* and *Bordeaux*, see R. 4.

The *Ile de Ré*, about 10 M. to the W. of La Rochelle, but not more than 2½-3 M. from the little port of *La Repentie* (Inn) at the W. end of

the roadstead, is about 18 M. long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 M. wide. It is thickly populated (15,557 inhab.) but of little general interest, consisting to a great extent of productive salt-marshes. A steamer plies daily from La Rochelle to St. Martin-de-Ré in $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs. (fares $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 fr., return $3\frac{3}{4}$ or 3 fr.). Intermediate station, *La Flotte*. Or we may proceed by omnibus to (3 M.) La Repentie (60 c.) and take the steamer thence (four times daily: fare 75 c.) to Rivedoux, whence another omnibus runs to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) St. Martin (1 fr.).

St. Martin-de-Ré (Hôt. du Bateau à Vapeur) is a small town and port on the N. side of the island, with 2838 inhabitants. It suffered much in the English wars; its fortifications are the work of Vauban. St. Martin is the dépôt from which convicts are shipped to New Caledonia.

The *Ile d'Oléron* may also be reached by a steamer from La Rochelle, which calls at *Boyardville* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; 3 or $2\frac{1}{4}$ fr.): but it is more commonly visited from Rochefort (see p. 26).

4. From Nantes to Bordeaux.

a. Viâ Clisson and La Rochelle.

236 M. RAILWAY in $9\frac{1}{4}$ -12 hrs. (fares 39 fr. 25, 29 fr. 55, 21 fr. 55 c.). The trains start from the *Gare de l'État*, but call at the *Gare d'Orléans* 14 min. later. At Bordeaux they arrive at the *Gare St. Jean*, not at the *Gare de la Bastide* (p. 41).

Nantes, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. — The line crosses several arms of the Loire, of which, as well as of Nantes itself, it affords a striking view. — $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Verton*, a country-town, picturesquely situated $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the right. — $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Haie-Fouassière*: 12 M. *Le Pallet*, the birthplace of Abelard and of Astrolabe, the son of Héloïse. Beyond it the *Sèvre-Nantaise* is crossed. — 15 M. *Gorges*.

17 M. **Clisson** (*Hôtel de l'Europe*), a town with 2939 inhab., prettily situated on a hill at the confluence of the Sèvre and the *Moine*. The latter river is crossed by a handsome viaduct. The town has given its name to a family of which the most famous representative was Olivier de Clisson, Constable of France (d. 1407), one of the most distinguished champions of France in her wars with England. The old feudal *Castle* (13-15th cent.) and the town itself were destroyed in 1793-94 in the wars of the Vendée, so that nothing ancient now remains except the interesting and picturesque ruins of the castle. On the capture of the latter many of the inhabitants are said to have been thrown alive into the castle-well and left there to perish miserably. The town was rebuilt in a somewhat peculiar style, mainly after the plans of the sculptor Lemot (1775-1827), the owner of the ruins. Both the rivers are bordered with attractive 'Gareunes' or parks, the finer of the two being the *Garenne Lemot*, on the right bank of the Sèvre, while the *Garenne Valentin* occupies both banks of the *Moine*.

From Clisson a BRANCH RAILWAY runs through the valley of the Sèvre to (24 M.) *Cholet*. — 11 M. *Torfon-Tiffauges*. *Tiffauges*, a country-town on an eminence on the left bank of the river, is dominated by the extensive ruins of a *Castle* of the 11th, 14th, and 15th cent., which belonged to the infamous Gilles de Laval, the original of the nursery hero Blue Beard (*Barbe-Bleue*: p. 16). — $16\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Écrunes-Mortagne*. *Mortagne* is another

little town in a picturesque situation on the right bank of the Sèvre, possessing a ruined castle. We then quit the valley of the Sèvre. — 24 M. Cholet, see Baedeker's *Northern France*.

The train now enters the Vendée, traversing that part of it which is called the *Bocage* (p. 16). — 24 M. *Montaigu-Vendée*, a small town, prettily situated on the *Maine*, which is crossed here, was the birthplace of Laréveillère-Lepeaux (1753-1824), one of the five members of the Directory. A monument was erected to him in 1886. — 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *L'Herbergement*; 40 M. *Bellerive-Vendée*.

48 M. **La Roche-sur-Yon** (see p. 16).

53 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nesmy*; 61 M. *Champ-St. Père*. The hedges separating the fields now disappear and are replaced by trenches. — 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Bretonnière*.

71 M. **Luçon** (*Hôtel de la Tête-Noire*, near the cathedral), a town with 6506 inhab., is the seat of a bishopric which Richelieu held from 1607 to 1624. The *Cathedral*, an old monastic foundation of the 11th cent., was not finished till the 17th and has been lately restored. The most noteworthy object in the interior is the pulpit, ornamented with paintings.

Luçon stands on the N. border of the **Marais**, a swampy part of the Vendée, which extends in the direction of the *Breton Straits* as far as the *Bay of Aiguillon*, with which it communicates by a canal 9 M. in length. Down to the 6th cent. of the Christian era this district was a gulf, one of the arms of which extended on the E. as far as Niort, which is now 37 M. distant from the sea. The gradual elevation of the district, to which this metamorphosis is due, still continues. The entrance of the gulf, once upwards of 18 M. in width, is now not more than 3 M. across. The marshy tracts are drained by innumerable canals. The Marais affords excellent pasturage and contains numerous productive salt-marshes, while near the mouth of the Sèvre-Niortaise are extensive 'bouchots', or 'parks' in which mussels and other shell-fish are reared for the markets of La Rochelle. This district and the other marshy regions fringing the sea-shore beyond it are all more or less unhealthy.

77 M. *Nalliers*. Beyond (80 M.) *Le Lançon* we traverse a corner of the Marais and cross the river *Vendée*. 86 M. *Velluire*.

FROM VELLUIRE TO NIORT. 39 M.. railway in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 70, 4 fr. 30, 3 fr. 15 c.). — The second station is (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Fontenay-le-Comte** (*Hôtel de France*), a venerable town with 10,164 inhab., situated on a hill on the right bank of the *Vendée*, which here becomes navigable. It suffered greatly during the Religious and Vendean wars, and almost all traces of its strongly fortified castle have disappeared. The churches of *Notre-Dame* and *St. Jean* have each a fine Gothic spire. The town also possesses a handsome Renaissance *Fountain* and some interesting old houses. At (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Benet* we join the Bressuire line (p. 16). — 29 M. *Niort* (p. 18).

88 M. *Vix*. The large village of this name lies 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the left, on a hill, which was formerly an island in the gulf (see above), as was also (93 M.) *L'Ile-d'Elle*, beyond which we cross the *Sèvre-Niortaise*. On this river stands (97 M.) *Marans*, a well-built little town with a large grain trade. At (102 M.) *Andilly-St. Owen* we quit the Marais, and farther on we skirt the *Niort and La Rochelle Canal*, which passes through a tunnel at (107 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dompierre-sur-Mer*, the next station. To the left lie extensive salt-marshes.

112 M. **La Rochelle** (p. 20; *Buffet*). Line to Poitiers, see R. 3.

The direct line to Rochefort and Bordeaux now skirts for a considerable distance the *Pertuis* or *Straits of Antioche*, bounded by the Ile de Ré on the N. and the Ile d'Oléron on the S.W. 115½ M. *Angoulins*; 117 M. *Châtelaillon* (Hôt. des Bains), a small sea-bathing resort. The ocean is steadily encroaching on the land here, and has already engulfed the two towns of Montmeillan and Châtelaillon. To the right, between the mainland and the Ile d'Oléron, is the small *Ile d'Aix* (3¾ M. in length and 1 M. in breadth), which is fortified. — 121 M. *Le Marouillet*. 125 M. *St. Laurent-de-la-Prée*.

A branch-railway runs hence to (3¾ M.) *Fouras* (Ocean), a sea-bathing place at the mouth of the Charente, with a castle of the 14th century.

At (126 M.) *Charras* the train crosses the canal of that name.

130 M. **Rochefort** (*Buffet*: *Hôtel de France*, Rue du Rempart; *Hôtel de la Rochelle*, Rue Chanzy; *Grand Bacha*, Rue des Fonderies; *Café Français*, Place Colbert), a town and fortress with 31,256 inhab., situated on the right bank of the *Charente*, 9 M. from the sea, is a modern and regularly built place, containing little to interest the traveller. It possesses a naval as well as a commercial harbour, which, like the town itself, were first established by Colbert in 1666.

The naval harbour and its vast arsenal are the 'lions' of Rochefort. To reach the entrance, which is near the end farthest from the station, we turn to the right on entering the fortifications and follow the Rue du Rempart and the Rue Thiers to the Rue de l'Arsenal. Or we may follow the Rue Begon in a straight direction, and then turn to the right into the Rue La Touche-Tréville, whence the Rue Chanzy leads to the Rue de l'Arsenal. Between the Rue Thiers and the Rue Chanzy are the *Lyceum* and *Church of St. Louis*, two modern buildings, the latter containing some fine stained-glass windows. Adjacent is the *Place Colbert*, the centre of the town, with a fountain.

The **Arsenal* and the *Dockyard* cannot be visited without permission, to be obtained between 8.30 and 9.30 a. m. or between 1 and 2 p. m. at the Majorité, to the right of the *Porte du Soleil*, the principal entrance, at the end of the Rue de l'Arsenal.

This permission is easily obtained and travellers are generally requested to join one of the groups of visitors waiting at the gate. It is, however, better to try to go alone or at least not in too large a party. Small fee to the guide customary, though officially forbidden.

The visit takes at least 2 hours. The departments are not always taken in the same order, and some of the magazines and workshops are not shown. The *Porte du Soleil* is a handsome structure in the form of a triumphal arch. To the right are the *Offices*, eighteen *Building Slips*, for vessels of the first rank, an interesting *Model Room*, several *Store Houses*, the *Sail* and *Rigging Workshops*, etc. To the left are *Repairing* and *Graving Docks*, *Anchors* (some of which weigh from 5 to 6 tons), *Projectiles*, *Torpedos*, *Cannon*, and

a large *Salle d'Armes*, decorated in a very ingenious fashion with arms or groups of arms arranged as trophies, columus, etc. A *Man of War*, too, is often shown. The arsenal is said to employ 3600 workmen.

Above this part of the arsenal, but outside the enceinte, is the *Naval Préfecture*, which contains nothing of special interest, and behind it is the *Jardin Public*, a fine promenade.

Farther on, at the E. end of the naval harbour, and also outside its enceinte, is the *Commercial Harbour*, or *Cabane Carrée*. Its two floating basins are of moderate size, but a much larger one is being constructed higher up the river. The chief articles of trade at Rochefort are wine, brandy, grain, cattle, salt, timber, coal, and salt-fish.

On the N. side of the town, outside the fortifications, is a large *Hospital* (800 beds), with a very deep artesian well, the water of which has a temperature of 100° Fahr. In front of the hospital extend the *Cours d'Ablois* and the *Cours Roy-Bry*.

From Rochefort to *Niort* and *Poitiers*, see p. 18.

The *Ile d'Oléron*, which with the *Ile de Ré* (p. 23) bounds the straits of Antioche, and is separated from the mainland by the *Straits of Mauzonsson*, is a flat, fertile, and populous island, measuring 18 M. in length by 2½-6 M. in width. There is a steamer-service to it from La Rochelle (p. 23), but it is usually visited from Rochefort, either by boat (Mon., Wed., and Frid.) or by railway (to Le Chapus, 25½ M. in 2 hrs.: 5 fr. 5. 3 fr. 75. 2 fr. 80 c.) via (7 M.) *Cabariot* (see below) and (21 M.) *Marennes*, a small town, famous for its oysters, which has regular diligence communication with (3 M.) *La Grève* (p. 28: 75 c.). From *Marennes* the line proceeds to the *Pointe de Chapus*, whence a steamer crosses to *Château-d'Oléron*, a small fortified town with 3000 inhabitants. About 7 M. farther (diligence) is *St. Pierre-d'Oléron*, a town of 4829 inhab., with a cemetery containing a pretty little bell-tower ('lanterne des morts') of the 13th century.

On quitting Rochefort our line describes a considerable curve to regain the valley of the Charente, leaving the Poitiers line (p. 20) to the left. 133½ M. *Tonnay-Charente*, a small town with a harbour on the Charente. — 136 M. *Cabariot* (branch-line to Le Chapus, see above). — 140 M. *Bords*: 146½ M. *St. Savinien-sur-Charente*. Farther on, to the right, on the opposite bank of the river, are the châteaux of *Crazannes* (13-18th cent.) and *Paulois*.

151 M. *Taillebourg*, a little town where St. Louis defeated the English in 1242. By the treaty of Bretigny (1360) it was assigned to the latter, but was recovered from them by Bertrand du Guesclin in 1372. It is overlooked by the ruins of its *Castle*, built on a sheer rock. We here join the line from Paris to Bordeaux via *Niort* (p. 20).

157 M. *Saintes* (*Buffet*: **Hôtel des Messageries*, *Hôt. du Commerce*, both in the Rue des Messageries, to the left of the Cours National), a town of 17,327 inhab., the ancient capital of the *Santonnes* and afterwards of the *Saintonge*, is prettily situated on the left bank of the Charente. It was in great favour with the Romans

after their conquest of Gaul, and still possesses the remains of several structures erected at that period.

Leaving the station we turn first to the left and then to the right, and follow the Avenue Gambetta, crossing a suburb in which, within a barrack-yard, stands the old and interesting monastic church of *Notre-Dame*, dating from the 11-12th cent., but now in a dilapidated condition and no longer used for service. Over the crossing rises a fine steeple, composed of a square tower, with three arcades on each face, which is surmounted by a drum with twelve double arcades, the whole ending in a conical roof with fish-scale ornamentation. The church of *St. Palais*, also at the entrance to the barracks, with its main entrance concealed by a porch, dates from the 12-13th centuries.

The town proper is entered by a stone bridge, to the left of which is a marble statue, by F. Talhuet (1868), of *Bernard Palissy*, who was born at Saintes in 1510. The old Roman bridge, which formerly crossed the river here, was pulled down in 1844; and the *Triumphal Arch* which stood upon it was removed and re-erected lower down, among the trees. The arch, erected in the reign of Augustus in honour of Germanicus, consists of two semi-circular archways, each 13 ft. in span, and is decorated with pilasters and engaged columns with Corinthian capitals.

On the other side of the bridge begins the Cours National, the principal street of the town. The Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine, on the left, leads to the old cathedral, the great tower of which is conspicuous. On the way to it we pass, on the right, the *Old Hôtel de Ville*, a Renaissance building with a small tower, containing the *Public Library* and a small *Museum of Antiquities*.

The *Church of St. Pierre*, the ancient cathedral, is supposed to have been founded by Charlemagne, but it has been twice rebuilt, and dates in its present form from the end of the 16th century. The tower, however, with the exception of the cupola at the top, is a remnant of the second building, dating from the 15th cent.; and the arms of the transept are of the 12th century. Below the tower is a fine doorway in the florid Gothic style. The nave, with its large round pillars without capitals and its flat arches, is somewhat heavy. The small cupolas of the transept also belonged to the old building.

Retracing our steps to the Cours National, we continue to follow it towards the centre of the town. On a hill to the left stood a Roman building called the *Capitol* (?), which was destroyed during the wars with the English. Its site is occupied by a hospital, and nothing remains of the Roman building but some fragments of the walls. We now turn to the left into the Cours Reverseaux.

The *Church of St. Eutropius*, farther to the right, is of very ancient foundation, but was rebuilt in the 11th cent. and altered in the 15th, and again, like the cathedral, after the Religious Wars.

The fine stone spire was also added in the 15th century. Nothing has been left of the old nave, the present one being made up of the old choir, in the Transition style, and part of the transept. There are two side-chapels with Romanesque apses; that at the farther end, now used as the choir, is of the 15th cent. and contains some modern statues of the Apostles under old canopies. Below the church there is a large and fine Romanesque *Crypt* of the 11th cent., consisting of a nave and aisles with three chapels, the central of which has been rebuilt and transformed into a sacristy. This crypt is lighted by windows and is entered directly from the street. Behind the high-altar is the tomb of St. Eutropius, the first bishop of Saintes, who suffered martyrdom here in the 3rd century. It has recently been restored. The capitals in the crypt also deserve notice.

In a hollow near St. Eutrope, to the right, are the ruins of the *Roman Amphitheatre*, dating from the 1st or 2nd century A. D. They are reached by the street in a straight direction, or (better) by a lane near the church, at the end of which we turn to the left. The amphitheatre was oval in form, measuring 436 ft. by 354 ft., and was capable of holding 20-22,000 spectators. There was but one tier of arches, inclined towards the arena, and one 'præcinctio', or lobby, with three flights of steps. Of its 74 arches nine only remain in more or less good preservation. The services of the guide are not needed unless the visitor wishes to inspect the interior of the arena. A street on the other side of the hollow takes us back to the Cours Reverseaux.

From Saintes to Niort, see p. 19; to Angoulême, p. 10.

161 M. *Chaniers*, with a Romanesque church, visible to the right. The train now crosses the Charente, quits its valley, and ascends that of the *Seugne*. At (162½ M.) *Beillant* (Buffet) the line to Angoulême diverges (p. 10). — 167 M. *Montils-Colombier*.

172 M. **Pons** (Buffet; *Hôtel St. Charles*), a town of 4764 inhab., is prettily placed on a hill rising from the *Seugne*, ½ M. to the right of the line. It has still some remains of ancient ramparts and is dominated by a *Keep* of the 12th century. The adjacent *Hôtel de Ville* was formerly the château; it dates from the 15-16th cent. and is partly built on semicircular arches. There is also a pleasant *Jardin Public*. The river banks here are very picturesque.

FROM PONS TO ROYAN, 29 M., railway in 1¼-2¼ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 75, 4 fr. 30, 3 fr. 15 c.). — From (23½ M.) *Saujon*, the sixth station, a town with 3290 inhab., on the *Seudre*, a branch-line runs to (13½ M.) *La Tremblade*, a small town surrounded by salt-marshes and sand-dunes, and to (15 M.) *La Grève*, its port, on the *Seudre*, facing *Marennes* (p. 26) and not far from the Straits of Maumusson (p. 26). — 29 M. *Royan*, see p. 55.

177½ M. *Mosnac*; 180 M. *Clion-sur-Seugne*.

183½ M. **Jonzac** (*Ecu*), a town with 3237 inhab., on the *Seugne*, with a castle of the 14-18th centuries. — 189 M. *Fontaine-Ozillac*; 192 M. *Tugéras-Chartuzac*, in a barren sandy district. 197 M.

Montendre, a country-town situated on a hill to the right, with a restored keep of the 12th cent.; 205 M. *Bussac*. From (208 M.) *St. Mariens* (Buffet) a branch-line runs to (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Blaye* (p. 54).

Beyond (210 M.) *Carignac* the line to *Coutras* (p. 11) diverges to the left. 214 M. *Gauriaguet*; 217 M. *St. Antoine*; 219 M. *St. André-de-Cubzac*, a small industrial town with a handsome modern château. Beyond (220 M.) *Cubzac-les-Ponts* the train traverses a viaduct, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, including a *Bridge over the *Dordogne*, 620 yds. long and 72 ft. high. The piers on the banks of the river go down 95 ft. below high-water mark and 75 ft. below the river-bed. The line from Paris to Bordeaux also passes near this point, to the left, crossing the river by a splendid iron bridge nearly 1 M. long, which replaces a suspension-bridge, partly destroyed by a hurricane in 1870. The *Dordogne* joins the *Garonne* a little way to the right, at the *Bec d'Ambès* (p. 54), and the two together form the *Gironde*. The tract between the *Dordogne* and the *Garonne* is known as *Entre-deux-Mers*. 223 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ambarès*.

Joining the line from Paris to Bordeaux (p. 12) we pass *Lormont* and cross the *Garonne* by the bridge mentioned on p. 12, obtaining a fine view on the right of Bordeaux and its harbour.

236 M. *Bordeaux* (*Gare St. Jean*), see p. 41.

b. Viâ Challans and La Rochelle.

236 M. RAILWAY in 103 4-11 hrs. (fares same as viâ Clisson). The trains start from the *Gare d'Orléans*, but stop also at the *Gare de l'Etat*. Arrival at the *Gare St. Jean*, p. 41.

Nantes, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. — The train crosses several arms of the *Loire*. 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Pont-Rousseau*; 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Les Landes*; 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bouguenais*; 9 M. *Bouaye*. To the left is the *Lac de Grand-Lieu*, in form almost oval, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long by 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. wide, but very shallow, in the midst of meadows which it overflows in winter. — 13 M. *Port-St. Père*.

At (163 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Ste. Pazanne* the line to *Paimbœuf* and *Pornic* diverges on the right (see *Baedeker's Northern France*). 251 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Machecoul*. Near (30 M.) *Bois-de-Céac* we enter the *Vendée*. — 331 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Garnache*.

37 M. *Challans*, a small commercial town.

A DILIGENCE plies from *Challans* to (25 M.) *Noirmoutiers* (51 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), passing (11 M.) *Beauvoir-sur-Mer*. — The flat and sandy **Island of Noirmoutiers**, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Beauvoir*, is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel (2 M.) which is dry at low tide. The greater part of its surface is below the level of high tides and requires to be protected by dykes, but there are some picturesque rocks at its N. end. It is 11 M. long and 4 M. wide at the widest part, and contains some fertile ground and several salt-marshes. In 1793-94 the possession of the island was vigorously disputed by the *Vendeans* and the *Republicans*, and it was here that *D'Elbée*, the commander-in-chief of the former, was taken and shot.

Noirmoutiers (*Hôtel du Lion-d'Or*), the chief town of the island, has 6100 inhab. and a small fortress. About 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N.E. is the sea-

bathing resort of *La Chaise*, near which are woods of pines and evergreen oaks. *La Chaise* is only 10 M. distant from Pornic (see *Baedeker's Northern France*), which lies opposite it, on the mainland.

41 M. *Soullans*; 44½ M. *Commequiers*, a large village with a castle, a menhir, and two dolmens.

A branch-railway runs hence to (8 M.) *St. Gilles-sur-Vie*, a small seaport and bathing-place. Opposite is *Croix-de-Vie*, a small fishing-port.

The *Ile d'Yeu* or *Dieu*, a small fortified island, 6 M. long and 2½ M. broad, with 3132 inhab., lies 18 M. from the mainland and is generally approached from *St. Gilles*. The coast is very rocky in the W., but easily accessible on the E. where lies the harbour of *Port Joinville*. The chief town is *St. Sauveur*, in the centre of the island.

Our line now crosses the *Vie*. 47 M. *St. Maixent-sur-Vie*; 51 M. *Coëx*; 58 M. *Aizenay*, a town with 4000 inhabitants. Beyond (63 M.) *La Genêtouze* we join the line from Nantes viâ Clisson (p. 24), and that from Tours to Les Sables-d'Olonne (R. 2).

69 M. **La Roche-sur-Yon** (p. 16). Hence to (136 M.) *Bordeaux*, see p. 24.

5. From Orléans (Paris) to Bordeaux viâ Périgueux.

313 M. RAILWAY in 143¼-191½ hrs. (fares 61 fr. 40, 46 fr. 10, 33 fr. 75 c.). — From Orléans to Bordeaux viâ Tours, 284 M., railway in 71½-121½ hrs. (fares 56 fr. 35, 42 fr. 30, 31 fr. 5 c.)

I. From Orléans to Limoges.

173½ M. RAILWAY in 51½-93¼ hrs. (fares 34 fr. 45, 25 fr. 85, 18 fr. 95 c.).

Orléans, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. — Beyond (11¼ M.) *Les Aubrais* we quit the Paris and Bordeaux line, skirt the N. side of Orléans, and cross the Loire (good view of the town to the right). Beyond (7 M.) *St. Cyr-en-Val* we enter the sterile, marshy, and unhealthy plateau of the *Sologne*.

The *Sologne*, which occupies an area of about 2000 sq. M., was formerly a flourishing and well-peopled district; its ruin dates from the Religious Wars and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which caused numerous Protestant families to leave it. Government has lately done much to render it healthy and to restore its ancient prosperity, especially by the planting of pines on an extensive scale and by the construction of two canals. One of these, that of the *Sauldre*, 27 M. in length, carries to *La Motte-Beuvron* (see below) the calcareous elements that the soil of the *Sologne* lacks, while the still unfinished *Canal de la Sologne* (92 M. long, and 33 ft. wide) is intended to open a connection between *Briare* and *Tours*, and so to form an outlet for the products of the country, besides supplying the deficiency of the *Canal du Berry* (see below). The number of ponds in the *Sologne* is reckoned at 1200. The total number of inhab. does not reach 100,000, less than 50 per sq. M.

13½ M. *La Ferté-St. Aubin*, on the right, a very ancient town of 3043 inhab., with a church of the 12th cent. and a château of the 17th century. — 19 M. *Vouzon*. — 23½ M. *La Motte-Beuvron*, on the *Beuvron* and the *Canal de la Sauldre* (see above), possesses a château of the 16-17th cent., which has been converted into an agricultural station. Branch-line to *Blois*, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. — Beyond (27½ M.) *Nouan-le-Fuzelier* we cross the *Grande-*

Sauldre. — 35 M. *Salbris*, a commercial and industrial town containing a church with fine stained glass. Beyond (42½ M.) *Theillay*, the train passes through a tunnel 1345 yds. long, with 34 air-shafts, and traverses the Forest of Vierzon.

49 M. **Vierzon** (*Buffet*), an industrial town of 10,314 inhab., situated on the *Cher* and the *Canal du Berry*.

FROM VIERZON TO TOURS, 70 M., railway in 2½-3½ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 40, 10 fr. 5, 7 fr. 30 c.). This line (for details, see *Baedeker's Northern France*) descends the valley of the *Cher*. Best views to the left. — 10 M. *Menetou-sur-Cher*, with ramparts of the 13th century. — From (15½ M.) *Villefranche-sur-Cher* a branch-line runs to Blois, passing (5 M.) *Romorantin*, a town of 7600 inhabitants. — 35 M. *St. Aignan*, a little town. 11¼ M. to the S., with a château of the 13-16th centuries. — 46 M. *Moutrichard*, a small town, with a fine church of the 13th century. Beyond it, to the left, is the Château of Chenonceaux.

50 M. **Chenonceaux** (*Hôtel du Bon-Laboureur*), a village with a celebrated CHÂTEAU, in the Gothic and Renaissance styles, built on piles in the bed of the *Cher*. To reach the latter, we pass through the village which is 1½ M. from the station (omnibus). Beyond the first court we reach a *Keep* of the 15th cent., where we should apply for admission. The chief façade, dating from the beginning of the 16th cent., is elaborately and tastefully ornamented. The most interesting parts of the interior are the *Dining Hall* and the *Chapel*, on the ground-floor, and the *Manager's Office* and the *Kitchen* in two large piers of the bridge. A less ancient *Bridge* supports a building of two stories and very singular appearance erected by Diana of Poitiers at a somewhat later date. The second story is to be fitted up as a picture gallery.

66½ M. *St. Pierre-des-Corps*, where we join the Orléans line. — 70 M. *Tours* (see *Baedeker's Northern France*).

We now leave the Bourges line (R. 32) on the left and cross the *Cher* and then the *Arnon*. 58½ M. *Chéry*. Among the numerous châteaux seen on the right the most striking is that of *La Ferté-Reuilly* (17th cent.), beyond (61 M.) *Reuilly*. The line now follows the valley of the *Théols* to (67 M.) *Ste. Lizaigue*.

71 M. **Issoudun** (*Hôtel de France*), a town of 15,231 inhab., situated on a declivity to the left, and surrounded by vineyards. The town sustained several sieges by the English in the Middle Ages and one by the army of the Fronde in 1651, which have left very few of its houses standing. In the garden of the *Hôtel de Ville* is the *Tour Blanche*, a keep of the beginning of the 12th cent., 88 ft. high. *Notre-Dame-du-Sacré-Cœur*, a little farther on, is a modern and tasteless Gothic building (closed).

79 M. *Neury-Pailloux*. Before reaching Châteauroux, we cross the *Indre*. To the right are the fine towers of Déols (p. 32) and Châteauroux.

88 M. **Châteauroux** (*Hôtel de France*, Rue Victor-Hugo; *Hôtel Ste. Catherine*, Place du Marché), the chief town of the department of the *Indre*, with 22,860 inhab., is situated on the right bank of the *Indre*. It is now a manufacturing town of some importance and has been much improved in recent years. Its chief products are woollen stuffs and coarse cloth.

The *CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, a few minutes walk to the right

of the station, is a fine reproduction of 13th cent. Gothic, built in 1864-75 from the designs of Dauvergne. The W. front is flanked by two towers with stone spires. The aisles have galleries above them and side-chapels opening off them. The interior contains some fine stained glass by Lobin of Tours and others; a large wrought-iron chandelier by Larchevêque, of Mehun, near Bourges; and a stone organ-loft.

A little farther on, to the right, is the Place Lafayette (see below) and, to the left, the Place Gambetta with the *Theatre*. The Rue Victor-Hugo, behind this building, leads to the Place du Marché and the *Hôtel de Ville*, the latter containing a small *Museum*, open to the public on Sun. from 1 to 4, and to strangers on other days also. The entrance is on the other side.

Room I. Engravings, drawings, etc. — Room II. To the right: 46. *Molenaar*, The fortune-teller; 35. *Van Goyen*, Sea-piece; 15. *Le Bourguignon*, Cavalry-charge; 49. *Van der Poel*, Conflagration; 8. 'Velvet' *Brueghel*, Holy Family; 26. *Franck the Elder*, Scenes from the story of Esther; 10. *Bys*, Sea-shore; 88. *Unknown Master*, Virgin, on a gold ground; 70. *Flemish School*, Sea-piece; 39. *Largillière*, Portrait; 6. *Bouts*, Procession; 80. *Unknown Artist*, Descent from the Cross; 9. 'Hell-fire' *Bruegel*, Temptation of St. Anthony. — Room III. To the left: 85. *Unknown Master*, Esther. At the end of the room is a cast of the *Tomb of St. Ludre* (original at Déols, see below). A glass-case contains souvenirs of Napoleon I. and his friend General Bertrand, a native of Châteauroux. In another glass-case in the centre are some fine enamels and medals.

NOTRE-DAME, in the street that descends in front of the Hôtel de Ville, is another handsome modern church in the Romanesque style, with a dome surmounted by a gilt figure of the Virgin, a tower over the W. front, and fine stained-glass windows.

Near this point is the CHÂTEAU RAOUL (Châteauroux), an edifice of the 14-15th cent., now used as the Préfecture. It occupies the site of an earlier castle which gave its name to the town. To see it properly we must descend to the bank of the Indre by the Rue de la Manufacture, passing in front of Notre-Dame.

The Rue Grande, beyond the Hôtel de Ville, leads to *St. Martial*, an old church of little interest, and terminates at the other end of the Place Lafayette. The latter is adjoined by the Place Ste. Hélène, which is embellished with a *Statue of General Bertrand* (1773-1844), in bronze, by Rude.

Déols, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Châteauroux, reached by a pleasant road beginning at the Place Lafayette, possesses the ruins of a once notorious abbey, consisting of the fine *Tower* of the interesting Romanesque church and some fragments of sculpture (to the right on entering the village). Farther on, to the left, is a *Gateway* of the 15th cent., with two round towers. Beyond this stands the *Church of St. Stephen*, the crypt of which, to the right of the choir, contains the *Tomb of St. Ludre*, with bas-reliefs dating from the earliest centuries of the Christian era (copy in the Châteauroux Museum, see above). The church also possesses some paintings, which, though of no intrinsic value, are interesting as giving views of the ancient abbey.

FROM CHÂTEAUX TO TOURS, 73 M., railway in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (fares 14 fr. 11 fr. 65, 7 fr. 70 c.). — This line follows the valley of the Indre. — 16 M. *Buzancais*, which is to be connected by another line with Le Blanc

(p. 7). — 21 M. *Palluau-St. Genou*. The former contains a ruined château, seen in the distance to the right; the latter, an interesting *Abbey Church* of the 11th century. Near (26 M.) *Clion*, to the right, is the *Château de l'Île-Savary*. The Indre is then crossed several times. — 31 M. *Châtillon-sur-Indre*, which has also a ruined castle, with a keep of the 12th century. As we approach *Loches* we have a fine view, to the left, of its keep and château. To the right is the steeple of *Beaulieu* (see below).

44 M. *Loches* (*Hôtel de la Promenade*), a town with 5141 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Indre, possesses a celebrated castle, the ancestral home of the Plantagenets. At the entrance to the town rises the *Tower of St. Antoine*, a fine remnant of a 16th cent. church. Following the *Rue de la Grenouillère* in a straight direction, we see on the left the *Porte Picoys*, an erection of the 15th cent., through which we pass to the *Hôtel de Ville*, a pleasing building in the Renaissance style. Farther on, to the right, is the *Rue du Château*, containing some interesting houses of the Renaissance period.

The castle, which had a fortified enceinte of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. in extent, resembles a little town. The first street on the left leads to the collegiate church of *St. Ours*, a very interesting relic of the 12th century. The nave consists of two square divisions, divided by a plain Gothic arch, and each surmounted by a lofty octagonal cupola without windows. The Romanesque W. doorway is richly moulded and sculptured, and under the porch in front of it is a holy-water basin made out of an old altar, also adorned with sculptures. Adjoining the church is the *ROYAL PALACE*, a building of the 15-16th cent., with a fine façade, now the *Sous-Préfecture*. In one of the towers of the façade is the *Monument of Agnes Sorel* (d. 1450), mistress of Charles VII., formerly in the church, and in another part of the palace is the pretty *Oratory of Anne of Bretagne* (d. 1514), wife of Charles VIII. and of Louis XII. — The ancient *KEEP or DOXJON, at the other end of the enceinte, is the most interesting part of the upper town. To the left, on entering, is the *Keep* proper, a rectangular tower of the 12th cent., 82 ft. long, 46 ft. wide, and 130 ft. high, of which the walls alone remain. To the right of the keep is the *Martelet*, in one of the dungeons in which *Lodovico Sforza*, Duke of Milan (d. 1510), was imprisoned for nine years by Louis XII.; it contains some inscriptions and his portrait done by himself. Still more to the right is the *Round or New Tower*, which contained the famous iron cages in which Louis XI. confined Cardinal de la Balue, the inventor, the historian Philip de Comines, etc. — In the street below, by the side of the Indre, near the tower of *St. Antoine*, stands the *Porte des Cordeliers*, of the 15th century. On the opposite bank of the river is *Beaulieu*, with its fine Romanesque abbey-church.

$56\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cormery*, with a fine spire. — 63 M. *Monthazon*, dominated by the huge keep of a castle which dates back to the 11th century. On the top is a modern statue of the Virgin. — $69\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Joué-lès-Tours* (p. 12). — 73 M. *Tours* (see *Baedeker's Northern France*).

FROM CHÂTEAUX-ROUX TO MONTLUÇON, 65 M., railway in $3\frac{1}{4}$ -4 hrs. (fares 13 fr., 9 fr. 65, 7 fr. 5 c.). — Ascending the valley of the Indre we reach (8 M.) *Ardentes*, a little village to the right, with a partly Romanesque church. — 15 M. *Mers*, then, *Nohant*, with a château formerly inhabited by George Sand (see below).

22 M. *La Châtre* (*Hôtel St. Germain* or *Descrosses*, *Rue Nationale*), a commercial and industrial town with 5215 inhab., on the left bank of the Indre. In a square $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station is a fine marble *Statue of George Sand*, the famous authoress (Baroness Dudevant, 1804-76), by A. Millet. Proceeding thence to the left, we reach the *Church*, which contains some fine modern glass and a painting by Heim. To the left, beyond the church, is a square *Tower*, a relic of the château of *La Châtre*, and farther on lies the fine *Promenade de l'Abbaye*, overlooking the valley.

Beyond *La Châtre*, on the right, we pass the *Château de la Motte-Fenilly*, which dates from the 12th century. We then quit the valley

and ascend towards a plateau where chestnuts are extensively grown. — 31 M. *Champillet-Urciers*, a large station where a new branch-line to (23 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lavand-Franche* (p. 225), viâ (20 M.) *Boussac*, diverges on the right. — 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Châteaumeillant*, a town with 3866 inhab., with an interesting château and church, situated in a finely wooded district. Beyond (42 M.) *Culan*, to the left, is a small lake. The train then crosses two viaducts, the second of which is very high. — 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Désiré*, with a noteworthy Romanesque church (to the left); 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Courçais*. Extensive view to the left. Farther on, in the valley of the Cher, we join first the Bourges, then the Guéret line. — 65 M. *Montluçon*, see p. 225.

95 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Luant*, in the *Brenne*, a district in parts marshy and sterile. Beyond (99 M.) *Lothiers* the train passes through some cuttings and a tunnel $\frac{2}{3}$ M. long and crosses a viaduct, which affords a striking view of the valley of the Bouzanne, which we soon cross, and of the magnificent 15th cent. château of (104 M.) *Chabenet*.

107 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Argenton** (*Buffet; Hôtel de la Promenade*), a little town on the *Creuse*, the *Argentomagus* of the Romans. Of its castle, destroyed after the war of the Fronde, only a few scanty remains are now extant. — Branch-line to *Le Blanc* and (76 M.) *Poitiers* see p. 7.

About 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N. is *St. Marcel*, a small town of 2747 inhab., formerly walled, with an interesting church of the Transition period. — In the pretty *Valley of the Bouzanne*, which is traversed by the road from Argenton to Châteauroux viâ *St. Marcel*, about 4 M. from the latter town, are several castles, some in ruins, but others still inhabited. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. below the road, on the right bank, is the *Castle of Rocherolles*. At the same distance above the road, also on the right bank, are the ruins of *Prunget*; 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, on the left bank, are those of *Mazières*, on the site of a Celtic-Roman town. Still farther on, on the right bank, are the castles of *Broutay* (2 M.) and *Plessis* ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.).

The *Valley of the Creuse*, above Argenton, also displays some fine scenery. The village of *Gargillesse*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Argenton, possesses a Transition church, with a fine crypt, wall-paintings of the 13th cent., and a curious old tomb. Adjacent is a ruined castle. About 2 M. to the W., on the left bank of the *Creuse*, are the remains of the castle of *La Prune-au-Pot*.

Near (113 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Célon*, to the right we see an old castle with machicolated towers. — 120 M. *Eguzon*.

About 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N., on a steep hill, on the right bank of the *Creuse*, are the interesting ruins of the castle of *Châteaubrun*, which date in part from the 13th century. The keep commands a fine view.

About 4 M. to the S. of *Eguzon*, on a rugged and sheer promontory, at the confluence of the *Sédelle* and the *Creuse*, stands the ruined castle of *Crozant* (adm., 50 c.), a mediæval fortress the history of which is almost unknown. The keep is an utter ruin, but there still remain several massive towers, with interesting features.

From (125 M.) *St. Sébastien*, a branch-line runs to (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Guéret* (p. 226). — 129 M. *Forgevieille*.

136 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **La Souterraine**, a town with 4929 inhab., still possessing a fortified gate of the 16th cent. and a very interesting Romanesque and Gothic church. In the cemetery is a *Lanterne des Morts*, a kind of tower in which a lamp was formerly kept burning through the night.

We next pass through a tunnel, $\frac{2}{3}$ M. long, piercing the granite

rock which forms the groundwork of the plain extending from Argenton to Thiviers (p. 38), about 40 M. beyond Limoges.

142 M. *Fromental*, with a château. Farther on our line is joined on the right by that from Poitiers (p. 7) and crosses a viaduct, 615 ft. long and 174 ft. high, with two tiers of arches. Fine view of the valley of the *Gartempe*. — 149 M. *Bersac*. The railway skirts (on the right) the wooded hills of *Les Echelles* (2250 ft.) and threads a tunnel piercing the central chain of the Limousin.

153 M. *St. Sulpice-Laurière* (Buffet), a picturesque village surrounded with mountains. $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station. From St. Sulpice to Poitiers, see p. 7; to Guéret, Montluçon, etc., see R. 34 A.

Our line next passes through a tunnel, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, into the valley of the Vienne. 157 M. *La Jonchère*. 162 M. *Ambazac*, with 3608 inhab. and a church, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, containing a beautiful *Shrine of St. Etienne de Muret* in gilt and enamelled copper (12th cent.) and a dalmatic (deacon's garment) given by the Empress Matilda, wife of Henry V. of Germany (d. 1125). — The train now passes through two tunnels and reaches (166 M.) *Les Bardus-St. Priest*, beyond which it crosses a viaduct 111 ft. high. — 172 M. *Puy-Imbert*, the junction of lines to Angoulême (p. 11) and to Ussel-Clermont-Ferrand (p. 38). — 173 M. *Limoges* (Buffet).

Limoges. — **Railway Stations.** *Gare d'Orléans or des Bénédictins* (Pl. D, 2, 3), the central station; *Gare de Montjovis or de l'Etat* (Pl. A, 2), for the lines to Angoulême and Clermont-Ferrand, communicating with the former, as stated above.

Hotels. ***GRAND-HÔTEL DE LA PAIX** (Pl. a; C. 4), Place Jourdan, R. from 2, A. 1²⁻³ 4, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; **RICHELIEU** (Pl. b; A. 4), Place d'Aine; **BOULE D'OR** (Pl. c; A. 3), Boulevard de la Poste-aux-Chevaux, these two less conveniently situated, and at some distance from the cathedral; **DES POSTES ET TÉLÉGRAPHES** (Pl. d; B. 3), Boulevard de la Pyramide 5; **GRAND HÔT. VEYRIERAS** (Pl. e; A. 3), Rue Montmailler 29-33, near the Gare de Montjovis, well spoken of. R. & A. 2, omn. 1½ fr.

Cafés. *De la Paix* and *de la Boule d'Or*, adjoining the hotels of those names.

Cab for 1-2 pers., per drive 1 fr., per hr. 1½ fr.; for 3-4 pers. 11² or 2 fr.; at night 11⁴, 2, or 2½ fr. — **Tramways** traverse the Boulevards.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. B. 3), Boulevard de la Pyramide 7.

American Consular Agent: *Mr. Walter T. Griffen*.

Limoges, the ancient capital of the *Limousin*, now the chief town of the department of the *Haute Vienne*, the headquarters of the 4th Army Corps, and the seat of a bishopric, rises in the form of an amphitheatre from the right bank of the Vienne. Pop. 68,477. Although the town has been greatly improved since its fortifications were demolished in the last century, especially of late years, during which its population has more than doubled, the older quarters still contain numerous narrow, crowded, and tortuous streets, impracticable for carriages and unfavourable to health. Many old timber-built houses still exist.

At the time of the Roman conquest this town was the capital of

the *Lemovices*, a powerful Gallic tribe, able to send 10,000 men to the succour of Alesia. After its incorporation with the Roman empire it had a senate and abounded in fine buildings, such as temples, theatres, palaces, public baths, etc., of which, however, scarcely any trace remains. St. Martial, the patron-saint of the Limousin, first preached the Gospel here. The town preserved a part of its importance down to the Middle Ages, but unfortunately it formed two distinct towns, often at rivalry with each other, and it suffered much during the English wars, especially in 1370, when it was taken and sacked. The Religious Wars, plague, and famine desolated it afresh in the 16th cent., and in 1630-31 it again suffered from a terrible visitation of the plague. Under the administration of *Turgot* (d. 1781) it began to revive, but a terrible fire consumed nearly 200 of its houses in 1790. Of the numerous other fires from which it has suffered the most disastrous was that of 1864.

Limoges is well known as the birthplace of the greatest masters in the art of enamelling, which seems to have flourished here as early as the 12th cent. and reached its culminating period in the second half of the 16th century. The most famous masters were *Nardon Pénicaud*, *Léonard Limousin*, *Jean* and *Pierre Courtays*, and *Pierre Reymond*. At the present day the porcelain of Limoges is highly prized, and the kaolin, or china-clay, found in the neighbourhood is exported to America and other countries. Admission is easily obtained to one of the numerous porcelain manufactories in the town, which employ about 5000 workmen and produce about 20 million pieces a year. Limoges has also thread and textile manufactories, large shoe and sabot-making workshops, etc.

The Gare des Bénédictins or d'Orléans (Pl. D. 2, 3) is in the lower part of the town, near the Place Jourdan and the cathedral. On the right, above it, is the *Champ-de-Juillet* (Pl. C. 2, 3), a large square, to the N. and W. of which lies an extensive modern quarter.

The *Place Jourdan* (Pl. C. 3, 4) is adorned with a bronze *Statue of Marshal Jourdan*, a native of Limoges (1762-1838), by Elias Robert. The first street to the left and its continuation lead hence to the —

*CATHEDRAL OF ST. ETIENNE (Pl. D. 4), the most important and interesting building in the district, only recently completed. It occupies the site of a Romanesque church, of which the crypt (see below) still exists. The foundation dates from 1273; the choir was finished in 1327; the S. portal a little later; the N. portal and two bays of the nave in the latter half of the 15th century. The remainder of the building is partly of the 15th cent. and partly modern. To the left of the main portal, recently completed, is an octagonal *Spire* (200 ft.) rising in three stages from a square and massive lower story. It is partly Romanesque and partly Gothic in style and is surmounted with turrets. The N. *Entrance* is very rich in ornamentation, but has no statues.

The INTERIOR presents a very imposing appearance. Beneath the organ is a magnificent *Rood Loft*, executed in 1533 and placed here in 1789. Its ornamentation, which is of the utmost delicacy, includes, curiously enough, six bas-reliefs representing the Labours of Hercules. Some of the *Stained-Glass Windows* date from the 14th cent., but have been restored in the 16th cent. and again more recently. In the choir are the interesting, though somewhat dilapidated, *Tombs* of three bishops; to the right is the tomb of Raynaud de la Porte (d. 1325); to the left those of Bernard Brun (d. 1349), and Jean de Lanjeac (d. 1511). The last has lost its bronze statue, but retains fourteen bas-reliefs representing the visions of the Apocalypse. — The *Crypt*, under the choir, con-

tains *Frescoes* of the 11th cent. and others less ancient. — In the *Sacristy* are some magnificent *Enamels* by Noël Laudin.

The streets to the W. of the cathedral lead to the **Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 5), a fine structure in the Renaissance style, built in 1878-1881 by Alfons Leclerc. The *Museum of Painting and Sculpture* installed here is not very important though it contains some interesting antiquities.

The Boulevard Gambetta, which ascends hence to the W., marks the limits of the ancient town. We regain the inner town by one of the streets opposite the *Hôtel de Ville*.

The church of *St. Michel* (Pl. B, 4), the spire of which, surmounted by a ball of disproportionate size, the visitor will have noticed on arriving, is of the 14-15th cent., with nave and aisles of equal height and width. It contains some stained-glass windows and modern paintings.

To the W. of this church in the *Place d'Aine* (Pl. A, 4) with the *Palais de Justice*. This building and the *Place d'Orsay*, behind it, occupy the site of the Roman amphitheatre.

Adjacent, to the N., lies the extensive *Place du Champ-de-Foire*, on the other side of which stands an old hospice, containing provisionally the **Musée Céramique** (Pl. A, 3), one of the chief objects of interest in Limoges, now belonging to the State. It is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. from noon till 4 or 5 o'clock, and to strangers on other days also. It occupies five rooms and consists mainly of a collection of porcelain and modern fayence, in which the ware of Limoges itself is represented to great advantage. Among the superb and valuable specimens is a service of Limoges porcelain, which is said to have cost the donor 28,000*l.* The third room contains old Limoges biscuit-ware and enamels. In the middle of the fourth room is a glass case containing old Limoges **Enamels* (*Ecce Homo*, *Crucifix*, *Adam and Eve*, *St. Martial*), a crosier, a Byzantine cross, glazed ware, ancient terracottas, etc. The fifth room is devoted to private collections of pottery that have been bequeathed to the museum. — A special building is to be erected for the museum.

The Rue Turgot, to the E. of the *Place du Champ-de-Foire*, leads back to the *Place Jourdan*, passing near the *Place de la République* (Pl. B, C, 3, 4), on the S. side of which stands the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 4).

The *Church of St. Peter* (*St. Pierre*; Pl. C, 4), in the Rue Porte Tourny, to the S. of the *Place de la République*, dating chiefly from the 13th cent., is of irregular shape, with nave and double aisles all of the same height. At the end it terminates in a flat wall. The interior contains at the E. end a fine stained-glass window of the 16th cent. by Pénicaud, representing the *Death and Coronation of the Virgin* (to the right), and some good modern windows by Oudinot.

To the S. of this church, in the Rue du Collège, is the *Lycée*

(Pl. C. 4), dating substantially from the 17th and 18th centuries. The chapel contains an Assumption ascribed to *Rubens*.

An interesting excursion may be made from Limoges to the Castle of Chalusset and to Solignac (arr. there and back about 15 fr.; railway in progress). The road to (91¼ M.) the castle leads viâ (6 M.) *Le Vigen*, before reaching which we see the ruins in the distance. The *Castle of Chalusset*, the ancient residence of the Viscounts of Limoges, was built in the 12th and 13th cent., but was dismantled in 1593 during the Religious Wars. Its triple walls were about 65 ft. in height. Two donjon towers and other parts of the stronghold are still standing. — To reach Solignac we return to Le Vigen and proceed thence to the W. for 2⅓ M. The small town of *Solignac* was formerly the seat of a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in the 7th cent., rebuilt in the 18th, and now transformed into a porcelain manufactory. The interesting *Church of the 12th cent. has a dome-vaulted nave, and fine 15th cent. stalls.

From Limoges to *Angoulême*, see p. 11; to *Le Dorat* and *Poitiers*, see p. 7; to *Périgueux*, see below; to *Toulouse*, see R. 12.

FROM LIMOGES TO USSEL (Clermont-Ferrand). 71 M., railway in 3¾-4 hrs. (fares 13 fr. 55, 10 fr. 30, 7 fr. 45 c.). — The train starts from the Gare de Montjovis (p. 35) and ascends the valley of the *Vienne*. 3¾ M. *Puy-Imbert* (p. 35). 15½ M. *St. Léonard* (Boule d'Or), an old industrial town of 6038 inhab., was the birthplace of Gay-Lussac, the celebrated experimental philosopher (1778-1850). It has a Romanesque church of the 11-12th centuries. — 32 M. *Eymoutiers* (Hôt. Pintou), a busy little town on the *Vienne*. About 3 M. to the S.W. of (45½ M.) *Viam* is the *Saut de la Virole*, a very fine cascade formed by the *Vézère*. — The railway now crosses the *Vézère*, and attains its highest level (3015 ft.). — At (63 M.) *Meymac* we join the line from Tulle to Clermont-Ferrand. 71 M. *Ussel*, see p. 246.

II. From Limoges to Bordeaux viâ Périgueux.

RAILWAY to *Périgueux*, 61½ M. in 2-2¾ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 30, 9 fr. 15, 6 fr. 70 c.); from *Périgueux* to *Bordeaux*, 79 M. in 3-5 hrs. (fares 15 fr. 70, 11 fr. 80, 8 fr. 55 c.).

The line passes under the town by a tunnel 1115 yds. in length. 7 M. *Beynac*; 12½ M. *Nexon*, a place of 3130 inhab., with a church of the 12th and 15th and a château of the 16th century. Line to *Toulouse*, see R. 12. — 17½ M. *Lafarge*. Fine view to the left. From (23½ M.) *Bussière-Galant* a branch-line diverges to Saillat (p. 11). Beyond (30 M.) *La Coquille* we traverse moorland and pass through a short tunnel.

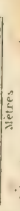
38½ M. *Thiviers* (*Hôtel Lambert*), a small and prettily situated commercial town (pop. 3625), with a Romanesque church of the 12th cent. and the fine *Château de Vococour*, in the Renaissance style.

A branch-line is being constructed from Thiviers to (49 M.) *Brive*, in continuation of that from Angoulême viâ Nontron (p. 10). This line will pass (12½ M.; diligence from Thiviers) *Excideuil*, with a château of the Talleyrand-Perigord family (13-16th cent.), now more or less in ruins. *Montfort*, 8 M. farther on, has also a château of the 16-17th centuries. — *Brive*, see p. 92.

After passing through another tunnel we reach (45 M.) *Négroondes* and (51½ M.) *Agonac*, the latter with a Romanesque-Byzantine church. — 56 M. *Château-l'Évêque*, so named from its château, a building of the 14th cent., which was once the residence of the bishops of Périgueux.

1:12.000

Mètres



BRANCH-LINE (131 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to **Brantôme** (*Hôtel Chabrol*), a town of 2381 inhab., prettily situated on the *Dronne*, 10 M. to the N. It possesses the interesting remains of an old Benedictine abbey, dating from the days of Charlemagne. The Romanesque *Tower*, standing on a sheer rock honeycombed with caverns, is one of the oldest in France. The *Church* is partly Romanesque and partly Gothic. Adjoining are portions of the 15th cent. *Cloister*. The abbey itself was rebuilt in the 18th century. The line goes on to (33 M.) *St. Pardoux*.

The train now crosses the *Beauronne* several times describes a wide curve to the left, and enters the valley of the *Isle*. The line to Bordeaux runs to the right, crossing the *Isle*.

61 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Périgueux**. — **Hotels**. *HÔTEL DE FRANCE* (Pl. a: D. 3), *Place Francheville*, expensive; *HÔTEL DE L'UNIVERS* (Pl. b: D. 3), *Rue de Bordeaux*, R. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, dej. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *HÔTEL DU PÉRIGORD* (Pl. c: E. 1), *Place du Palais-de-Justice*; *HÔTEL DU COMMERCE*, *Place du Quatre-Septembre* (Pl. D. 2). — *Buffet*. — *Cafés* in the *Place Bugeaud* and *Cours Michel-Montaigne*. — Périgueux is noted for its pâtés of partridge and truffles ('Périgord pies').

Périgueux, the capital of the department of the *Dordogne*, is a town with 29,611 inhab., conspicuously situated on the right bank of the *Isle*. It is the ancient *Vesuna*, the capital of the *Petrocorii*, or rather it has taken the place of that town, which was situated farther to the S., to the left of the station. To the right, on the high ground, is the modern town, *Le Puy St. Front*, and below lies the *Cité*, or mediæval town. Under the Romans *Vesuna* enjoyed considerable prosperity, and it became the capital of the countship of *Périgord* in the time of Charlemagne. The English besieged it three times but did not take it till 1356. It was afterwards sacked by the Huguenots, who occupied it from 1575 to 1581.

Turning to the right at the station and following the *Rue Papin*, and then following to the left the *Rue des Mobiles-de-Coulmiers* and the *Rue de Bordeaux*, we reach the *Place Bugeaud* (Pl. D. 2), which is adorned with a bronze statue of *Marshal Bugeaud* (1794-1849), a native of *Périgord*, by *Dumont*. A few paces to the right is the *Place Francheville* (p. 40); to the left, the *Cours Michel-Montaigne* (p. 40). The *Rue Taillefer* leads in a straight direction to the old *Place Marcillac* (Pl. E. 2) and (left) to the —

**CATHEDRAL OF ST. FRONT* (Pl. F. 2), an old abbey-church dedicated to the patron-saint of *Périgord*. The entrance is on the N. side. This church was formerly one of the most remarkable in France, but the restoration, or rather reconstruction, which has been going on since 1865 and is now nearly completed, has seriously disfigured it and deprived it of much of its interest. Thoroughly Byzantine in design, presenting the form of a Greek cross with cupolas, but having slightly pointed arches instead of round ones in the arcades below, it was looked upon as the first church in which the pointed arch had been systematically introduced. Now, however, the pointed arches have almost throughout been replaced by semicircular arches, so that *St. Front* resembles, still more than before, *St. Mark's* at *Venice*, with which it is contemporary

(984-1047; St. Mark's, 976-1071). It does not, however, rival that church in lightness and richness of ornamentation. The interior measures 184 ft. both ways, and its five cupolas, resting on pendentives and carved square piers, are about 90 ft. in internal height. In the S. transept is the monument of Mgr. G. Massonais (d. 1860).

Adjoining the cathedral on the W. are the remains of a basilica of the 6th cent., above which rises a curious *TOWER, 197 ft. high, the oldest in France and said to be the only one extant in the Byzantine style. It dates from the beginning of the 11th cent., but has undergone some modifications. It is now being thoroughly restored, not to say reconstructed. It is composed of two square stories (the first with pilasters, the second with columns), a circular story surrounded by a colonnade, and, lastly, a kind of dome covered with inverted scallops.

The Rue St. Front, which leads to the right, passing in front of the *Freemasons' Lodge*, a singular modern edifice, ends to the N. of the cathedral at the *Cours Tourny* (Pl. E, F, 1), a fine promenade planted with trees, and containing the Museum, the Préfecture, and a statue of Fénelon.

The *Museum* (Pl. F, 1), to the right, is open to the public on Sun. & Thurs. from 1 to 4 p. m. It chiefly contains Egyptian, Celtic, Roman, and Frankish antiquities. The Roman works include altars, bronze statuettes, a glass urn still holding ashes, and numerous smaller objects. Among the other contents of the museum are mediæval sculptures (two fine chimney-pieces), arms, coins, and a collection of second-class modern paintings and sculptures.

Farther on, at the end of the *Cours Tourny*, we obtain a fine view of the valley of the Isle. To the left rises the *Préfecture*, a modern building in the Italian style. At the opposite end of the *Cours* is a bronze *Statue of Fénelon*, a native of Périgord (1651-1715), by Lanno (1840).

To the left lies the *Cours Michel-Montaigne* (Pl. D, E, 1, 2), which extends from this point to the Place Bugeaud (p. 39) and is the most animated part of the town. It is embellished with statues of two other illustrious natives of Périgord: *Montaigne*, the essayist (1533-92), also in bronze by Lanno, and *General Daumesnil* (1776-1832), in bronze after Rochet.

Returning to the Place Bugeaud, we now descend to the left to the *Place Francherville* (Pl. D, E, 3), near which, on the left rises the *Tour Mataguerre* (Pl. E, 3), a relic of the 15th cent. fortifications.

The street on the other side of the Place leads to the ancient *Cathedral of St. Etienne* (Pl. D, 4), in the Cité. This church is of almost the same period as St. Front and resembles it in style, but it has now only two cupolas. In the interior is a large carved oak reredos, 30 ft. high and 36 ft. wide, executed by a Jesuit in the

1 20.000

Metres

révisé et augmenté par Wagner & Tüben leipzig

18th cent. and representing the Assumption. The pulpit and the frescoes by M. Brucker also deserve notice.

The street to the right, in front of the church, leads to the N.W. to the ruins of the *Arena* (Pl. C. 3), a Celtic-Roman amphitheatre of the 3rd cent., the only remains of which are a few arches and fragments of walls, in the middle of a square. The amphitheatre was about 440 yds. in external, and 290 yds. in internal circumference.

The street running to the S. from the *Arena* crosses the railway by a bridge, whence there is a view of the *Château Barrière* (Pl. C. 4), dating from the 10-12th cent., and built on the Roman fortifications, of which two towers still remain. The entrance is on the other side. Beyond this bridge is the *Tour Vesone* (Pl. D. 4), another relic of the Roman period. This is a cylindrical building, open on one side, which is supposed to have been the *cella* of a temple.

From Périgueux to Agen and Tarbes, see R. 11; to Brive, Tulle, Clermont-Ferrand, etc., see p. 92, and R. 34 B. — *Grotte de Miremont*, see p. 87.

FROM PÉRIGUEUX TO RIBÉRAC. 23 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{3}$ -2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 55, 3 fr. 40, 2 fr. 50 c.). — $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lisle*, 5 M. to the N.E. of which, in the valley of the Dronne, is *Bourdeilles*, which has a curious castle of the 14th and 16th cent., with a keep 130 ft. high. — The line then follows the valley of the Dronne. $14\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Tocane-St. Apre*, 3 M. to the N. of which is *Le Grand-Brassac*, boasting of a Romanesque-Byzantine church of the 13-14th cent. with cupolas and very remarkable sculptures in excellent preservation. — 18 M. *St. Méard*. — 23 M. **Ribérac** (*Hôt. de France; du Périgord*), a prettily situated commercial town with 4047 inhabitants. This line is to be prolonged to meet that from Angoulême to Bordeaux at Montmoreau (p. 11).

The Bordeaux line now follows the valley of the Isle as far as its confluence with the *Dordogne*, crossing the river several times. Many picturesque castles are seen on the banks. $67\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Razac*, in a hilly district. — 72 M. *St. Astier*, with a domed church of the 11-12th cent., afterwards rebuilt. — 77 M. *Neuric*, with a château of the 16th century. From (83 M.) *Mussidan* a branch-line runs to (20 M.) *Bergerac* (p. 12). — 88 M. *Beaupouyet*; 93 M. *Montpont*. About 3 M. to the N. of the last is the Carthusian convent of *Vauclair*, dating from the 14th cent. and lately restored. — 98 M. *Soubie*. Beyond (104 M.) *St. Médard*, we join the line from Paris to Bordeaux. — 108 M. *Coutras*, and thence to (139 M.) *Bordeaux*, see p. 11.

6. Bordeaux.

Railway Stations. Bordeaux has four railway stations: (1) *Gare de Paris* or *de la Bastide* (Pl. E. 4, 5), the central station, on the right bank of the Garonne, facing the town; (2) *Gare du Midi et de l'Etat* or *de St. Jean* (Pl. E. 7; buffet), to the S., on the left bank of the Garonne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the centre of the town, communicating with the *Gare de Paris* (see p. 2); (3) *Gare du Médoc* (Pl. D. 1) at the N. end, for the line of that name and for trains to Lacanau (R. 7); (4) *Gare de la Sauve* (Pl. F. 6), on the right bank, close to the bridge of the *Chemin-de-Fer du Midi*, for the short line to La Sauve (p. 52). There are no hotel-omnibuses, but the trains are met by railway-omnibuses (p. 43) and cabs (p. 42).

Hotels. HÔTEL DE FRANCE. Rue Esprit-des-Lois 11. close to the Bank (Pl. C. 4). well appointed but rather expensive, R. from 3 fr.; DES PRINCES ET DE LA PAIX, Cours du Chapeau-Rouge 40, near the Grand Theatre (Pl. C. 4); RICHELIEU, Cours de l'Intendance 4, near the Place de la Comédie (Pl. C. 4). R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; DES AMBASSADEURS, Cours de l'Intendance 14 (Pl. B, C. 4), similar charges; DE NICE, Place du Chapelet 4, near Notre-Dame (Pl. C. 4); DE BAYONNE, Rue Martignac 4, well spoken of; CONTINENTAL, Allées de Tourny 60, left end, pens. from 9 fr.; MARIN ET DES COLONIES, DES AMÉRICAINS (commercial). Rue de Condé 2 and 6, nearly as expensive; DES QUATRE-SŒURS, Cours du Trente-Juillet 6 (Place de la Comédie); LANTA, Rue Montesquieu, 6, near the Marché des Grands-Hommes (Pl. C. 4; restaurant, dear); DE TOULOUSE, Rue Vital-Carles 6-8. and Rue du Temple 7, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; NICOLET, Rue du Pont de la Mousque 10 (Pl. C. 4, 5), an old established house, R. 2 fr., good restaurant; FRANÇAIS, DU PALAIS ROYAL, Rue du Temple 12 and 6, new, moderate; DE LONDRES, Allées d'Orléans 34, R. from 2, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; MONTRÉ, Rue Montesquieu 4, hôtel meublé, moderate; DU PÉRIGORD, D'ORLÉANS, third-class houses, in the small Rue Mautrec. — HÔTEL DU PRINTEMPS, R. 2 fr.; DU FAISAN, Rue de la Gare, and the other hotels near the Gare du Midi are all 3rd class houses.

Restaurants. At most of the hotels: *Chapon-Fin*, Rue Montesquieu 7; *Café Anglais*, Allées de Tourny 37 (Pl. C. 4); *Bontou*, Rue Porte-Dijéaux 64-66 (Pl. C. 5); *de Paris*, Allées de Tourny 26; *de Tourny*, same street No. 16; *des Nations*, Allées d'Orléans, 42; *Parisien*, Rue Mably 7 (Pl. C. 4).

Cafés. *Café de Bordeaux*, Place de la Comédie 2; *Café de la Comédie*, in the Grand Theatre; *Grand Café*, *Café Anglais*, etc., on the E. side of the Allées de Tourny; *Café de l'Opéra*, Cours du Chapeau-Rouge 50; *Café Cardinal*, *Café Montesquieu*, Cours du Trente-Juillet 2 and 12; *Bibent*, Allées de Tourny 1; *Turc*, Place Gabriel, at the Exchange. — There are several *Brasseries* (beer-houses) in the Allées de Tourny.

Cabs.

From 6 a. m. to midnight.

From midnight to 6 a. m.

	Drive	1st hour	Each addit. hour	Drive	1st hour	Each addit. hour
One-horse . . .	1 fr. 75	1 fr. 75	1 fr. 50	2 fr. 25	2 fr. 25	1 fr. 75
Two-horse (closed)	2 " —	2 " —	1 " 75	3 " —	3 " —	2 " 50
" (open) . . .	3 " —	3 " —	2 " 50	4 " —	4 " —	3 " —

In hiring by time the first hour must be paid for in full, after which the time may be reckoned by spaces of ¼ hr. — *Luggage*: 50 c. for 1 or 2 packages, then 25 c. per package. — Outside the barrier the charges are somewhat higher. — *Per Day* (12 hrs.). 15, 20, and 25 fr. according to the carriage.

Tramways and Omnibuses. There are eight lines of tramway (see Plan) and five lines of omnibuses with 'correspondances' as in Paris. Fares inside 20 c., outside 15 c. — **Tramways.** 1. From the *Boulevard Jean-Jacques-Boscq* (to the S. E. of Pl. F. 8) or *Footbridge* (Pl. E. 7) to the *Rue Lucien-Faure* (Pl. F. 1). — 2. From the *Place Magenta* (Pl. B. 6) to the *Bastide* (Pl. F. 4). — 3. From the *Gare du Midi* (Pl. E. 7) to the *Gare du Médoc* (Pl. D. 1) or *Rue Lucien-Faure*. — 4. From the *Place de Bourgogne* (Pl. D. 5) to the *Boulevard du Tondu* (Pl.), to the W. of A. 6). — 5. From the *Place Richelieu* (Pl. C. D. 4) to the *Boulevard du Bouscat* or *de Caudéran* (Pl. A. 2) via the Allées de Tourny. — 6. From the *Place Richelieu* to the *Boulevard de Caudéran*, via the Rue Judaïque (Pl. A. B. 4). — 7. From the *Place Richelieu* to the *Boulevard de Talence* (Pl. B. 8), via the Rue de St. Genès (Pl. B. 6-8) or Rue de Persac (Pl. B. 6. 7). — 8. From the *Place d'Aquitaine* (Pl. C. 6) to the *Boulevard de Bègles* (to the S. of Pl. C. 8) via the Route de Toulouse (Pl. C. 7, 8), or to *Croix St. Genès* via the Route de Bayonne (Pl. B. C. 7, 8) — **Omnibuses.** 1. From the *Rue Lucien-Faure* (Pl. F. 1) to the *Passage Lormont* (to the N. E. of Pl. F. 1). — 2. From the *Quai des Chartrons* (Pl. D. 2, 3) to the *Cours d'Albret et d'Aquitaine* (Pl. B. 6). — 3. From the *Place de la Comédie* (Pl. C. 4) to the *Place Nansouty* and *Boulevard de Bègles* (Pl. C. 8). — 4. From the *Place de la Bourse* (Pl. C. D. 5) to the *Boulevard du*

Tondu et de Caudéran (Pl. A. 3-5). — There are other omnibus services in the environs.

Railway Omnibuses. These ply from the following offices in the town. For the *Gare de Paris*, Rue Gobineau 2, at the Allées de Tourny; Allées d'Orléans 2: Quai des Chartrons 76: Place Gambetta 22: Place d'Aquitaine 14. For the *Gare du Midi*: Cours du Trente-Juillet 16 (starting 35 min. before the departure of the train): at the three last-named offices of the Gare de Paris: Quai des Salinières 1. For the *Gare du Médoc*: Rue Gobineau 2. Fare from the office 25-30 c.: from a private house 50 c.: each article of luggage 20 c.

Steamers. *Hirondelles*, *Gondoles*, and *Abeilles* ply in the harbour and to places in the immediate vicinity. Larger steamers run to Castets, La Réole, Agen, and other places above the town, and to Panillac, Royan, etc., below (see p. 54). Ferry to La Bastide every 5 min. (10 c.). — For the steamers of the *Messageries Maritimes*, of the *Pacific Steam Navigation Company*, and of the *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique* (South America, etc.), see the *Indicateur* or the *Livret Chaix*.

Post Office (Pl. C. 5). Rue Porte-Dijéaux 10: several sub-offices. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. C. 4). Place de Tourny 4, and at the post office.

Theatres. *Grand Théâtre* (Pl. C. 4). for operas (prices 1-5 fr.): *Théâtre Français* (Pl. B. C. 4): 50 c. to 5 fr.): *Bouffes-Bordelaises* or *Théâtre Louit* (Pl. B. 4. 5): 50 c. to 3 fr.). Rue Castelnau-d'Auros: *Folies Bordelaises*, Rue Ste. Catherine 54-56 (75 c. to 3 fr.).

Baths. *Hot Baths*, Allées de la Place des Quinconces: *Cold Baths*, Ecoles de Natation, above the Pont de Bordeaux, etc. *Hydropathic Establishment*, Place Longchamp 4 (Pl. B. 3).

Consulates. British Consul, Mr. William Ward, Cours de Gourgues 9: Viceconsul, Mr. W. J. Norcop. — American Consul, Mr. Horace G. Knowles, Cours de Tourny 12.

English Church, Cours du Pavé-des-Chartrons (Pl. C. 3): Chaplain, Rev. J. W. L. Burke. — *French Protestant Churches*, Rue du Hà 32 (Pl. C. 5). Rue Notre-Dame (Pl. D. 3), Rue Barennes 19 (Pl. B. C. 3), and Impasse St. Jean (Pl. D. 7). — *German Protestant Church*, Rue Tourat 31 (Pl. C. 3).

Bordeaux, the ancient capital of *Guyenne*, the chief town of the department of the *Gironde*, the headquarters of the 16th Army Corps, and the seat of a bishopric and a university (5 faculties), is a town with 241,582 inhab., situated on the left bank of the *Garonne*, 16 M. from the Bec d'Ambès at the confluence of this river with the Dordogne (p. 54), and 60 M. from its mouth on the Atlantic. It is the fourth largest town in France and also one of the leading towns in the kingdom in virtue of its commerce (p. 44), its splendid site, and its imposing appearance. The *Garonne* furnishes it with an excellent harbour and with a safe and convenient water-way to the ocean.

Burdigala, the capital of the *Bituriges Virisci*, was one of the chief cities of Gaul in the Roman period. It became the capital of *Aquitania Secunda*, endured the devastations and the yoke of the Vandals, Visigoths, Franks, and Normans, and became part of the Duchy of Aquitaine or Guyenne, which passed to England on the marriage of Eleanor to Henry Plantagenet (see p. 4). More fortunate than other towns of the province, it suffered little from the wars for supremacy between France and England, and it became loyally attached to its new masters, who did much to encourage its commerce, and retained it in their hands for 300 years (down to 1453). The imposition of the salt-tax, under Henri II., caused a serious insurrection here, for which the town was cruelly punished by the Constable de Montmorency in 1548. Contests also arose between the Catholics and Protestants of Bordeaux, and 264 of the latter were massacred after St. Bartholomew's Day. The district was again disturbed

by dissensions under Louis XIV., who regarded the town with particular favour. From the reigns of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., when Bordeaux had for its governor the Marquis of Tourny, date its principal embellishment and the construction of its spacious thoroughfares. The ambition of its 'Parlement' was easily repressed; but it did not so easily escape the consequences of revolting against the Convention after the proscription of the Girondins, at the head of whom were Vergniaud, Guadet, Gensonné, Grangeneuve, Ducos, and Fonfrède, the deputies of the department. The town could not reconcile itself to the rule of Napoleon, who ruined its commerce, but its attachment to the Bourbons was also lukewarm. In 1870-71 it was for three months the seat of the Provisional Government, and then of the National Assembly, which here accepted the preliminaries of peace with Germany.

The traveller who reaches Bordeaux by the Paris line, quitting the train at the Gare de la Bastide, at once gains an idea of the imposing character of the town, as he enters it by the ***Pont de Bordeaux** (Pl. D, 5). This bridge was for a long time without a rival and it is still one of the most remarkable in the world. An attempt made in 1810 to build a bridge of timber was abandoned, and the present permanent one of stone and brick was erected (1819-21) by the engineers Deschamps and Billaudel. It is 532 yds. long and 16 yds. wide, and has 17 arches, the central and widest of which have a span of 87 feet. Inside, between the arches and the roadway, are passages, which lighten the structure and facilitate its being kept in a proper state of repair without interruption to the traffic. The interior may be visited by applying to the custodian, who lives at the Bastide end of the bridge. The bridge commands a splendid **View* of the town and harbour. Higher up the river we see the *Railway Tubular Bridge*, which is 546 yds. long and is connected with a viaduct 110 yds. in length. The railway bridge also has a passage for pedestrians. Near it, on the left bank of the river, is the *Gare du Midi*.

The **Harbour** is one of the chief attractions of Bordeaux. The Garonne here describes an almost complete semicircle, the arc of which measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. and the radius about 2 M. Along this crescent stretches the town, which is in the shape of a half-moon and is barely $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. across at its widest part. Although Bordeaux is 60 M. from the mouth of the Gironde, the tide comes quite up to it and vessels of 2000 or 2500 tons easily reach the port. The ordinary depth of the river here is 20 ft., and this is sometimes doubled at spring-tides. From 1000 to 1200 ships can anchor in the harbour; and a vast floating basin, 25 acres in extent, has lately been constructed lower down, at the end of the quays, for the accommodation of the largest vessels, of which it can hold seventy or eighty. Spacious quays, dating, like most of the adjoining buildings, from the end of the 18th cent., extend from one end of the harbour to the other. Bordeaux, which now ranks as the third seaport of France, has regular communications with most of the ports of the Atlantic, the English Channel, the North Sea, and the Baltic, with N. and S. America, with Africa, and with India, and its shipping amounts

annually to nearly 2 millions of tons. Its commerce is chiefly in wines, colonial produce, metals, English coal, timber from N. Europe, vinegar, grain, brandy, and manufactured products. It is at the same time an industrial town, and has a large number of dockyards and establishments for the supply of everything connected with shipping.

The *Cours Victor-Hugo* (Pl. C. D. 5, 6; see p. 50), which forms a continuation of the Pont de Bordeaux and bends to the right towards the cathedral, marks the limits of the old town, which in the other direction (down stream) did not extend beyond the Place des Quinconces (see below). The *Porte de Bourgogne*, at the beginning of the Cours, was erected in 1751-55, but altered in 1807. From the Quai de Bourgogne, the first below the bridge, the *Cours d'Alsace-Lorraine* (Pl. C. D. 5), a wide and handsome new street, leads to the W. direct to the cathedral. Farther along the quay, to the left, is the *Porte de Cailhau*, called also *Porte Royale* or *Porte du Palais* (Pl. D. 5), the ancient gateway of the Palais de l'Ombrière, pulled down in 1800, once the residence of the Dukes of Aquitaine, and afterwards the seat of the governors of the district and of the Parlement of Bordeaux. It is a fine Gothic structure flanked by two round towers dating from 1495.

The Quai de Bourgogne is adjoined by the Quai de la Douane, with the *Hôtel de la Douane*, or *Custom House* (Pl. C. D. 5), built by Jacques Gabriel at the end of the 18th cent., under the Marquis de Tourny. Adjacent is the *Place de la Bourse*, adorned with the fine bronze *Fontaine des Trois Grâces*, executed by Gumery, after Visconti. The *Hôtel de la Bourse* or *Exchange* (Pl. C. 4, 5), which is a counterpart of the Hôtel de la Douane, built at the same time and by the same architect, has lately been restored, and the N. façade in the Place Richelieu, and the W. façade, towards the Coars du Chapeau-Rouge (see below), are new. The old allegorical sculptures on the pediments of the Bourse are due to Francin, the new to Coueffard (Place Richelieu) and to Jouandot.

A little farther on is the **Place des Quinconces** (Pl. C. 4), the largest in Bordeaux, occupying the site of the Château Trompette (Tropeyte), built at the same time as the Fort du Hâ (p. 50), by Charles VII., after the submission of Bordeaux in 1453, to ensure the obedience of the town. This château was destroyed in 1789. The Place is 425 yds. long and 360 yds. wide, without reckoning the semicircle with a fountain, which forms an addition to it on the side opposite the quay. On the side next the river are two *Rostral Columns*, 65 ft. high, surmounted by statues of Commerce and Navigation, by Manceau, and serving also as lighthouses. To the right and left of these are two *Bathing Establishments*. Nearer the middle of the square, among the trees, are colossal marble statues of *Montaigne* (d. 1592; to the S.) and *Montesquieu* (d. 1755; to the N.), two celebrities of the province, by Maggesi (1858).

The Rue Foy leads to the N. from the Place, passing the vast warehouses of the *Entrepôt Réel*, to the church of *St. Louis* (Pl. C. 3), a fine modern Gothic edifice in the style of the 13th cent., with stone spires, and an elegant porch.

The Cours du Trente-Juillet, which runs along the W. side of the Quinconces, ends on the N. at the Jardin Public (p. 47) and on the S. at the Allées de Tourny (see below) and the *Place de la Comédie* (Pl. C. 4). The last, which owes its name to the neighbouring theatre, is the busiest point in the town, of which it may be called the centre. To the E. runs the handsome Rue Esprit-des-Lois, and to the S. is the busy but narrow and crowded *Rue Ste. Catherine*. The S. side of the Place de la Comédie also joins the main line of thoroughfare which intersects the town from E. to W., beginning at the Quai de la Bourse with the *Cours du Chapeau-Rouge*, which is continued towards the W. by the *Cours de l'Intendance* and the *Rue Judaïque*.

The **Grand-Théâtre** (Pl. C. 4), to the S. of the Place de la Comédie, built in 1755-80 by Victor Louis, but lately restored, has long ranked as one of the finest theatres in Europe. It is in the classical style and is 290 ft. long, 154 ft. broad, and 62 ft. high. In front is a portico of twelve Corinthian columns, above which is a balustrade with twelve colossal statues. At the sides are spacious colonnades. The most noticeable features of the interior are the vestibule, with its sixteen Ionic columns; the grand staircase, which ascends in two flights; and the circular auditorium, which is embellished with twelve composite columns. Above the vestibule is a concert-hall. — It was in this theatre that the sittings of the National Assembly were held in 1871.

Behind the theatre is the *Préfecture* (Pl. C. 4), also built by Louis, in 1775, for the 'Avocat Général' of the Bordeaux Parliament. The façade, towards the Cours du Chapeau-Rouge, was restored in 1873.

The *Allées de Tourny* (Pl. C. 4), an oblong 'Place', formerly embellished with trees, now offer one of the most bustling scenes in Bordeaux. Most of the cafés (p. 42) are situated here. At each end is a monumental fountain. In the middle formerly stood a bronze statue of Napoleon III., by Debay, on the pedestal of which might be read the words from his famous Bordeaux speech (1852): 'L'Empire, c'est la paix'; but this was removed in 1870.

On the left side of the Allées de Tourny, near the Place de la Comédie, is the *Public Library*, which contains upwards of 150,000 volumes and 250 MSS. The chief curiosity is a copy of the 'Essays' of Montaigne, covered with annotations in the handwriting of the author. There is here also a *Collection of Arms and Antiquities* (open on Sun. and Thurs. from noon to 4 or 5). — Near the library is the church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. C. 4), founded in the 13th cent., rebuilt in 1701 in the style of the period, and restored in 1834. The internal decorations are elegant but by no means ec-

clesiastical. We note especially some paintings by Romain Cazes, the chief of which is a large fresco representing the Madonna enthroned (1874). — Beyond the church is the *Marché des Grands-Hommes*, a circular market-hall of iron and glass. Adjacent is the *Théâtre Français* (p. 43).

On the N.W. the Allées de Tourny end in a small circular Place with a *Statue of Tourny*, of no artistic merit, erected in 1825. To the left diverges the Cours de Tourny, leading to the Place Gambetta; to the right is the Cours du Jardin-Public.

The **Jardin Public** (Pl. B, C, 3), which was originally laid out by the Marquis de Tourny, but completely transformed in 1859, is the finest promenade in Bordeaux. It consists of two parts: an *English Park*, with a large number of splendid magnolias and other exotics, and a well-stocked *Botanical Garden*, with large conservatories. A grove of China palms (*Chamærops excelsa*) flourishes here in the open air. The park is much frequented on Sun. and Thurs., when a military band plays here at 8 p. m. in summer and 2.30 p. m. in winter. — On the S.W. side of the garden, and with a direct entrance from it, is the *Museum*, open on Sun. and Thurs., 11-5 in summer, and 11-4 in winter, and to strangers on other days also. It comprises natural history, ethnographical, and prehistoric collections.

Leaving the Jardin Public by the gate at the S.W. corner, beyond the Museum, and taking the Rue du Colisée, the fourth cross-street to the right, we see in front of us the main part of the ruins of the **Amphitheatre** (Pl. B, 3), generally called the *Palais Gallien* because the Emperor Gallienus (d. 268) is supposed to have erected it. The arena proper was oval in form and measured 84 yds. by 60 yds., while the whole structure was 144-149 yds. long and 114-124 yds. wide. A great part of the building was still standing in 1792. The four arches under which the street passes formed the W. entrance. The ruins at this point are still over 60 ft. in height. — No. 22 Rue du Colisée contains a *Collection of Marbles*, open on Sun., 12-4.

From the amphitheatre we may proceed to the S. to the old cathedral of **St. Seurin** (Pl. B, 4), built in the 11th cent. on the site of a much more ancient church. Parts of the building, however, are not later than the 13-15th cent., and a few additions have been made more recently still. The W. façade, which is surmounted by a spire, is of the 11th cent., but it was masked in 1829 by a poor porch. On the S. side is an interesting *Doorway of the 13th cent., with a Renaissance porch in front of it. The principal subject of the sculptures, which have been restored, is the Last Judgment.

The **Interior** is very low and dark. The roof is borne partly by enormous round pillars, and partly by pillars grouped with half-columns. The church is throughout embellished with fine modern stained-glass windows. To the left, in front of the choir, is a large new Gothic chapel, near which is a chapel of the 13th cent., with graceful arches and a handsome altar.

The choir contains an elaborate episcopal throne in the Flamboyant style. On an altar in front of the throne is an ancient alabaster altar-screen, part of which is in the Chapel of the Virgin. Its sculptures, comprising about 40 groups, represent the Crucifixion and scenes from the life of St. Seurin. Bishop of Bordeaux in the 5th century. Under the choir is a very old and interesting *Crypt*, divided into three vaulted aisles with semi-circular vaulting (for adm. apply to the sacristan). It contains a Renaissance cenotaph, placed over the tomb of St. Fort, first Bishop of Bordeaux, the tomb of St. Veronica, and six marble sarcophagi, of the 4-6th cent., adorned with sculpture.

Crossing the Allées Damour, to the S. of St. Seurin, and following the Rue Judaïque, to the left, we soon reach the Rue St. Serin, in which, to the left, is the *Institution Nationale des Sourdes-Muettes* (Institution for Female Deaf-Mutes; Pl. B, 4), a handsome classical building, with a statue of the Abbé de l'Épée at the entrance. Nearly opposite, to the S., is a large *École Professionnelle*.

A little farther on the Rue Judaïque ends at the *Place Gambetta* (Pl. B, 4.5), a fine square from which the Cours de l'Intendance and the Cours Tourny diverge to the E. and N. E. From its S. E. corner we enter the Rue Porte-Dijeaux, so named from an old town-gate, and turn at once to the right into the Rue des Remparts, which takes us to the Hôtel de Ville, the new Musée, and the Cathedral. The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 5), formerly the archiepiscopal palace, was built in 1770-81 for the Prince-Cardinal de Rohan-Guéméné and was restored after a fire in 1862. It is a handsome building with a conspicuous entrance between two colonnades.

The **Musée** (Pl. B.5), at the back of the Hôtel de Ville, and facing the Cours d'Albret, consists of two wings, one on each side of a small garden. It is open to the public daily, except Mon. and Frid., from 12 to 5 in summer and 12 to 4 in winter; and strangers are admitted on Mon. and Frid. also.

The **Right Wing** is devoted to the old masters. — The **VESTIBULE** contains a few sculptures: 712. *Lemot*, Apollo. — Room 1. To the right, 223. *P. Grebber*, Bathsheba bathing; 233. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; 80. *School of Murillo*, Virgin and Child; 41. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Annunciation; 76. *Murillo*, St. Anthony of Padua in an ecstasy; 146. *Titian*, Triumph of Galatea; 32. *L. Carracci* (?), Dance of Amoretti; 23. *P. Veronese*, Holy Family; 117. *Sabattini*, Holy Family; 24. *P. Veronese* (?), Venus and Cupid; 22. *P. Veronese*, The Woman taken in adultery; 75. *Moya*, Portrait of a painter; 125. *Solimena*, Joseph in prison; 12. *Pietro da Cortona*, Virgin and Child; 138. *After Andrea del Sarto*, Holy Family; 113. *Salvator Rosa*, Ajax; 147. *Titian* (?), The Woman taken in adultery; 643. *Italian School*, David before Saul; 78. *Murillo* (?), Portrait of Don Luis de Haro; 21. *Paolo Veronese*, Adoration of the Magi; 2. *Correggio* (?), Ganymede; 108. *Seb. Ricci*, Love jealous of Fidelity; 103. *Ribera*, Conventicle; 143. *Vasari*, Holy Family; 63. *Liberi*, St. Apollonia and an angel; 15. *Moretto*, Virgin and Child; 8. *Fra Bartolommeo*, Holy Family; 84. *Palma Vecchio*, Holy Family; 73. *Memmi*, The Archangel Gabriel; 47. *Sandro Botticelli*, The Saviour; 139. *Perugino*, Virgin and Child, with SS. Jerome and Augustine; 87. *Palmezzano*, Crucifixion; 77. *Murillo* (?), A philosopher; 649. *Italian School*, Ecce Homo; 42. *G. Poussin*, Landscape; 99. *Guido Reni*, Mary Magdalen; 106. *Marco Ricci*, St. Anthony invoking the Virgin; 133. *Tiepolo*, Eleazar and Rebecca; 93. *Bassano*, Jesus with Martha and Mary; 3. *School of Correggio*, Venus asleep; 148. *Titian* (?), Tarquin and Lucretia; 54. *Giordano*, Venus asleep; *Il Calabrese* (Preti), Guitar-player; 1. *Albano*, Venus and Adonis; 126. *Spada*, The

fourages of life; 40. *Cesari*, Jesus washing the Disciples' feet; 150. *School of Titian*, Mary Magdalen; 96. *Can. Procaccini* (?), The Annunciation. — ROOM II. To the right: 25. *P. Veronese* (?), Holy Family; 333. *Wouverman* (?), Battle; 128. *Tavella*, Mary Magdalen with two angels; 92. *Bassano*, Leaving the Ark; near the door, 184. *Cranach the Elder*, Venus and Cupid. — ROOM III. To the right: 264. *De Momper*, Landscape; 311. *Teniers the Younger*, Village festival; 296. *School of Rubens*, Adoration of the Magi; 159. *Bakhuizen*, Sea-piece; 173. *Branner*, Interior; 320. *O. van Veen*, Marriage of St. Catherine; 293. *Rubens*, Bacchus and Ariadne; 157. *Bakhuizen*, Sea-piece; above, *J. Coudray*, Copy of the Hunt by Delacroix (see below); 246. *Lingelbach*, Flemish toppers; 268. *Moucheron*, Landscape; 254. *Maes*, Portrait; 218. *Govaerts*, Landscape. Diana resting; 253. *Maes*, Portrait of a man; 213. *Franck the Younger*, Christ on Calvary; 214. *School of Franck*, Different ways of attaining immortality; 186. *Benj. Cuypp* (?), Interior of a barn; 292. *Rubens*, Martyrdom of St. Justus; 304. *J. van Steen*, Tavern-scene; 185. *A. Cuypp*, Landscape; 158. *L. Bakhuizen*, Sea piece; 187. *B. Cuypp* (?), Interior; 152. *Zanchi*, Good Samaritan; 237. *Karel du Jardin*, Landscape with animals; 302. *Snyders*, The aged lion; 182. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Joseph's dream (injured); 212. *Franck the Younger*, Christ on Calvary; 166. *N. Berghem*, Landscape; 316. *Tilborgh*, Interior; *291. *Rubens*, Martyrdom of St. George; 310. *Teniers the Younger*, The invocation; 263. *H. Mommers*, Landscape with figures; 283. *School of Rembrandt*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 231. *Hobbema*, Landscape with figures; 178. 'Velvet' *Brueghel*, La Rosière; *Rubens*, 294. Villagers dancing. 295. Crucifixion; 217. *Gedam*, St. Jerome; 200. *Van Dyck*, The penitent Magdalen; several Flemish and Dutch landscapes. — ROOM IV. 729. *Raggi*, Bronze statue of Louis XVI., 21 ft. high (1829).

The **Left Wing** is devoted to modern works. — The VESTIBULE contains sculptures: 701. *Cambos*, Grasshopper. — ROOM I. To the right, 543. *Lethière*, Louis IX. visiting the plague-stricken; 385. *Bouguereau*, Bacchante; 466. *Français*, Landscape; 360. *Bellange*, Cuirassiers of Waterloo; 631. *Troyon*, Oxen ploughing; 441. *Eugène Delacroix*, Lion-hunt (a fragment, the picture having been partly destroyed by a fire; copy see above); 510. *Jouy*, Execution of Urbain Grandier (p. 14); 473. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape; 563. *Mignard*, Louis XIV.; 45. *Ferrandiz*, Judgment of the Syndics of Valencia (Spain); 349. *Antigna*, Image-seller; 415. *Cogniet*, Tintoretto painting his dead daughter; 591. *Pils*, Trench before Sebastopol; 378. *Fr.-Aug. Bonheur*, Return from the fair; 350. *Antigna*, Mirror of the wood; 606. *Restout*, Presentation in the Temple; 384. *Bouguereau*, All Souls' Day. ROOM II. To the right. 678. *French School*, Jesus giving the keys to St. Peter; 579. *Patière*, Bazeille (1870); 405. 406. *Carrey*, Presentation of a French ambassador to the Sultan, and Entertainment offered to him; 153. *A. Achenbach*, Sea-piece; no number. *E. Delannay*, Ophelia; 425. *Courtois (le Bourguignon)*, Cavalry engagement; 479. *Gérôme*, Bacchus and drunken Cupid. In the middle: 714. *Lemoyne*, Bust of Montesquieu; 698. *Is. Bonheur*, Cow defending her calf. in bronze; 706. *Eude*, The echo of the flute. statue. — ROOM III. To the right. 508. *Isabey*, Burning of the steamer Austria (1858); 355. *Baudry*, Toilette of Venus; 432. *Daubigny*, The banks of the Oise; 548. *Luminais*, Gallic scouts; 495. *Gros*, Embarkation of the Duchess of Angoulême (1815); 359. *Beaulieu*, Duel; 616. *Serres*, Joan of Arc sentenced to death; no number. *Delacroix*, Boissy d'Anglas; 422. *Corot*, Landscape; 496. *Gudin*, Captain Desse saving the crew of a Dutch vessel (1822); 300. *Schenck*, Reveillé; 440. *Delacroix*, Greece expiring amid the ruins of Missolonghi; 483. *Gigour*, Baptism of Clovis. — ROOM IV. contains pictures and sculptures of little interest.

The ***Cathedral** (*St. André*; PL. B. C. 5), a few yards to the S. E. of the Hôtel de Ville, is one of the finest Gothic churches in the S. of France. It consists of a large nave, destitute of façade and aisles, dating from the 11-12th cent., with Romanesque arches; a transept; and a choir with double aisles of the 14th century. The principal portal, on the N. side, is flanked with two towers sur-

mounted by stone spires. The sculptures in the tympanum represent the Last Supper and the Ascension. In the trumeau is a statue of Bertrand de Goth, archbishop of Bordeaux, afterwards Pope Clement V. (d. 1314), who contributed largely to the building. The S. portal is of the same character, but its towers have no spires.

The CHOIR is the most admired part of the interior. Among the chief works of art are the monument of Cardinal de Cheverus (d. 1836), with his statue, by *Maggesi* (near the pulpit); a Crucifixion, by *Jordaens*; a Resurrection, by *Alessandro Veronese* (opposite the pulpit); two large bas-reliefs of the Renaissance, below the organ, originally part of a rood-loft and representing the Descent into Hell and the Resurrection; a Bearing of the Cross, attributed to *Ag. Carracci* (at the side); the monument of Monsgr. d'Aviau in the second choir-chapel (opposite the right); a statue of St. Anne, of the 16th cent., some fine wood-carvings, and the monument of Ant. de Noailles (1662), in other chapels. The high-altar, in an incongruous style, was brought from a church at La Réole. — Richard II. of England was christened in this cathedral.

About 30 yds. to the right of the choir of this church, opposite the end of the Cours Victor-Hugo (p. 45), is the CLOCHER PEYBERLAND, built in 1440 by Archbishop Pierre Berland. It was sold at the Revolution and partly pulled down, but was bought back in 1850 and restored. Unfortunately, however, the spire has been left in a truncated condition, with a gilded statue of the Virgin at the top. This tower contains a bell weighing about 10 tons.

To the S.W. of the cathedral rises the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. B, 5, 6), a vast building erected in 1839-46, with a heavy façade, upwards of 150 yds. long. In the centre is a peristyle portico of the Doric order, and the projecting wings are crowned with seated figures of Malesherbes, Aguesseau, Montesquieu, and l'Hôpital.

Behind the Palais de Justice is the *Prison*, which occupies the site of the Château du Far or Fort du Hâ, built at the same time as the Château Trompette (p. 45).

To the S. of the Palais de Justice is the extensive *Hospital of St. Andrew* (650 beds; Pl. B, 6), rebuilt in 1825-29, with a handsome entrance. A little farther on, to the left, is the church of *Ste. Eulalie* (Pl. B, C, 6), of very ancient foundation but rebuilt in the 14-15th centuries.

The Rue de Cursol (Pl. B, C, 6) leads to the *Cours Victor-Hugo*, which extends from the cathedral to the Pont de Bordeaux. At the bend which it makes near the Rue de Cursol are the new buildings of the *Faculties of Theology, Science, and Literature* (Pl. C, 5, 6). The vestibule contains a monument to Montaigne, who is interred in the basement. Farther on, to the left, is the *Grand Marché*, a recent erection of iron and glass, and almost opposite is the new *Lycée National*. In a short street to the right stands the *Porte de l'Hôtel de Ville*, a fine relic of the old Hôtel de Ville, dating in its lower part from the 13th cent., while the upper half, with its three turrets, was rebuilt in the 16th century. Above the arch, through which the street runs, is a curious clock in the Renaissance style. Higher up is another arch with a bell, and on the top of this is a

lantern surmounted by a lion. — Adjoining this gate is the modern entrance of the church of *St. Eloi*, which itself dates from the 15th century.

The church of **St. Michel** (Pl. D, 6), near the Quai des Salinières, a little above the Pont de Bordeaux, is a fine Gothic edifice, founded in the 8th or 9th cent., but rebuilt in 1149 and in the 15-16th centuries. Its three portals are adorned with interesting sculptures, representing the Nativity, the Adoration of the Shepherds, the Sacrifice of Isaac, Abraham (to the N.), and the appearance of St. Michel to the Bishop of Sipontum. The choir is lower than the nave, and the wall above the arch by which it is entered is pierced by a window. In the fourth choir-chapel to the left is a Descent from the Cross, carved in the 16th century. The chapel of St. Joseph dates from the Renaissance period.

The BELL-TOWER OF ST. MICHEL, standing apart like that of the cathedral, 32 yds. from the W. front of the church, was built in 1472-92. The spire, destroyed by a hurricane in 1768, has recently been rebuilt, and the structure has also been strengthened by the erection of six buttresses, crowned with statues, round the base. The total height of the tower is 354 ft.

The soil of the old cemetery which once occupied this spot had the singular property of preserving the dead bodies committed to it; and a guide is at hand to conduct strangers into a *Vault* where about forty natural mummies of this kind may be seen (adm. 50 c.). The melancholy aspect of this exhibition is made almost fantastic by the attitude of the mummies, placed upright against the walls. The guide recounts a more or less true history of each.

Ste. Croix (Pl. D, 6, 7), in the midst of the populous artizan quarter which lies to the S. of St. Michel, is also one of the most interesting churches of Bordeaux. It was originally founded in the 7th cent., or even earlier, but it was rebuilt in the 10th cent. in the Romanesque style and has been restored several times since. Its most striking part is the W. front, which recalls those of Notre-Dame at Poitiers and the cathedral at Angoulême. No satisfactory explanation of the sculptures of this façade has been given, the only recognizable details being the signs of the zodiac and a knight slaying a dragon at the feet of the Virgin. The interior, part of which is in the Gothic style, contains a noteworthy tomb of the 15th century.

Adjoining this church is the *Hospice des Vieillards* (Hospital for Old Men), in an old Benedictine abbey, with a Renaissance gateway.

The street to the left of Ste. Croix leads back to the Quays, which it reaches near the *Hospice des Enfants Trouvés* (Foundling Hospital), a building of the 17th cent., and not far from the railway-bridge mentioned at p. 44.

The *Boulevards* of Bordeaux are noteworthy for their extent, their fine trees, and their handsome buildings.

From Bordeaux to *Paris* see R. 1; to *La Rochelle* and *Nantes*, see R. 4; to *Périgueux* and *Limoges*, see R. 5; to *Royan*, see R. 7; to *Arcachon*, see R. 8; to *Bayonne* and *Biarritz*, see R. 9; to *Toulouse* and *Cette*, see R. 10; to *Tarbes* (Pyrenees), see R. 11.

FROM BORDEAUX TO LA SAUVE. 17 M., railway in 1-11/2 hr. (fares 3 fr. 30, 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 80 c.). — The intermediate stations are of no interest to the tourist. Near *La Sauve* are the ruins of an abbey founded in the 10th cent., and rebuilt in the 13th cent., with a beautiful church.

7. From Bordeaux to Royan.

a. By the Médoc Railway.

RAILWAY to (62 1/2 M.) *Le Verdon* and STEAMER thence, in connection with the trains, to *Royan*, at the mouth of the Gironde. The whole journey takes 4-4 1/2 hrs. Tickets to *Royan* allow the holders to break the journey at *Soulac* and *Le Verdon*. Fares 12 fr. 40, 9 fr. 35, 6 fr. 80 c.; return-tickets, available for 8 days, 14 fr. 90, 11 fr. 20, 8 fr. 15 c.; cheap excursions-trains in summer (return fares 6 fr. 50, 5 fr. 50, 4 fr. 50 c.). The trains start from the Gare du Médoc (p. 41). The sea is sometimes rough at the mouth of the Gironde.

The whole journey may be made by railway (92 M. in 3 1/2-5 1/4 hrs.), viâ the State line (Gare du Midi) and branch at *Pons* (p. 28).

Bordeaux, see p. 41. — From (2 1/2 M.) *Bruges* a branch runs to (30 M.) *Lacanau* (p. 56). — At (5 M.) *Blanquefort* there is an old castle.

Here begins the **Médoc**, a district of the Bordelais occupying the tongue of land between the Gironde and the sea (Médoc = 'in medio aquae') and long celebrated for its wines. The vineyards extend along the left bank of the river in a band 5-12 M. in width reaching as far as (48 M.) *St. Vivien* (see below). There is a great variety in the growths, but as a rule, only five kinds are distinguished as 'crus classés' (classified growths). The first-class growths are confined to Upper Médoc, which extends from *Ludon* to a little beyond *St. Estèphe*. Most of the Médoc wines are red, but excellent white wines are also produced, though the best of these, the *Sauternes*, are grown higher up on the left bank of the Garonne (see p. 64). Some of the white wines are called 'graves' because produced on the gravel deposits ('gravier') at the confluence of the rivers. The soil of the vineyards elsewhere consists mainly of siliceous deposits, quartz, etc., brought down from the Pyrenees by the Garonne. These deposits are particularly suitable to the vine because they are very loose and retentive of the heat. In consequence of the ravages of the phylloxera and a series of bad harvests the wines of Bordeaux are becoming more and more expensive, and those of the first growths, which are generally exported, are extremely dear. The vintage generally begins after the middle of September and lasts till nearly the end of October.

Beyond *Blanquefort*, to the right, lies *Parcempuyre*, with vineyards and ponds in which the breeding of leeches is carried on on a large scale.

9 1/2 M. *Ludon* produces wines of the third class (*Château de la Lagune* and *Château Nexon*). — 11 M. *Macau*, with a small harbour on the Garonne, which the line touches here. The *Bec d'Am-bès* (p. 54) lies to the S. E., but is hidden by an island.

15 1/2 M. *Margaux* produces wines of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes. The finest, known as *Château Margaux*, is the second-best

Médoc wine, being surpassed by Château Lafitte alone (see below).

— 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Soussans*: 20 M. *Moulis*.

25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Laurent-St. Julien*. *St. Laurent*, a small town 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the left, produces wines of the fourth quality. The wines of *St. Julien*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the right, are mostly of the second class, and are widely known under the names of *St. Julien*, *Château Léoville*, etc. — Farther on, we pass on the right the domain of *Château Latour*, the wine of which ranks next to Château Lafitte and Château Margaux. The line again approaches the river.

29 M. *Pauillac* (*Grand-Hôtel*), an old town of 4623 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Gironde and possesses a harbour used by vessels which cannot get up to Bordeaux. Its wine-district, reckoned the second of the Médoc in general importance, includes the domain of *Château Lafitte*, which produces the finest wine of all.

32 M. *St. Estèphe*, with the largest vineyard in the country. Its chief growth, *Cos-Destournel*, ranks among the second class wines. — 35 M. *Vertheuil* has an interesting Romanesque church. — 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Germain-d'Esteuil*.

42 M. *Lesparre*, a small town with a tower of the 14th cent., a relic of an old castle, and a fine modern church, is the junction of a line to Facture and Arès Arcachon; see p. 56. — 47 M. *Queyrac*: 50 M. *Vensac*: 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Vivien*, where the vines give way to marshes. This large village has a church belonging partly to the 14th cent., with a fine modern spire. — 54 M. *Talais*.

58 M. **Soulac-les-Bains** (*Hôtel de la Paix*, *Hôtel Fontètes*, both expensive), a small watering-place, with a fine beach and surrounded by pine-woods. Near the village, which lies $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, is the curious Romanesque church of *Le Vicur Soulac*, buried after the middle of the 13th cent. by the encroaching sand-dunes, which have once more uncovered it in their advance inland. An interesting walk may be taken at low tide along the foot of the dunes, towards the *Pointe de Grave* (see below). The sea, which is extremely violent in this vicinity, has swallowed up the harbour of Soulac and various other localities, including the Roman town of *Norio-magus*. Extensive dykes (*épis*), constructed with great difficulty, have been raised at the *Anse des Huttes* (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.), the *Pointe de Grave* (5 M.), and elsewhere, to resist the encroachment of the waves.

63 M. *Le Verdon* (*Hotels*), the terminus of the railway, is at present of little importance, but possesses a small harbour of refuge.

From the station we proceed by tramway (no extra charge) through a fine pine-forest to $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the steamboat. To the right of the pier is a fort. To the left, in the direction of the *Pointe de Grave*, appears Royan, with its conspicuous casino. Directly opposite us is *St. Georges-de-Didonne* (p. 54).

The voyage usually takes less than $\frac{3}{4}$ hour. In the distance to the left, is the *Lighthouse of Cordouan* (see below). Good view of Royan as we approach. — *Royan*, see p. 55.

b. By the Gironde.

STEAMERS ply from Bordeaux to Royan in $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., twice a day in summer (July, Aug., Sept.) and thrice weekly (Mon., Thurs., and Sat.), during the rest of the year. They start from the quay in front of the Place des Quinconces (p. 45), in summer at 8 a. m. and 2 p. m., in winter at 8 or 8.30 a. m. Fares 6 fr., 4 fr.; return-tickets, available for 8 days, 9 fr., 6 fr., fare by Sun. excursion-steamer in summer 3 fr., 2 fr. Restaurant on board.

The scenery is dull and monotonous, but the great width of the Gironde, amounting at places to $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., makes it impressive, though the water is generally turbid. Numerous islands are passed. The passage is sometimes considerably protracted when the tide is rising or the sea at the mouth of the river rough. It is not possible to make the excursion both ways by steamer in one day, but those who are much pressed for time may go by water and return by railway, or vice versâ.

The steamer at first threads its way through the harbour of Bordeaux, which is fringed by warehouses, manufactories, and ship-building yards. To the left are the docks and a floating basin. To the right rise the heights of *Lormont* (p. 12), with its picturesquely situated château; l. *Parempuyre* (p. 52); r. *Montferrand*; l. *Macau* (p. 52); r. *Ambès* and *Le Bec d'Ambès*, the latter a low and narrow tongue of land stretching for some distance between the Garonne and the Dordogne.

The *Mascaret*, a tidal wave similar to the Barre on the Seine and the Bore on the Severn and sometimes 8-10 ft. high, advances as far as this point in August and September. It appears on a rising tide and is, partly at least, the result of the two opposing currents in the bed of the river.

We next pass some long islands on the left, while to the right are several quarries.

r. 25 M. **Blaye** (*Hôtel du Médoc*), a town of 4330 inhab., which existed under the Romans and to this day retains a certain importance as a stronghold. It is prettily situated, partly on a hill, but offers nothing of interest to the tourist. Its *Citadel*, on a rock beside the river, is supplemented by the *Fort du Pâté*, on an islet, and the *Fort Médoc*, on the left (opposite) bank. A branch-railway runs hence to ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Mariens* (p. 29); another to (14 M.) *St. Giers-Lalande*.

The steamer now heads for the left bank, on which are the *Château de Bencherelle*, the slender spire of *St. Julien*, and several vineyards (pp. 52, 53). The right bank is now, in its turn, hidden by islands. To the left lies (37 M.) **Pauillac** (p. 53), and farther on are the hospital of Pauillac or *Trompeloup*, and *St. Estèphe* (p. 53), the latter on a knoll. Still farther on, to the left, rise the towers of *St. Christoly* and of *Valcyrac*. Near this point the Gironde is at its widest. In mid-channel there is a sandbank about 8 M. long, beyond which we again steer for the right bank, which seems to consist mainly of chalk-cliffs. Lastly, on the same side, lies *St. Georges-de-Didonne*, a small river-port and bathing-place surrounded by woods, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. short of Royan. On the left off the mouth

of the Gironde stretches the *Pointe de Grave* (p. 53). Out in the open sea rises the *Lighthouse of Cordouan* (see below). On the right bank stands —

Royan. — **Hotels.** HÔTEL DE BORDEAUX ET DE FRANCE, DE PARIS, D'ORLÉANS (R. 2-3 fr.), all in the Boulevard Thiers, near the harbour: DU COMMERCE, Boulevard Lessore, RICHELIEU, Boulevard Botton, both near the baths: DE LA CROIX-BLANCHE, Rue de Rochefort and Boul. Botton: HÔTEL-RESTAUR. DU CENTRE, Rue Gambetta 52, R. 11½-21½, déj. 21½, D. 23¼ fr. — At Pontaillac: *H. d'Angleterre, de Pontaillac, de l'Europe*, on the beach.

Sea Baths, with bathing-box and dress, 60 c. to 1 fr. — **Casino.** Adm. by day 1-2, in the evening 3-4 fr.; subscription, per week 25, per fortnight 40, per month 55, per season 80 fr. (families at a reduction).

Post and Telegraph Office, Boulevard Botton 54.

Royan, a modern town with 6702 inhab., is one of the chief sea-bathing resorts in France, being frequented by about 40,000 visitors annually. It is well built, partly on the rocks which overlook the mouth of the Gironde, opposite the *Pointe de Grave*, and it offers to visitors all the usual amenities of a fashionable watering-place. Its four *Conches*, or beaches, are covered with fine sand and afford admirable facilities for bathing. At Royan itself the sea is generally calm, even when the waves are breaking furiously at *Pontaillac*, 1¼ M. to the W. (omn. 25 c.; hotels, see above). Between the two lie the *Conche de Foncillon*, in front of the new Casino, and the *Conche de Chay*, ½ M. farther on, beyond a small fort. Near the fine quay where we disembark rises the *Casino*, a handsome new building, facing the sea. Behind it is a fine park, which we may enter also from the Rue du Casino, near the harbour, between the Boulevard Thiers and the Rue Gambetta. The last named street leads to the church of *Notre-Dame*, a handsome modern Gothic structure. — The *Railway Station* (line to Pons, see p. 28) is about ¾ M. distant in the same direction.

The chief excursion from Royan is to the *Lighthouse of Cordouan*, to which steamers ply during the season, usually on Sun. and Thrsday. The lighthouse stands on a rock 7½ M. from Royan, accessible from the shore at low tide. The islet was formerly, it is said, attached to the *Pointe de Grave* (see p. 53), which is now more than 3 M. from it. The tower was perhaps originally constructed by the Saracens or by Louis the Pious, but it was rebuilt by Edward, Prince of Wales (the Black Prince) in 1370, and again in 1584-1610 from the plans of Louis de Foix, one of the architects of the Escorial. The present tower, however, dates from the beginning of this century. The lighthouse, with its basement, rises to a height of 212 ft. Such is the violence of the sea at this spot, that the waves, though broken by reefs, still rise more than 40 ft. against the tower. The light is visible for 30 M. In the second story of the tower is a chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-Cordouan*.

Railway from Royan to *Pons* and to *La Tremblade*, etc., see p. 28.

8. From Bordeaux to Arcachon.

35 M. RAILWAY in 11½-21½ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 65, 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 45 c.). Excursion-trains at reduced fares on Sun. and holidays in summer (return 3 fr. 85, 2 fr. 75, 1 fr. 65 c.). The trains start from the Gare du Midi or de St. Jean.

Bordeaux, see p. 41. This line diverges to the right from the

Toulouse railway (R. 10), and passes, partly in cuttings, through a wine-growing district, the finest product of which is the *Haut-Brion*, a wine of the premier cru (p. 52). $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Pessac*; $6\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Gazinet*.

The disappearance of the vineyards and the appearance in their place of plantations of pines now indicate that we have entered the singular district known as the **Landes** (waste lands). The name is given to a vast triangular plateau, 150-200 ft. above the sea, and bounded by the Atlantic and the valleys of the Garonne and the Adour. On the side next the sea it is upwards of 120 M. in length, its maximum width is about 60 M., and it covers an area of 2300 sq. M. The soil is composed of a layer, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, of sand and *alios*, i. e. vegetable detritus solidified by a ferruginous cement, which renders it unfit for cultivation. Even after the great improvements of late years, the district is still dried up in summer and marshy in winter, the alios rendering the soil impervious to moisture, while the sand-dunes (200-300 ft.) along the coast hinder the escape of the surface waters. These dunes moreover used to invade the country, advancing about 20 yds. every year, but the attack has been arrested by the planting of sea-pines (*pinus maritima*), begun in 1786. The circulation of the waters, too, has been regulated, and the forests, already of great extent, are daily gaining on the bare ground. There still remain, however, vast stretches of country, almost entirely waste, overgrown with heath, furze, reeds, bracken, and broom, and presenting a unique but monotonous appearance. It will be noticed that the trunks of the pines are scored with gashes, below which small tin vessels are placed. The purpose of these is to collect the resin, which forms a very important article of commerce here. The sea-pine is not, however, the only tree which thrives in the Landes: the acacia, the alanthus, the oak, and the cork-tree are successfully grown, the last chiefly near Bayonne.

In order to traverse the sands and the marshes, the inhabitants of the Landes have had to adopt the custom of walking on stilts, 4-6 ft. high, supporting themselves by a pole which serves as a walking-stick. It was formerly no uncommon sight to see the natives, often clad in sheepskins, traversing the Landes with the speed of a horse at full gallop, or supported on the end of their long poles, tranquilly watching their flocks and knitting the footless stockings peculiar to the district. Now-a-days, however, the tourist, or at least the railway-traveller, will see nothing of this kind, for there are fewer marshes and fewer pasturages than formerly, and many roads have been made throughout the Landes.

11 M. *Pierroton*; 14 M. *Croix-d'Hins*; 17 M. *Marcheprime*: 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Canauley*; 23 M. *Facture*.

FROM FACTURE (ARCACHON) TO LESPARRE (ROYAN). $56\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 20, 8 fr. 40, 6 fr. 15 c.). This line, which traverses the Landes of the Gironde, skirts at first the N.E. side of the Basin of Arcachon (p. 58). — 8 M. *Taussat*, a small sea-bathing place; 13 M. *Ares*, a country town and bathing-resort. The line then turns to the N., skirting the W. side of the *sand-dunes*, which here attain a height of more than 200 ft. and have several times necessitated the removal of the neighbouring hamlets. — 28 M. *Lacanau* (Hôtel Caupos), to the E. of the pool of the same name, which is 5 M. long and 2 M. broad. It is the junction of a line to Bruges and Bordeaux (see p. 52). — Beyond (35 M.) *Carcans*, we pass the *Etang de Carcans* or *d'Hourtin*, 11 M. long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide. — 43 M. *Hourtin*. — $56\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lesparre*, see p. 53.

The railway just described is continued to the S.E. of Facture by a line running through the valley of the *Leyre* (see below) *viâ Hostens* (junction of a line to Beautiran, p. 63) and (31 M.) *St. Symphorien* (see p. 64) to (45 M.) *Luxey*.

We now cross the *Leyre*, a navigable river flowing into the Basin of Arcachon, and at (25 M.) *Lamothe* diverge to the right from the

Bayonne line (p. 58). — 26½ M. *Le Teich*: 29 M. *Gujan-Mestras*: 31 M. *La Hume*.

33 M. **La Teste**, a town of 6200 inhab., represents the ancient capital of the Boii, which the dunes have driven back to its present site. In the Middle Ages it was the residence of the famous Seigneurs of Buch, whose castle has disappeared.

La Teste is the junction of a branch-railway to (8 M.) *Cazaux*, a village on the lake of the same name, which has an area of 17,000 acres and is more than 150 feet in depth. It formerly communicated with the sea, but is now 80 ft. above the sea-level. Farther on is the similar *Lake of Parentis*.

35 M. **Arcachon**. — **Hotels**. GRAND-HÔTEL (R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.), CONTINENTAL, DE FRANCE, RICHELIEU, all in the Boulevard de la Plage, with verandahs on the side next the Bassin; JAMPY; GRAND-HÔTEL DE LA FORÊT, near the Grand Casino; LEGALLAIS, etc. — *Furnished Houses*: Chalets from 250 fr. per month; Villas in the forest. — **Restaurants**, at the hotels: *de Paris; du Progrès; de l'Avenir*, in the Boulevard de la Plage. — **Cafés**. *Grand Café, Motière, Central*, Boulevard de la Plage.

Bathing Boxes, belonging to the beach-hotels, 60-75 c., with bathing-dress.

Casinos. *Grand Casino* (see below), adm. 1 fr. (50 c. to the park alone).

Carriages. Per drive 1½ fr.; with two horses 2 fr.: per hour 2½ or 3 fr.; 50 c. extra on Sunday and at night. — **Boats** 2 fr. per hour. — **Steamer** to Cape Ferret (p. 58), there and back 2 fr.

English Church (*St. Thomas's*). Rev. S. Radcliff, B. A., Chaplain. — **British Vice-consul**: Mr. A. J. de Lobel.

Arcachon is a charming sea-bathing and winter resort, which has recently come into vogue and is now annually frequented by 100,000 visitors. The resident population is 8102. On Sundays and holidays it is inundated with excursionists from Bordeaux. It consists of two parts, the town proper, situated on the lagoon of the same name (see below), and the *Ville d'Hiver*, or winter-town, in the forest planted on the dunes to the S. The former, though of very recent origin, has already a very pleasant appearance, with its pretty houses of every style scattered amid gardens and parks. The most noticeable structures are the church of *Notre-Dame*, built in 1856 by Alaux, in the Gothic style; the *Château Deganne*, on the shore, at the end of the Avenue de la Gare; and the *Grand Casino*, a handsome building in the Moorish style, comprising a concert-hall, reading and conversation rooms, card-rooms, and cafés in the Oriental style. At one side is an iron *Observatory*, or belvedere, commanding a fine view (10 c.). — The *Ville d'Hiver* is snugly ensconced among the pine-woods, the resinous emanations of which combine with the bracing sea-air to make it a peculiarly healthy resort. The temperature is at the same time very favourable to invalids, the mean of the whole year being 59° Fahr. and that of winter 48° Fahr. The villas of the winter-town are even more luxurious than those on the beach. — Arcachon still lacks a promenade-pier. The houses and the hotels have been built too near the water and it is only by making detours that one can walk about on the sands even at low-water.

The *Bassin d'Arcachon* is a capacious gulf or lagoon, nearly 50 M. in circumference and 60 sq. M. in area, of which, however, two-thirds are dry at low-water. Its form is triangular, the apex being to the N., near Arès (p. 56), and the base extending from the mouth of the Leyre on the N.E. to the strait which connects it with the open sea, on the S.E. The shore is a very safe one for bathing, of gentle slope and of fine sand. The water is as strongly impregnated with salt as that of the open sea, but vigorous bathers will miss the buffeting of waves.

Those parts of the Bassin which are left dry by the tide, called 'Crassats', are utilised for the breeding of oysters, which is the chief industry of the district. The oysters of Arcachon are in high repute and 300 millions of them are sold annually, representing a value of about 180,000 l. In the middle of the Bassin, reached by boat in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr., is the *Ile des Oiseaux*, on which is a government 'Ecole-Ferme' for oyster-breeding.

On the opposite side of the Bassin extends a tongue of land consisting of sand-dunes and ending to the S. in *Cape Ferret*, on which stands a lighthouse of the first class (8 M. from Arcachon). The roadstead protected by the cape is broad and safe, but access to it is made difficult by banks of shifting sand. A scheme has been mooted of narrowing the channel by means of dykes and so establishing a refuge on this part of the coast, which is dangerous and offers no other shelter.

A pleasant walk may be taken as far as *Moulleau*, a village about 3 M. to the W., with an institution and a chapel founded by the Benedictines. It may also be reached by the beach, by a route passing, to the right at the end of the Boulevard de l'Océan, the *Parc Pereire*, a private park to which the public are not admitted.

The steamboat trip to *Cape Ferret* (see above) is not recommended to visitors pressed for time. It takes at least 3 hrs., and presents no special attraction except the view of the open sea. The walk to the steamboat quay, over fatiguing sand-hills, may be avoided by using the tramway (return-fare 50 c.). The lighthouse is too far from the landing-place to be conveniently visited. — The excursion to the open sea, at the entrance to the bay, is scarcely more interesting.

9. From Bordeaux to Bayonne and Biarritz.

RAILWAY to (123 M.) *Bayonne* in $3\frac{3}{4}$ -6 hrs. (fares 24 fr. 50, 18 fr. 40, 13 fr. 50 c.). — LOCAL RAILWAY from Bayonne to (5 M.) *Biarritz* in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 75, 45 c.). — Through-tickets to Biarritz convey the traveller to *La Negresse* station (p. 101). — The trains start from the Gare St. Jean (p. 41).

From Bordeaux to (25 M.) *Lamothe*, see p. 57. The line then runs straight across the Landes for a distance of nearly 30 M. — 32 M. *Candos*; 39 M. *Lugos*; 47 M. *Ychoux*; 50 M. *Labouheyre*, a small industrial town (branch-lines to the W. to *Mimizan*, 17 M.; to the E. to *Sabres*, 12 M.); 60 M. *Solférino*.

68 M. **Morcenx** (**Buffet*, déj. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3, D. $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), a large village, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. of the railway.

FROM MORCENX to TARBES, 85 M., railway in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 16 fr. 90, 12 fr. 65, 9 fr. 30 c.).

24 M. **Mont de Marsan** (*Hôtel du Commerce*), a commercial town with 11,760 inhab., the capital of the department of the *Landes*, is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the *Midou* and the *Douze*, which together form the *Midouze*, an affluent of the *Adour*. It possesses next to nothing of interest to the tourist. A branch-line runs hence to (15 M.) *Roquefort*, a small town with a ruined castle. This branch is to be prolonged to *Marmande* (p. 64). A diligence also plies to *St. Sever*, a town of Roman origin with an old abbey-church (10th century).

We now reach a more fertile country and gain our first sight of the Pyrenees, on the right, the *Pic du Midi d'Ossau* (p. 124) being the chief summit visible. — 33 M. *Grenade-sur-l'Adour*. About 31½ M. distant is *Eugénie-les-Bains*, a small watering-place with warm sulphur baths.

44 M. **Aire** (*Poste*), a very ancient town with 4684 inhab. and the seat of a bishopric, also on the *Adour*. Beyond (50 M.) *St. Germe* the line crosses the *Adour*. — 53½ M. *Riscle*, the junction of a new line to *Condom* (p. 65). — 74½ M. *Vic-Bigorre*, with 3703 inhab., is the junction for *Agen* and *Périgueux* (see p. 91). — 85 M. *Tarbes*, see p. 112.

From *Morcenx* a branch-line, devoid of interest, crosses the *Landes* to the W. viâ *Sindères* to (14 M.) *Mezos* and (18½ M.) *Uza*.

76 M. **Rion**: 83 M. *Lalucque*. In clear weather the Pyrenees now come into view on the left. — 87½ M. *Buglose*, a hamlet belonging to *St. Vincent-de-Paul* (formerly *Pouy*), the birthplace of the saint of that name. A handsome chapel has recently been erected here to the saint, and at *Buglose* is a pilgrimage-chapel, with a wonder-working statue of the Virgin. — We now quit the *Landes* and enter the valley of the *Adour*.

92 M. **Dax** (*Grand-Hôtel des Thermes; de la Paix; Hôtel de l'Europe; Hôtel Figaro*), a town with 10,858 inhab., on the left bank of the *Adour*. ¾ M. from the station, is the old capital of the *Tarbelli*, called by the Romans, in honour of its thermal waters, *Aquae Tarbellicae*, afterwards *Civitas Aquensium*, and then simply *Aquae* or *Acqs*. After submitting in turn to the Goths, the Franks, and the Vascons, the town was reconquered by Charlemagne, destroyed by the Normans and the Saracens, and held by the English from 1177 to the end of the 15th century.

In spite of its antiquity this town has no noteworthy monuments. It is, however, of importance as a thermal station, and even as a winter-resort. The waters (108° Fahr.) are used in baths of every description (including mud-baths) for rheumatic, surgical, neuralgic, and uterine diseases. Some of the baths are fed by the bed-water of a mine of rock-salt.

A bridge leads over the *Adour* from the station to the (½ M.) town. Behind the *Château* (on the right; now a barrack) are the well-managed *Thermes de Dax*, with rooms for boarders. To the left, above the bridge, is the copious *Fontaine Chaude*, the chief spring, which supplies the *Thermes Romaines* and the *Bains Lavigne*, etc., while the water is also used for domestic purposes.

The site of the old walls beside the *Adour* is occupied by the pretty *Promenade des Remparts*, and in the former moat are the mud-baths of *St. Pierre*. — The former *Cathedral* was rebuilt in the 17-18th centuries. — Farther down the left bank are the *Thermes*

Séris and the *Baignots*, both unpretending but comfortable. — Behind the Establishment is a pretty *Promenade*, with the *Tour Borda*.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Dax is *St. Paul-lès-Dax*, with an interesting church of the 12th and 15th cent., decorated with mural paintings of the 15th century. — At *Tercis*, 4 M. to the S.W., are warm baths containing chloride of sodium.

FROM DAX TO PAU, 53 M., railway in $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $31\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 45, 7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 75 c.). — This line skirts the town 2 the S. and crosses the Adour. — 8 M. *Mimbaste*; 13 M. *Misson-Habas*. The train then passes through a tunnel and enters the valley of the *Gave* (torrent) *de Pau*, affording a fine view of the Pic d'Anie (p. 117) and other summits of the Pyrenees. — 19 M. *Puyôo*, on the line from Bayonne to Pau (see p. 105).

The line to Bayonne now descends the valley of the Adour. 98 M. *Rivière*; 101 M. *Saubusse*, with mud-baths; 104 M. *St. Gécours*; 107 M. *St. Vincent*; 111 M. *Benesse*; 115 M. *Labenne*. Our route now approaches the sea, which comes into view on the right, as we emerge from the forest. The Adour, which has been lost sight of for a while, reappears at the next station. — 121 M. *Le Boucau*, not far from the outlet of the river.

The Adour has not always had its mouth at this place. Down to 1360, or even later, it flowed along the dunes and entered the ocean 8-9 M. farther N., at the small port of *Cap Breton*. This outlet having been choked by a storm, the river was forced to seek another at *Vieux-Boucau*, 10 M. farther on. This change having proved very prejudicial to the navigation of the river and particularly to the trade of Bayonne, Louis de Foix, architect of the Escorial, was commissioned in 1578 to create the present outlet, which owes its continued existence to strong embankments cutting the river off from its older and natural channel.

We now follow the right bank of the Adour and pass the foot of the citadel of Bayonne, skirting the quarter of *St. Esprit*, in which is the principal station. For the line to Biarritz, see p. 62.

123 M. **Bayonne** (**Grand Hôtel*, Rue Thiers 21; *Panier-Fleuri*, well spoken of; *Billaina*; *St. Etienne*; *St. Martin*; *de la Paix*. — Omn. to or from the station 20 c. — British Vice-consul: *Capt. R. P. Leeson*). a town and fortress with 27,289 inhab., prettily situated at the confluence of the Adour and the *Nive*. $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Bay of Biscay. It is badly built and presents few objects of interest, except its fine cathedral; but its situation gives it a quaint and interesting appearance — at any rate to one who does not know Spain. The population consists mainly of Basques and Spaniards, whose types, manners, language, and dress form a striking contrast to those of the other inhabitants.

Bayonne, which is probably the *Lapurdum* of the Romans, acquired some importance in the Middle Ages by its whaling fleet, its trade with Spain, its tanneries, and its manufactures of arms. The bayonet is said to have been invented here. Acquired by England along with Aquitaine, the town remained faithful to that country till 1451, thanks to the privileges granted to it. It offered a vigorous and successful resistance to Spain in 1523. Here, in 1565, amid great rejoicings, took place the interview between Charles IX. of France and his sister Elizabeth, Queen of Spain, in the presence of their mother, Catherine de Médicis, and the Duke of Alva, when the Massacre of St. Bartholomew is said to have been planned. In 1814 Bayonne made a brave resistance to the British and Spanish troops under Sir John Hope and was still untaken when peace was declared. The name Bayonne is Basque and means 'port'.

The suburb of *St. Esprit*, in which the station lies, formed a separate town until 1857. It is dominated by a *Citadel*, built by Vauban (1674-79) and considered one of his best works. It has never been taken, and over the entrance is the inscription 'Nunquam polluta'. It commands a fine view, but admission is not easily obtained.

Turning to the right on leaving the station, we soon cross the Adour by a bridge from which there is a striking view. At the end of the bridge is a fortified gate, the *Réduit*, near the mouth of the Nive, which divides Bayonne into two parts. *Petit-Bayonne*, the quarter adjoining the Adour, is chiefly occupied by the working-classes. It contains the *Military Hospital*; the *Château-Neuf* (15th cent.), converted into a barrack and military prison; the *Arsenal*; and the *Church of St. André*, a modern Gothic building in the style of the 15th century, containing (in the last chapel on the right) an Assumption by Bonnat.

The *Pont Mayou*, the first bridge over the Nive, on the other side of the Réduit, leads us to the Place de la Liberté. The large building here comprises the *Town Hall*, the *Theatre*, the *Public Library*, containing some important records, and a small *Museum*. On the other side of the town is the *Place d'Armes*, from which the Rue Thiers, with the principal hotels, leads to the *Porte Marine*. Outside the town is the *Allée de Paulmy*, a promenade skirting the fortifications (adjacent is the small *Biarritz Station*, see p. 62); and opposite are the *Allées Marines*, a fine promenade about 11¼ M. long, on the left bank of the Adour.

The Rue Victor-Hugo, the principal street of the town, and its prolongation, the Rue de l'Argenterie (on the right), lead from the Pont Mayou to the —

**CATHEDRAL*, originally founded in 1140, but rebuilt after a fire in 1213. The choir was first taken in hand, and the work was continued till 1544, when the great portal was left unfinished. In 1847 a citizen of Bayonne, M. Lormand, bequeathed a sum of 35,000 fr. a year for the restoration and completion of the building, and the work is still going on under the direction of M. Boeswillwald. The usual entrance is by the portal on the N. side, which is preceded by a vestibule and is adorned with rich sculptures. On the S. side of the church, which is hidden by other buildings, stands a cloister of the 13th cent., formerly used as the burial-place of the chapter. The fine *S. Portal adjoins the Sacristy, which contains beautiful and well-preserved sculptures of the 13th cent. (entr. from the interior of the church). The internal proportions of the Cathedral are vast and harmonious: the transepts project very slightly beyond the aisles. Among the most noticeable points are the triforium (with stained-glass windows of the 15-17th cent.), the handsome high-altar (modern), the marble pavement of the sanctuary (modern Italian work in imitation of an Oriental carpet), and the new mural paintings on a gold ground in the apsidal chapels.

In the Place de la Cathédrale is a small *Fountain* in memory of two Bayonnais killed at Paris in 1830, with the inscription: 'Les révolutions justes sont le châtiment des mauvais rois'. Near the cathedral, to the N. W., stands the *Château-Vieux*, of the 12th and 15th cent., which is supposed to have been built on a part of the Roman enceinte. It is now occupied by military offices. Descending farther we reach the Place d'Armes (p. 61).

FROM BAYONNE TO BIARRITZ, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by local railway (see p. 58): trains every hour, or oftener, from the station near the Allée Paulmy (p. 61). There is also a tramway-line. Travellers are advised not to go to Biarritz by the Hendaye line (p. 101), the station of which is about 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Baths, but they may return by that line if they have to go farther S., or to a station beyond Bayonne on the N. (R. 14).

Biarritz. — Hotels. HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE, GRAND HÔTEL, both first class, with a sea-view; DU CASINO; CONTINENTAL, VICTORIA, DES PRINCES, DE BRISTOL, DE PARIS, also with a sea-view; DES AMBASSADEURS; DE L'EUROPE; DE FRANCE; DE L'Océan, well spoken of.

Café Anglais, Place Bellevue. — *Restaurant du Helder*, first class.

Baths at the Bathing Establishments (see below) 35 c., with dress 50 c.

Casino. Adm. 1 fr.; 3 fr. after 7 p. m. Subscription for a week 15, for a fortnight 25, for a month 40 fr.

English Church (*St. Andrew's*); Chaplain, Rev. G. E. Broade, M. A. — **British Vice-consul:** Mr. E. H. W. Bellairs. — **English and American Physicians:** Dr. Macken, Dr. Welby, Dr. Malpas.

Biarritz, a town of 8444 inhab., situated on a line of cliffs facing the Bay of Biscay, is one of the most frequented bathing-places in France, especially during September. The court patronage of the Second Empire undoubtedly contributed to this result, but the reputation of the place is also founded on its real merits, such as its singular situation and its magnificent beach. The climate is mild and free from extremes, so that Biarritz is now in vogue as a winter-resort. On the other hand, the parks and woods which constitute the charm of Arcachon are altogether wanting here. The tone of society, too, is very different, Biarritz being specially frequented by the upper classes, by the aristocracy of Southern France, and by Spaniards.

The principal attractions of the town are the beach, or rather beaches, the rocks of the Atalaye, and the Port-Vieux. The *Grande Plage*, which is more than $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, extends on the N. to *Cape St. Martin*, on which is a lighthouse of the first class. It is divided into two parts by a small promontory on which stands the old *Villa Eugénie*, a large and massive building erected by Napoleon III. for his wife, afterwards used as a casino. On this side of the villa is the principal *Bathing Establishment*, in the Moorish style, with a terrace which always presents a scene of great animation. The fine sandy beach is safe and pleasant for bathing, and the force of the waves is slightly broken by a barrier of rock.

To the S. of Biarritz rises the *Atalaye*, a promontory crowned

by a ruined castle and surrounded by a picturesque chaos of rocks called *La Chinaougue*. On one side of it is a small fishing harbour, on the other (reached by a tunnel 82 yds. in length) a harbour of refuge, the half-ruined pier of which affords a fine view of the Spanish mountains near the mouth of the Bidassoa. From the tunnel, a road descends to the *Port-Vieux*, a narrow and perfectly sheltered creek between rocks. Here stands the bathing establishment for persons who are weakly or unaccustomed to the sea. Farther on we reach another beach, the *Côte des Basques*, where the waves, with nothing to arrest them, attain extraordinary force. There is a third bathing establishment here. On the second Sunday in September, the Basques resort to this beach in vast numbers, and bathe all together, affording a very curious spectacle.

From Bayonne to *St. Sebastien*, see R. 14; to *Pau*, *Toulouse*, etc. see R. 15. FROM BAYONNE TO CAMBO (St. Jean-Pied-de-Port), 12 M., diligence daily (fares 2 or 1½ fr.). A railway to St. Jean-de-Port is now in progress. — The railway and the road both ascend the left bank of the Nive, passing (8½ M.) *Ustaritz*, a small industrial town. — **Cambo** (*Hôtel St. Martin, de Paris*, both near the Baths; *de France*) is a picturesquely situated village, partly on a steep eminence on the right bank of the Nive (*Haut-Cambo*) and partly in the valley (*Bas-Cambo*). It contains a frequented bathing-establishment, ¾ M. from Haut-Cambo, with iron and sulphur springs. The climate is hot in summer, but pleasant in spring and autumn. A great gathering of Basques takes place on St. John's Eve (June 23rd), when each tries to drink the greatest possible amount of water whilst the clock is striking twelve (midnight), in order to insure his well-being until the following anniversary. They also take away with them a supply of the water for those who have not been able to come. The church, in the style peculiar to the country, contains three galleries for men and a blue ceiling with silver stars. — The environs are pretty. About 3 M. to the S. is the village of *Itsatsou*, and 1 M. farther on, in the rocky part of the Nive valley, is the *Pas de Roland*, a rock through which the road passes by an opening made, according to the legend, by a kick of the Paladin's foot. The chief eminence near Cambo is the *Pic Mondarrain* (2460 ft.; to the S.), which is easily climbed in 2 hrs. from *Itsatsou*. The top, on which is a ruined fortress, commands a very extensive view. To the W. the ocean is visible from the mouth of the Adour to that of the Bidassoa. To the S.W. are *La Haya* or *Les Trois-Couronnes* (p. 103) and *La Rhune* (p. 102). — The return may be made from Cambo to Bayonne by boat on the Nive, the current of which is very swift.

In the valley of the Nive, about 18 M. above Cambo, lies **St. Jean-Pied-de-Port** (*Hotels*), a small town fortified by Vauban in order to command the passage of the *Port* or *Col de Roncevaux*, 14-15 M. farther on.

10. From Bordeaux to Cette (Montpellier).

a. From Bordeaux to Toulouse.

159 M. RAILWAY in 5-9 hrs. (fares 31 fr. 75, 23 fr. 85, 17 fr. 50 c.). The trains start from the Gare du Midi or St. Jean.

Bordeaux, see p. 41. The line diverges to the left from that to Bayonne and ascends the valley of the Garonne. — 3¾ M. *Bègles*: 4½ M. *Villenave-d'Ornan*: 5½ M. *Cadaujac*: 8¾ M. *St. Médard-d'Eyrans*. — 12 M. *Beautiran*.

From *Beautiran* a branch-line runs to (20½ M.) *Hostens* (p. 56). The chief intermediate station is (4½ M.) **La Brède** (*Hôtel du Grand-Montesquieu*), a small town containing the château of Montesquieu (1685-1755).

a building of the 13-15th centuries. The study of the great author is kept as it was in his lifetime.

13 M. *Portets*: 15 M. *Arbanats*: 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Podensac*: 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cérons*. About 1 M. to the E. of the last station, on the right bank of the Garonne, is the small town of *Cadillac*, still surrounded by walls of the 14th cent. with fine gates. The *Château d'Epéron* at *Catillac*, an edifice of the 16-17th cent., has been converted into a prison for women. — We now traverse a district famous for its white wines, those of 21 M. *Barsac* and (23 M.) *Preignac* being specially esteemed. *Sauternes* p. 52, which lends its name to the whole class, is about 4 M. to the S.W. of the latter place.

26 M. *Langon* *Lion d'Or*, a town of 4726 inhab., on the left bank of the Garonne, with a suspension bridge, has a small harbour at which the tide is perceptible.

FROM LANGON TO BAZAS. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hr. (fares 2 fr. 45. 1 fr. 85. 1 fr. 35 c.). — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Boaillan*. — About 2 M. to the N. of (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nizan* is the *Château de Roquetaillade*, built in the beginning of the 14th cent., with six towers and a keep more than 100 ft. high.

[*Nizan* is the junction of a branch-line to several industrial places, including (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Villandrault*, the birthplace of Pope Clement V. (Bertr. de Goth: d. 1314), whose *Château* is still standing; and (11 M.) *St. Symphorien* (junction of the line to Faugère and Arès: p. 56).]

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bazas* (*Cheval Blanc*), a town with 5034 inhab., on a rock washed by the Beune, belonged to the ancient *Vasates*. It played an important part in the Religious Wars, when it was the scene of excesses of all kinds committed both by Catholics and Protestants. Down to 1790 it was the seat of a bishop. The *Cathedral* dates from the 13-16th centuries. — The railway is to be extended from Bazas to Auch (p. 90).

The main line now crosses the Garonne by a bridge succeeded by a long viaduct. 29 M. *St. Macaire*, a small town to the right, the ancient *Ligena*, still possesses the remains of three lines of defence of the middle ages, the principal feature being a gateway of the 13th century. The handsome church of *St. Sauveur*, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles 12-15th cent., has transepts ending in apses, and contains some ancient mural painting which have recently suffered considerable injury. About 3 M. to the N.W. is *Verdelais*, with a pilgrim's shrine of the Virgin. — 39 M. *St. Pierre-d'Aurillac*. A little farther on the river is joined by the *Canal Latéral à la Garonne*, 120 M. long, which meets the Canal du Midi at Toulouse p. 72. — 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Caudrot*: 35 M. *Gironde*, beyond which are two short tunnels near La Réole.

38 M. *La Réole* *Grand Hôtel*, a town of 4343 inhab., on a hill rising from the Garonne, was built in the 10th cent. round the Benedictine abbey of *Regula*. The church of *St. Pierre* dates from the 13-15th cent. and has a modern Romanesque steeple. The town also contains the ruins of a *Castle* built by the English during their rule; a *Hôtel de Ville* of the 12-14th cent.; several mediæval houses; and the remains of the abbey (see above).

41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lamothe-Lauderon*: 45 M. *Ste. Bazeille*.

49 M. *Marmande* *Hôt. des Messageries*, a commercial and industrial town on the Garonne, with 9891 inhab. and a church of the 12-15th

centuries. It is the junction of a branch-line to (47 M.) Bergerac (p. 12). — 55 M. *Fauquerolles*.

60 M. **Tonneins** (*Hôt. del'Europe*), a tobacco-manufacturing town of 7643 inhab., on the Garonne, formerly consisted of two towns, which were destroyed in 1622 by Louis XIII. on account of their attachment to Protestantism. — 64½ M. *Nicole*, beyond which we cross the *Lot*, not far from its confluence with the Garonne.

67 M. **Aiguillon** (*Tapis Vert*), the *Acilio* of the Romans, situated on the left bank of the *Lot*, contains 3160 inhab. and possesses the ruins of a castle of the Dukes of that name, and a modern Gothic church.

72 M. **Port-Ste. Marie** (*Hôt. de l'Europe*), a small and ancient town on the Garonne, with two Gothic churches of the 14th century.

FROM PORT-STE. MARIE TO EAUZE (Riscle), 46 M., railway in 21 ¾ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 20, 6 fr. 90, 5 fr. 50 c.). — The line crosses the Garonne. 33 ¼ M. *Feugarolles*; 61 ¼ M. *Vianne*, a small walled town; 8 M. *Lavardac*, a small industrial town on the *Bayse*, with a trade in cork.

12 M. **Nérac** (*Hôtel Tertre*), a commercial town of 7826 inhab. on the *Bayse*, belonged to the Sires d'Albret from the 14th cent. onwards, and was often the residence of the court of Navarre in the 16th cent., before the accession of Henri IV. to the French throne. Taken and dismantled by Louis XIII. on account of its Protestant sympathies, it has never regained its former importance. Only a part of its 16th cent. *Château* remains, but the park still exists, forming the beautiful *Promenade de la Garenne*, which contains various points of interest. — 19 M. *Moncrabeau*.

25 M. **Condom** (*Hôtel du Lion-d'Or*), a town with 7902 inhab., on the *Bayse*, carrying on an important trade in Armagnac brandy. It was formerly the seat of a bishopric, which was held by Bossuet. The handsome Gothic *Cathedral*, dating from 1506-21, is adjoined by remains of a cloister.

Several small stations are passed. — 46 M. **Eauze** (*Hôtel Soubeyran*), a town of 4225 inhab. on the *Gelise*. It is the modern representative of *Elusa*, an important town in the time of Cæsar, which was completely destroyed about A. D. 910. The old town was at *La Cité* (City), about 1½ M. distant, on a plateau above the right bank of the *Gelise*, and many antiquities have been discovered on its site. Eauze has a fine Gothic *Church* of the 16th century. — The railway is to be extended to (28 M.) *Riscle* (p. 50) viâ (101 ½ M.) *Nogaro*.

76 M. *Fourtic*; 79 M. *St. Hilaire*; 80½ M. *Colayrac*. As we approach Agen, we see to the right a fine aqueduct, carrying the canal across the railway (see below).

84 M. **Agen** (*Buffet: Hôtel des Ambassadeurs et de France*, Cours Voltaire 22; *Grand-Hôtel*, Place du Marché-au-Blé; *du Petit St. Jean*, Cours Voltaire 35, expensive; *Jasmin*, at the station), a town with 22,055 inhab., the capital of the department of *Lot-et-Garonne*, and the seat of a bishop, lies on the right bank of the Garonne. As the capital of the Nitiobriges, it was a place of importance under the Gauls, and it afterwards became the chief city of the Agénois. The executions of Albigenses and Huguenots form bloody pages in its history. It was the birthplace of the philologist Joseph Scaliger (1540-1609), and of the naturalist Lacépède (1756-1825). It has a large trade in dried plums.

Most of the town is badly built, and the older streets are narrow and inconvenient. A wide new street, however, has been

constructed through the middle of the town, from E. to W., and this is to be crossed at right angles by another, beginning at the station.

In front of the station is the Church of *Ste. Foi* (12th and 14th cent.), the entrance to which is on the opposite side. It has a fine modern Gothic tower. — A little farther on, bending to the right, we reach the *Cathedral of St. Caprais*, with a fine apse and transept of the 11-12th cent., and a nave rebuilt in the 14-16th centuries. The interior is richly decorated with polychrome paintings and frescoes. Among the most noteworthy features are the left arm of the transept and the huge piers which formerly supported a dome, adorned with shafts ending in singular capitals. — The Rue St. Caprais and the succeeding one lead from this church to the *Market Hall*, a handsome modern building in the centre of the town.

The Boulevard de la République (the new street commenced in 1885; see above) descends to a small square adorned with a bronze *Statue of Jasmin*, author of several poems in the Agenais dialect (1798-1864). The statue represents the poet, who was a barber by profession and has been styled the 'Last of the Troubadours', in a quaint French costume, and reciting the following verses, which are inscribed on the pedestal: —

'O ma lenco, tout me zou dit,
Plantarey uno estelo
A toum froun encrumit'.

O ma langue, tout me le dit,
Je placeraï une étoile
A ton front rembruni.

In front of the Place Jasmin runs the wide Cours Voltaire, which a little farther to the E. skirts the *Promenade du Gravier*, on the bank of the Garonne, here crossed by a *Suspension Bridge* for foot-passengers. Higher up is a *Stone Bridge*, while lower down is a *Canal Bridge* or aqueduct, over which the Canal Latéral is carried, and which also serves for foot-passengers. The last-mentioned bridge is a fine specimen of engineering skill. On the same side, to the right, not far from the Cours Voltaire, is the *Church of St. Hilaire*, a building of the 15th cent., with a modern façade and a handsome modern tower. The interior is adorned with polychrome paintings and contains some good modern stained-glass windows and a handsome stone organ-loft.

The Rue Londrade, the second in ascending the Boulevard de la République from the Place Jasmin, leads to the *Eglise des Jacobins*, a brick building of the 13th cent., adorned with polychrome paintings and modern stained-glass windows. — Hence we proceed by the Rue du Pont-de-Garonne to the *Hôtel de Ville*, adjoining which is the *Maison de Montluc*, a building of the 16th cent., with a fine winding staircase. It contains the *Municipal Museum*.

The Museum, which is at present of little importance, is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. from 1 to 4 or 5, and to strangers on other days also. — On the ground-floor are Roman antiquities and sculptured and architectural fragments, mosaics, small bronzes, etc. — The rooms on the first floor contain paintings (most of them modern), curiosities,

and objects of natural history. Among the pictures may be mentioned Clytemnestra, by *Toulouze*; Le Rabouteux, by *Carteron*; the Massacre of Machecoul, by *Flameng*; Emp. Henry IV. at Canossa, by *Darant*; Battle-field in Lorraine, by *Bettannier*; and the Valley of Pralognan, by *J. Desbrosses*.

The Rue Montesquieu, which begins at the Market and is joined by the streets which pass the Hôtel de Ville, leads S. to the *Promenade de la Plate-Forme*, in which stand the *Préfecture*, originally the Bishop's Palace (18th cent.), the modern *Palais de Justice*, and other large buildings. The Rue Palissy, to the right, leads back to the Gravier (p. 66).

From Agen to *Périgueux*, to *Auch*, and to *Tarbes*, see R. 11.

87 M. *Bon-Encontre*, the station for the pilgrimage-resort of that name. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N.E., and the junction of the line to Auch and Tarbes (p. 89). — 90 M. *Sauveterre-Ostende*: 93 M. *St. Nicolas-de-la-Balme*: 97 M. *La Magistère*: 100 M. *Valence-d'Agen*: 105 M. *Malause*. The Garonne is crossed by numerous suspension-bridges, one of the finest of which, near Moissac, is prolonged by a viaduct, carrying the road over the railway.

111 M. **Moissac** (*Hôtel du Nord*, mediocre), a commercial town with 9232 inhab., on the Canal Latéral and the right bank of the *Tarn*, owes its existence to an ancient abbey, believed to have been founded in the 7th century. To reach the interesting remains of the abbey, which adjoin the hotel and consist of the church and the cloisters, we turn to the left at the end of the avenue issuing from the station.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, was rebuilt in the 15th cent. but retains a magnificent, though somewhat mutilated *Portal of the 12th century.

The portal consists of a deeply recessed archway forming a kind of porch. The central pier is adorned with lions and statues of the Prophets in high relief, while on the lateral piers are similar statues of Isaiah and St. Peter, and sculptured bands of rats and birds. The inner walls of the porch are also lavishly embellished with groups of statues (the Annunciation and the Visitation on the right; Avarice and Luxury on the left) and bas-reliefs (Infancy of Our Lord, Dives and Lazarus). The tympanum group represents Our Lord surrounded by the Elders of the Apocalypse, with symbols of the Apostles and two Angels. Both statues and reliefs are framed in bands of decorative sculpture, of great beauty and delicacy, and at each side are three attached columns, the capitals of which are adorned with griffins, arabesques, etc.

The chief objects of interest in the interior are the Renaissance screen enclosing the sanctuary, the organ, and a Merovingian sarcophagus (below).

The **Cloister*, adjoining the church on the left, and entered from the little Place in front of it (custodian), dates from 1100-1108 and is one of the finest in France. Its arches, which are very slightly pointed, rest alternately on single and clustered columns, the capitals of which are embellished with scenes explained by inscriptions.

Beyond Moissac the railway passes through two short tunnels, beyond which we see on the right the church of St. Pierre (see above). It then crosses the Tarn by a tubular bridge, and reaches

116 M. **Castelsarrasin** (*Hôtel de l'Europe*), a town with 7590 inhabitants. The name has nothing to do with the Saracens, but is supposed to be a corruption of 'Castel-sur-Azin' or 'Castrum Cerrucium'. The church of St. Sauveur (12-15th cent.) is interesting; the tower over the nave is modern.

Beyond (121 M.) *La Villedieu* the lines to Cahors and Limoges (p. 70) diverge to the left.

128 M. **Montauban** (*Buffet: Hôtel de l'Europe*, Place de l'Horloge and Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *du Midi, du Commerce*, Place d'Armes), a prosperous town with 29,863 inhab., the capital of the department of *Tarn-et-Garonne*, and the seat of a bishop, occupies a plateau on the right bank of the Tarn, the sides of which are washed by two small affluents of that river.

Montauban was founded in 1144 by Alphonse I., Count of Toulouse, on the site of the Roman station of *Mons Albanus*. It embraced with ardour the doctrines of the Albigenses, partly through hatred of the monks of Le Moustier, which is now its N.E. suburb, and the Inquisition wrought terrible havoc here, without, however, preventing the Reformation from making such progress that the town was one of the chief strongholds of the Huguenots. Louis XIII. failed in his attempt to capture the town in 1621, but the struggle could not be continued after the fall of La Rochelle, and the town, submitting to Richelieu in 1629, had its fortifications levelled. Even now it is partly Protestant, and it has a Faculty of Protestant Theology.

The Gare du Midi lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the centre of the town, in the suburb of *Ville-Bourbon*, and the Gare d'Orléans is still farther off, on the opposite side, in the suburb of *Ville-Nouvelle*, but the two stations are connected by rail, and the trains which arrive at the latter go on to the former.

Quitting the Gare du Midi, we cross the Tarn by a lofty brick *Bridge*, built in 1303-16, with pointed arches; it was formerly fortified. The water of the Tarn is even more turbid than the waters of the Gers and the Gironde.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, a brick building on the other side of the bridge, is the old château, begun by the Counts of Toulouse, added to by the Black Prince in the 14th cent., and finished by Bishop P. de Berthier in the 17th century. The MUNICIPAL MUSEUM, on the first floor, is chiefly interesting because it contains the collections as well as some paintings and souvenirs of *Ingres*, who was a native of Montauban (1780-1867). It is open to the public on Sun. from 1 to 4, and to strangers on other days also.

First Floor. — Room I. Above the door, 34. *Ingres*, Dream of Ossian, unfinished: to the right, 259. *J. Jouvenet*, Descent from the Cross, a smaller replica of the picture in the Louvre: 297. *Sturler* (pupil of Ingres), Procession of Cimabue's picture of the Madonna; no number, *Italian School*, Adoration of the Magi, with the Ascension as predella: 273. *Mignard*, Portrait of a prince: copies of *Correggio*, *Giulio Romano*, *Titian*, and *Ingres*.

The glass-cases contain small antiquities, miniatures, medals, bronzes, drawings, etc. Busts in bronze. — Room II. To the right, 375. *P. Veronese*, Madonna and Child: 205. *Rubens*, The Thinker: 291. *Rigaud*, Portrait of a man: 197. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a monk: 199. *Jordaens*, Silenus and the four Seasons: 319. *French School*, Portrait of a man: 192. *Coello*, Coro-

nation of Charles V.: 193. After *Murillo*, Meditation of St. Augustine: 365. *Von Calcar*, Portrait of a man: 202. *Pourbus the Elder*, Portrait of a woman: 364. *Bellini*, Circumcision: 341. *Albani*, Allegory: 226. *Bon Boullogne*, St. Nicholas. — *44. *Ingres*, Jesus among the Doctors in the Temple: 178. After *Titian*, Venus crowned by Cupid: 200. *Jordaens*, Head of a faun: 363. *Bassano*, Country scene: 50. *Poussin*, Landscape: 193 (1). *Murillo* (?), Singing lesson: 362. *Salvator Rosa*, Guard-house: 204. *Pourbus the Elder*, Portrait of a man: 267. *Lenain*, Beggars. — Room III., the first room of the *Musée Ingres*. In the middle is the easel of the artist, with an unfinished picture. To the right of the door, 182. *P. Veronese*, Head of a woman: 4. *Velazquez*, Portrait of a woman: 124. *Unknown Master*, Head of Christ: 109. *Giottino*, Triptych: 41. *Ingres*, Ruggiero delivering Angelica, a variation on that in the Louvre: 191. *Byzantine School*, Ten Saints: 1. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait of a monk: 138. *G. Poussin*, Landscape: 9. *Phil. de Champagne*, Monk performing the operation of trepanning: 21. *H. Flandrin*, Portrait of Ingres: 118, 116, 117. *Unknown Artists of the 13th cent.*, Saints, Christ: 16. *Chardin*, Dead game: 10. *Pourbus the Younger*, Portrait of a man. This room also contains several copies, small antiquities, a glass-case with souvenirs of Ingres, and a mantelpiece with sculptures by the father of the painter Ingres. — Rooms IV., V., VI. contain an important collection of drawings (many of them copies by Ingres himself), antiquities, casts, pictures (15. Portrait of Molière, attributed to *Seb. Bourdon*; copies of Raphael), sculptures (Cupid bending his bow, attributed to *Praxiteles*), bronzes, etc. The ceilings of the 4th and 5th room deserve notice. — Room VII. contains recent acquisitions of the Museum, including a St. Jerome by *Lanfranco*; a Pilgrim, attributed to *Caravaggio*; the Scribe, by a painter of the *Flemish School*; a St. Jerome by *Gotardus* (German School); a Doge and his wife, attributed to *P. Veronese*; Judith, attributed to *Vasari*; 'La Voluptueuse' by *Boucher*; and, lastly, an *Odalisque* and other works by *Cambon*, the donor of the last-mentioned pictures.

The Basement contains a *Museum of Antiquities and Objects of Art of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance*.

Opposite the Hôtel de Ville stands the *Exchange*, containing a Museum of Natural History (on the second floor: open on Sun., 1 to 4).

The Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville leads towards the Place d'Armes and the cathedral (see below). In the meantime, however, we turn to the right and proceed to the *Church of St. Jacques*, a brick building in the Gothic style of Toulouse (see p. 74), with an octagonal tower. The pulpit and the fine modern stained-glass windows are noteworthy. — A little farther to the left, beyond St. Jacques, is the *Place Nationale*, bordered by double arcades and with gates at the corners (17th cent.).

In the Place d'Armes (see above), which we reach by turning to the right on the other side of the Place Nationale, stands the *Cathedral*, a commonplace building of the 18th cent., but containing a fine painting by *Ingres* (in the sacristy), representing the Vow of Louis XIII. — A little farther on, to the left, is the *Préfecture*, a modern edifice in stone and brick.

The Promenade des Acacias, to the right, on this side of the Préfecture, in front of a convent, leads to the *Promenade des Carmes*, at the end of which stands the *Monument to Ingres*, by Etex. It consists mainly of a bas-relief in bronze, reproducing the picture of the Apotheosis of Homer, with some modifications by Ingres himself, and of a marble statue of the artist seated in front of his

work. In clear weather the Pyrenees are visible from this point. At the beginning of the promenade is the entrance to the *Jardin des Plantes* (25 c.) which occupies the slope on the right bank of the *Tescou*, an affluent of the Tarn, and also part of the left bank in the suburb of *Sapiac*. — The church of *Sapiac*, which is reached by the street descending at the end of the promenade, possesses a second-rate picture by Ingres, representing *Ste. Germaine* (second chapel on the right).

From Montauban to *Lexos* (Limoges line), see p. 94.

FROM MONTAUBAN TO CAHORS, 40 M., railway in 2-21/2 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 90, 4 fr. 30 c.). The trains start from the *Ville-Bourbon* station. This railway, which is to form part of the direct line from Paris to Toulouse via Limoges, Brive, and Cahors (see p. 88), crosses the Tarn and diverges to the left from the line to *Lexos*. — 5 M. *Fonneuve*; 8 M. *Albias*, where the *Areyron* is crossed; 11 M. *Réalville*. — 15 M. *Caussade*, to the right, a town with 4040 inhab., was one of the Huguenot strongholds in the 16th century. It is dominated by the fine steeple of its 14th cent. church. Beyond *Caussade* we cross a large viaduct. — 18 M. *Borredon*, beyond which is a tunnel more than 600 yds. in length. — 23 1/2 M. *Montpezat*, a small town about 3 M. to the S. W. (diligence), possessing a fine church of the 13th cent., rich in works of art of the 14-16th centuries. — 28 1/2 M. *Lalbenque*. The country now becomes picturesque as we draw near the mountains. Several small valleys are crossed, with many embankments and tunnels. — 31 M. *Cieurac*, beyond which are a tunnel 1000 yds. long, a lofty curved viaduct, and several cuttings in the rock. — Beyond (36 M.) *Sept-Fonds* we traverse another long viaduct describing a curve. We then cross the *Lot* and skirt the left side of the *Pont-Valentré* (p. 88). — 40 M. *Cahors* (p. 88).

FROM MONTAUBAN TO CASTRES, 61 1/2 M., an uninteresting line ascending the valley of the Tarn. — 15 1/2 M. *Villemur*, a town with 4080 inhabitants. 27 M. *St. Sulpice*, see p. 95. 36 1/2 M. *Lavaur* (*Hôtel Viment*), with 663 inhab., on the *Agout*, was a stronghold of the Albigenses, sacked by Simon de Montfort in 1211. It was formerly the seat of a bishop and has an old cathedral of the 13th century. — 61 1/2 M. *Castres*, see p. 79.

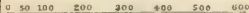
The railway now returns to the side of the *Canal Latéral*, leaving on the left the line to *St. Sulpice* (see above), and passes through a fertile but uninteresting district. — 135 M. *Montbartier*; 139 1/2 M. *Dieupentale*; 143 M. *Grisolles*; 146 M. *Castelnau-d'Estretfonds*; 150 M. *St. Jory*; 155 M. *Lacourtenourt*, where we join the Paris line (R. 12; to the left). — 159 M. *Toulouse* (*Gare Matabiau*).

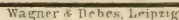
Toulouse. — **Railway Stations.** *Gare Matabiau* (Pl. F, 1, 2; Buffet), the central station on the N. E. side of the town; *Gare St. Cyprien* (Pl. A, 5), to the S. W., about 1 1/4 M. from the stone bridge over the *Garonne*, for the line for *Auch* (p. 40). — There are no hotel-omnibuses at the stations, but the trains are met by railway-omnibuses (25 c. for each pers. and for each trunk) and cabs (see below).

Hotels. *HÔTEL TIVOLIER*, Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine. 17 and 19 (Pl. E, 3), a large house of the first class; *DU MIDI*, *SOUVILLE*, and *DES ÉTATS-UNIS*, all three in the *Place du Capitole* (Pl. E, 3); *DE L'EUROPE*, *CAPOUL*, *Square Lafayette*, 16 and 12 (Pl. E, 3); *DE LA POSTE* (*Maison Meublée*), Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine 38, near the *Place du Capitole*, a house of the first class but inexpensive; — *DOMERGUE*, Rue des Balances 33 (Pl. D, 3); *DE PARIS*, Rue des Balances 66, near the *Place du Capitole*; *DU GRAND-BALCON*, Rue des Lois and Rue Romiguières (Pl. D, 3); *GRAND-HÔTEL CENTRAL*, Rue St. Pantaleon 25, behind the *Hôtel Tivolier*; *HÔTEL MEUBLÉ*, Rue Neuve-St. Aubin 5. R. 2 fr.; *GRAND-HÔTEL CHAUBARD* or *DU BUFFET*, opposite the station, R. 2 1/2 fr., D. 3 fr.; good restaurant.

5

Mètres





Restaurants. *Tirollier*, see above; *Albrighi*, Avenue Lafayette 13; at the principal cafés in the Place du Capitole (see below): *Tortoni*, Allée Lafayette and Boulevard St. Aubin, déj. 2, D. 3 fr.; *Hôtel Chaubard*; *Buffet* at the Gare Matabiau. — A speciality of Toulouse and other towns in S. France is *Pâtés de Foies de Canard aux Truffes* (pies of duck's liver with truffles), and they are also famous for their *ortolans*, mushrooms, and fruits.

Cafés. *Tirollier*, see above; *Café de la Paix*, *Bibent*, *Divan*, etc., Place du Capitole; *Grand Café Américain*, Avenue Lafayette and Boulevard St. Aubin.

Cabs (*Citadines*). One horse: per drive within the town 90 c. by day, 13⁴/₄ fr. after midnight, per hr. 11¹/₂ and 21¹/₂ fr. Two horses: per drive 1 fr. 10 c. and 2 fr., per hr. 1 fr. 80 c. and 3 fr. Each package of luggage 20 c.

Tramways. From the *Place du Capitole* to St. Michel (S. E. suburb), to St. Cyprien, to the Gare Matabiau, to the Minimes (N. suburb), to the Grand-Rond (Pl. F. 4, 5), to St. Etienne, to the Embouchure (Pl. A, 1), to Les Amidonniers (Pl. B, 2), to Matabiau, to the cemetery of Terre-Cabade, and to the Gare St. Cyprien. From the *Avenue Lafayette* to St. Michel and to Les Amidonniers by the boulevards. From the *Gare Matabiau* to the *Marché-Convert* (Pl. E. 4). Fare 10 c.; 'correspondance' 5 c.

Post Office (Pl. D, 3), Rue Ste. Ursule 13. — **Telegraph Office**, Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine 28, behind the Capitole.

Theatres. *Théâtre du Capitole*, at the Capitole (Pl. E. 3), for operas and comedies (tickets 75 c. to 5 fr.); *Théâtre des Variétés* (Pl. E. 2), Cours Lafayette, for dramas and operettas (75 c. to 31¹/₂ fr.); *Casino*, Rue Dutemps and Place Lafayette.

Café-Concert. *Pré-Catelan*, Allée Lafayette 64, near the Canal (1 and 11¹/₂ fr.).

Music. At the *Allées Lafayette* (Pl. F. 2: p. 72) and the *Grand-Rond* (Pl. F. 5: p. 76) on Sun. and Thurs.; in the *Place du Capito'e* (Pl. B, 3; p. 73) on Thurs.; and at the *Cours Dillon* (Pl. C, D. 4, 5) on Sunday.

Baths. *Dutemps*, Place Lafayette 1 and 2; at the *Hôtel Souville* and the *Hôtel du Buffet*; *River Baths*, Quai Tounis (Pl. D. 4, 5).

Protestant Church, Rue Deville (Pl. D, 3). — **Synagogue**, Rue Palaprat 200 (Pl. F, 3).

This town still maintains night watchmen who cry the hours.

Toulouse (460 ft.), the ancient capital of *Languedoc*, the present capital of the department of the *Haute-Garonne*, the headquarters of the 17th Corps d'Armée, and the seat of an Archbishopric, a University, and a School of Medicine, is a city with 147,617 inhab., situated in a fertile plain on the right bank of the Garonne, at the junction of the Canal du Midi with the Canal Latéral (pp. 72 and 64). It is a large and wealthy town, enjoying great importance from its position as the centre of Southern France, and from the extent of its industry and commerce. The greater part of it, however, is irregularly laid out and meanly built, while its badly paved streets combine with its excessive heat in summer and the violent winds to which it is subject all the year round to make it a fatiguing place for the visitor. Considerable improvements and embellishments have, however, been undertaken and partly executed of late years, and the town has a character of its own and a sufficiency of historic remains to recommend it to the notice of strangers.

Toulouse, the ancient *Tolosa*, was an important town some centuries before it was conquered by the Romans. It was the capital of the Tectosages and possessed a temple which was celebrated for its immense treasures, partly stored in sacred tanks. Having allied itself with the Cimbri to shake off the Roman yoke it was taken, in B. C. 106, by the consul Quintus Servilius Cæpio, who seized the treasures of the temple. Cæpio was, it is true, utterly routed by the Cimbri

in the following year, but he was succeeded by Marius, and Toulouse was reduced to submission. In 419, after the fall of the Roman empire, Toulouse became the capital of the Visigoths, and in 507 it passed into the power of the Franks, after Clovis had vanquished Alaric II. at Vouillé. Subsequently it recovered its independence, and in 778 it was made a county governed by hereditary princes till it was united to France in 1271. Under its Counts the city enjoyed a long period of prosperity, but the Albigenian wars brought upon it great calamities. Count Raymond VI., too tolerant in the eyes of those who had just instituted the Inquisition, and accused of the assassination of the Papal Legate, Peter de Castelnau, tried to save the town by a most humiliating submission, but had notwithstanding to see it besieged by Simon de Montfort, leader of the crusade, to whom his dominions had been adjudged. Raymond successfully defended the town on the first attack, but he was dispossessed of it in 1214, after the battle of Muret (p. 115). Toulouse did not, however, tamely accept the rule of De Montfort, and till 1229 its history was little more than a succession of revolts and sieges. On the succession of Louis VIII. King of France, to the claims of Amaury de Montfort, son of Simon, Raymond VII. had finally to submit, and the Inquisition extinguished with the utmost cruelty what was left of heresy. Thereafter the town became so oblivious of the principles it had so bravely defended that it repeatedly made itself notorious by violent acts of intolerance. Thus in 1562 a civil war broke out between the Roman Catholics and the Huguenots, and 4000 of the latter perished, while 300 more were massacred on St. Bartholomew's Day in 1572. Dr. Panini accused of Pantheism, was burnt alive here in 1619, after having his tongue cut out, and an aged Protestant, Jean Calas, unjustly accused of murdering his eldest son in order to prevent his becoming a Roman Catholic, was broken on the wheel in 1762. The generous exertion of Voltaire in behalf of the last-named victim is one of the brightest gems in the great author's crown. In 1815 General Ramel, confidant of Louis XVIII., was assassinated here by the Verdets, volunteers more royalist than the king himself. In 1862 the authorities had to interfere to prevent a festal celebration of the tercentenary of the massacres of 1562. — In 1814 the final battle of the Peninsular War took place at Toulouse between Wellington and Soult, some days after Napoleon's abdication.

The *Gare Matabiau* or *Gare Centrale* (p. 70), which has become too small for the traffic, lies to the N.E. of the town. On quitting it we cross the *Canal du Midi*, turn to the left, and soon reach the *Allées Lafayette* (Pl. F. 2). At the beginning is a marble *Statue of Riquet*, the creator of the Canal du Midi, by Riffoul-Dorval, erected in 1838.

The *Canal du Midi* or *du Languedoc* was made in 1666-81 by Paul Riquet de Béziers entirely at his own expense (17 million francs, which would to-day represent a sum of 34 million francs, or about 1,360,000 *l.*). It connects the Atlantic and the Mediterranean with the aid of the Garonne. It begins a little below Toulouse and ends at the Etang de Thau, beyond Agde (p. 83), after a course of 148 M. It is 33 ft. wide at the bottom and 65 ft. at the surface and its depth is 61½ ft. Its highest point is 8 M. to the N.W. of Castelnaudary (p. 79), and it has 100 locks, 26 on the side of the Garonne, with a fall of 200 ft., and 74 on the other side, with a fall of 425 ft. It is fringed by a double row of trees, those on the side next the Mediterranean being cypresses, as those trees are particularly fitted to mitigate the Mistral, which often blows on this side. The *Canal Latéral*, not finished till 1838, was made in consequence of the obstacles to navigation presented by the Garonne in its upper course. The Canal du Languedoc was at one time regarded as a perfect marvel of engineering skill; but lately it has been proposed to replace it by a ship-canal.

On the other side of the canal and the railway stands a huge edifice containing the *Veterinary College* (Pl. F. G. 1), one of the

three veterinary colleges which exist in France, the other two being at Alfort (near Paris) and at Lyons. It is not interesting except to professional men. Beyond it stands the *Observatory* (Pl. G, 1: not accessible to the public), adjoining which is a brick *Obelisk*, erected in commemoration of the Battle of Toulouse, which was fought on April 10, 1814 (p. 72). In clear weather the Pyrenees may be seen from this point.

At the end of the *Allées Lafayette*, the *Boulevards*, which form a ring round the town proper, diverge to the right and left. Crossing these we next reach an oval *Place* called the *Square Lafayette*, whence the *Rue Lafayette* leads to the *PLACE DU CAPITOLE* (Pl. E, 3), the centre of the town. On the E. this *Place* is bounded by the *Capitole*, or *Hôtel de Ville*, a building of the 16-19th cent. with an Ionic façade, recently restored. Its name is due to the magistrates of the town before 1789, who were called 'Capitouls'. In the first court, which has a fine Renaissance doorway, by Bachelier, with a statue of Henri IV, Duke Henry II. de Montmorency, Marshal and Governor of Languedoc, was beheaded in 1632. He had shared the revolt of the Duke of Orleans against Richelieu because the title of High Constable was refused to him. Visitors are shown the sword with which he was executed. The *Capitol* is also the seat of the *Académie des Jeux-Floraux*.

The *Académie des Jeux-Floraux*, perhaps the oldest literary institution in Europe, was founded in 1323-27, under the name of the 'Collège du Gay Sçavoir', and observed the custom of distributing flowers of gold and silver to its laureates. Clémence Isaure, a noble dame of Toulouse, left a legacy at the end of the 15th cent., which enabled it to increase the number of these flowers, and the Flower Fête is held every year with great solemnity on May 3rd. The flowers distributed are nine in number: the amaranth of gold, the violet, marigold, primrose, and lily of silver, all for poetry; the eglantine, immortelle and jasmine of gold, for prose compositions, and the carnation of silver, a 'consolation prize'. The Academy consists of 40 'Mainteneurs' and an indefinite number of 'Maîtres-ès-jeux'.

The *Capitole* is also the seat of an *Academy of Science, Inscriptions, and Belles-Lettres*, founded in 1640, and of an *Academy of Legislation*, dating from 1851. The town numbers many other learned societies.

To the S. of the *Capitole* is the *Théâtre Municipal du Capitole* (p. 71), and behind the two buildings lies a small square. This square abuts on the *Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine*, a handsome new street, which runs straight across the greater part of the town from N. to S., and contains the *Musée* (p. 77).

In the meantime, however, we proceed to the N. from the *Place du Capitole*, following the *Rue du Taur*, which owes its name to the *Eglise du Taur* (Pl. E, 2: to the right), built on the spot to which St. Saturnin, the apostle of Toulouse, was dragged by the bull which he had refused to sacrifice to Jupiter. It is a building of the 14-15th cent. and possesses a façade with triangular arches and battlements. The interior contains some modern paintings.

The church of ***St. Sernin**, or *St. Saturnin* (Pl. D, 2), at the end of this street, is the chief monument of Toulouse and one of the

finest Romanesque churches in existence. The choir was begun at the end of the 11th cent., and the building was extended westwards in the 12-13th cent., the great W. portal remaining unfinished. A thorough restoration has lately taken place under the direction of Viollet-le-Duc (d. 1877). The church is cruciform and has a nave with double aisles. It is 330 ft. long, and 104 ft. wide; the transept is 210 ft. across; and the nave is 70 ft. high. The **Apse* is flanked by five semi-circular chapels, and each arm of the transept has two similar chapels adjoining its E. side. These chapels group picturesquely with the apse, the choir, and the transept, and above the crossing rises a fine octagonal **Tower*, of later date, with five tiers of triangular arches in the Tolosan style and terminated by a gallery and a spire, 210 ft. above the ground. An *Outer Porch* of the 16th cent., by Bachelier, stands in front of the S. transept-porch, facing the Rue du Taur. This portal and the one on the N. are both more interesting than the unfinished Gothic portal at the W. end of the church. - The interior is of large dimensions for a Romanesque church. Under the choir is a crypt containing the relics of six Apostles, St. Saturnin and three of his successors, and several other saints, whose names are inscribed on two marble slabs on the stairs. In the second chapel of the N. transept is a singular Byzantine figure of Christ, on a colossal scale, and the aisle of the same transept contains a votive offering of 1528, representing the church as it then was surrounded by defensive works. The 16th cent. stalls also deserve attention: on one of them is a pig in a pulpit, intended to represent Calvin preaching. Behind the choir are some interesting bas-reliefs of the 12th cent. and a Holy Family attributed to Correggio. The sacristy contains two magnificent mediæval copes. The organ is a fine modern instrument.

Returning to the Place du Capitole and following the Rue Romiguières towards the W., we pass, at the corner of the Rue Deville, the *Protestant Church* (Pl. D. 3), some paces to the right of which, in the Rue Deville, are the remains of the *Eglise des Cordeliers*, a building of the 14th cent., burned down in 1871.

To the left, opposite the Protestant church, begins the Rue Lakanal in which stands the Lycée. The *Church of the Jacobins* (Pl. D. 3), which is attached to the Lycée, is a tasteful building of the 13-14th cent., chiefly noticeable for its 13th cent. brick tower, which, however, has lost its spire. This is a typical Tolosan tower, with triangular arches. - The *Lycée* (Pl. D. 3) occupies a part of the large building at the end of the street, originally the house of Bernuy, the Spanish merchant who guaranteed the ransom of Francis I. (2,000,000 fr.) after his capture at the battle of Pavia (1525). It has fine details in the Renaissance style. In the same building, on the side next the Rue des Balances, is the *Town Library*, containing 70,000 vols (open daily, except Mon. morning, 9-11 and 4-5; closed Aug. 15th to Oct. 15th).

The Rue Lakanal joins the Rue Gambetta, following which to the right, and again turning to the right we reach **La Daurade** (Pl. D. 3) a church rebuilt between 1764 and 1810, which owes its name (*d'orée*, Lat. *de aurata*) to the richness of its original decorations. The present edifice, which is partly shut in by houses, is of no architectural merit. The usual entrance is by the side-doors in the Rue de la Daurade or on the Quai (No. 1). The choir is decorated with scenes from the life of the Virgin, painted by Roques the Elder. Clémence Isaure (p. 73) is said to be buried beside the high-altar. The flowers destined for the successful candidates in the Jeux-Floraux (p. 73) are blessed here on 3rd May.

A little above the somewhat dull quay on which the Daurade stands the Garonne is crossed by the *Pont-Neuf* (Pl. D. 4), a fine stone bridge of seven arches, built in 1543-1626 by Nic. Bachelier and his son. The roadway was lowered in 1867.

The *Garonne*, fresh from its source in the Pyrenees and still retaining much of the impetuosity of a mountain torrent, has often been very destructive to the town of Toulouse. One of the most terrible floods, of which the marks are still visible, was that of 23-25th June, 1875. The suspension-bridges of St. Michel and St. Pierre (above and below the Pont-Neuf) were carried away, and the whole of the suburb of St. Cyprien, on the other bank, inundated and destroyed. The waters rose 28 ft. above low-water mark, and more than 300 people are said to have perished.

On the Garonne within the town are two extensive mills, each having 34 mill-stones. Below the Pont St. Michel, at the end of the Ile de Tourais, is the *Moulin du Château*, so called because it belonged to a château now replaced by the Palais de Justice (p. 76). It is mentioned as early as 1182. The other, the *Moulin du Bazacle*, founded in the 9th cent., is below the Pont St. Pierre and may be visited by permission. Its weir dates in part from 1719. Farther down are several other industrial establishments, which make use of the mill-lead. — Close at hand, on the right bank, is a *Tobacco Manufactory*, which gives occupation to more than 1200 persons. — From the N. side of the river, near the last-named mill, issues the small *Canal de Brienne*, which unites with the Canal du Midi and the Canal Latéral at their junction, in the *Bassin de l'Embouchure*, at the W. end of the Faubourg St. Pierre.

The vast pile of buildings to the right, on the other side of the Pont-Neuf, in the Faubourg St. Cyprien, is the *Hôtel-Dieu St. Jacques* (Pl. D. 4), founded in the middle of the 12th cent., but repeatedly rebuilt since then. — Farther down is the *Hospice St. Joseph de la Grève* (Pl. C. 3), with a dome-covered chapel. On the left, near the Hôtel-Dieu, stands the old *Château d'Eau*, whose tower, 90 ft. in height, together with the new one near it, abundantly supplies the town with water from the Garonne, purified by underground filters in the meadow between the Garonne and the Cours Dillon.

To the E. of the Pont-Neuf is the Place du Pont (Pl. D. E. 4) whence the Rue de Metz (still unfinished) runs across the town in the direction of St. Etienne (p. 77), intersecting the Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine. On the left, as we enter it, at the end of a short cross-street, is the *Hôtel d'Assézat*, a building of the 16th cent. with an interesting court, but unfortunately very dilapidated.

To the S. of the Place du Pont we follow the Rue des Couteliers, which leads to **La Dalbade** or the church of *Notre - Dame - la - Blanche* (Pl. D, E, 4), rebuilt in the middle of the 15th century. It has a fine square tower and an elegant portal of the Renaissance, by Nic. Bachelier, with a modern tympanum in enamelled terracotta, representing the Coronation of the Virgin, after Fra Angelico. The interior, consisting of a nave without aisles, is distinguished by its bold proportions.

A little farther on to the right, in the Rue de la Dalbade (No. 25), is the *Maison de Pierre* or *Hôtel de Clary*, a fine mansion of the early part of the 17th cent., lately restored. Next come, on the right the *Hôtel Felzins* (No. 32), on the left the *Hôtel St. Jean* (No. 32), houses of the 16th and 17th centuries. A street to the left leads to the Place des Carmes, where we see on the opposite side, at the beginning of the Rue du Vieux-Raisin, another fine Renaissance building, the *Hôtel Lasbordes* or *de Fleyres*, which is considered the masterpiece of Nic. Bachelier (1515).

The Rue du Vieux-Raisin descends to the S.W. to the *Place du Salin* (Pl. E, 5), a small triangular Place where the autos-da-fé of the Inquisition took place. Adjacent, to the W., in an unpretentious house occupied by some nuns, is the *Chapelle de l'Inquisition*, open to visitors, but no longer containing any relics of the Holy Office.

A little lower down is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. E, 5), the old Palais du Parlement, a plain building, containing some richly decorated rooms. - To the N. rises a statue of *Cujas* (1520-90), the celebrated jurist, a native of Toulouse, in bronze by Valois (1850).

To the S. of the Palais is the *Allée St. Michel*, near the end of which, on the right, is an ornamental portal of eight marble columns forming the entrance of the *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. F, 5), one of the finest promenades in Toulouse. The modest building to the right is the seat of the *Faculty of Medicine*, and contains a *Museum of Natural History*, founded in 1864 (open on Sun. and Thurs., 1-5 in summer, 1-4 in winter).

Nearly opposite the entrance to the Jardin des Plantes is the *Jardin Royal* (Pl. F, 5), which adjoins another promenade, the *Grand-Rond* or *Boulingrin* (bowling-green), the centre of five diverging avenues. We proceed through the short avenue to the left, and then through the Rue Ninau, and the Rue Ste. Scarbes, to the

Cathedral of St. Etienne (Pl. F, 4). This church, which is partly concealed by the adjoining houses, consists of three distinct and somewhat inharmonious parts. The *W. Front*, flanked on the left by a huge square tower, and now much mutilated, dates from the 15-16th century. It has taken the place of an earlier façade, the rose-window of which (13th cent.) has been retained, though its position is no longer central with regard to the main doorway. The *Nave*, which is the oldest part, is a wide and rather low structure

of the first half of the 13th cent., without aisles. It is evident that it was meant to be rebuilt after the completion of the *Choir*, which was taken in hand in 1272 on a larger scale and with a different axis. The work went on till the 16th cent. when so many churches were left unfinished. The choir is a handsome and imposing structure with aisles, though it was partly spoiled in the 17th cent. when restored after a fire. It is surrounded with seventeen chapels and is adorned with stained-glass windows of the 15-17th centuries. The metal screens and the stalls are noteworthy. Above the high-altar is a *Stoning of St. Stephen* in marble and stucco, by Gervais Drouet (1670). The walls of the nave are hung with paintings of little value.

The Rue St. Etienne, in front of the Cathedral, takes us back to the Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine, where we turn to the right.

The **Musée** (Pl. E. 3), the enlargement of which has been going on for some years, occupies an old Augustine convent, of which some interesting features remain, and a new and massive brick building of doubtful taste, on the side next the Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine. Founded in 1742, this Musée is one of the fullest and most interesting provincial collections in France, particularly rich in antiquities and pictures. It is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. from noon till 5 in summer and till 4 in winter, and to strangers on other days also. The entrance is on the N. side, in the Rue du Musée, whence we first reach a *Small Cloister* in the Renaissance style (1626), containing some fine bas-reliefs and other works of art of the period. To the right is the **Large Cloister*, a picturesque structure of the 14th cent., the trefoil arches of which, supported by double columns, recall the Moorish style. This cloister contains a large portion of the collection of antiquities, while the paintings occupy the old convent church. As the arrangement of the various parts of the Museum is only temporary, we content ourselves here with a brief summary of the chief objects of interest.

The **Museum of Antiquities** consists mainly of objects found in excavations in Toulouse itself, or at Martres-Tolosane (p. 115) and other places in the environs. In the chief cloister and in a tasteful 15th cent. chapel, parallel to one of its galleries, are a series of votive altars dedicated to the divinities of the Pyrenees, some antique, mediæval, and Renaissance sculptures, inscriptions, and casts. On the first floor are a valuable and nearly complete collection of busts of Roman emperors, a fine head of Venus, etc., and in another part of the same floor are mosaics, statuettes, bronzes, vases, terracottas, medals, and other small objects.

The **Picture Gallery** contains nearly 400 paintings, which are all furnished with names. The following are the most noteworthy works. ITALIAN SCHOOL: *1. *Baroccio*, Holy Family; 2. *Bellotto*, The Rialto; 5. *Caravaggio*, Martyrdom of St. Andrew; *Guercino*, 23. Martyrs. 24. Patron saints of Modena. 25. *Guido Reni*, Apollo slaying Marsyas; *36. *Perugino*, St. John the Evangelist and St. Augustine; *37. *Procaccini*, Mystic marriage of St. Catherine; 38. *Raphael* (?), perhaps *Giulio Romano*, Head of a woman; 44. *Salv. Rosa* (?), Neptune threatening the winds; 45. *Solimena*, Portrait of a woman; 48. *Vannì*, Madonna and Child, with saints; 52, 53, 55. *Unknown Masters*, Madonna, the Saviour, Holy Family (15-16th cents.). — SPANISH SCHOOL: *65. *Murillo*, St. Diego at prayer. — FLEMISH AND DUTCH SCHOOLS: 82. *G. de*

Crayer, Job; 83. *A. van Dyck*, Miracle performed at Toulouse by St. Anthony of Padua (at his command an ass falls on its knees before the Holy Sacrament rather than eat the oats that are presented to it, although it has been three days without food); a copy of a picture in the Museum of Lille: 84. *Van Dyck*, Christ with angels: 103. *G. de Lairese*, Crucifixion; 105. *Van der Meulen*, Louis XIV. before Cambrai; *106. *Mierevelt*, Portrait; 112. *Rubens*, Christ between the two thieves, unfinished; 116. *Seghers*, Adoration of the Magi; 121. *Verelst*, Head of an old man; *122. *Unknown Master* (15th cent.), St. John the Baptist, triptych; *123. *Unknown Master* (16th cent.), Descent from the Cross. — FRENCH SCHOOL: *Phil. de Champaigne*, 145. The Virgin and the Souls in Purgatory. 146. Descent from the Cross, 147. Crucifixion, 148. Annunciation, 149. Louis XIII. bestowing the Order of the Holy Ghost. *Jourenet*, 152. Foundation of a town by the Tectosages. 153. Descent from the Cross. 157. *Lafosse*, Presentation of the Virgin; 161-163. *Largillière*, Portraits, the first of the artist himself; 165. *Lesueur*, Sacrifice of Manohah; 166. *Mignard*, Ecce Homo; 184. *Nic. Poussin*, John the Baptist; 189. *Rigaud*, Racine; 196. *Valentin*, Judith; 209. *Aubin Vouet*, Deliverance of St. Peter; 232. *Chalette*, The 'Capitouls' (p. 73) on their knees before the Saviour; 235. *Tournier* (of Toulouse), Descent from the Cross; 261. *Rivalz*, Foundation of Ancyra by the Tectosages; 256. *De Troy*, Joseph's Dream; 241. *F. Guy*, Presentation in the Temple; 258. *J. Michel*, The Marriage in Cana; 278. *Subleyras*, St. Joseph and the Infant Jesus; 313. *Brascassat*, The Sorceress; 316. *Couture*, The thirst for gold; 317. *Eugène Delacroix*, Muley-Abd-er-Rahman, emperor of Morocco; 320. *Duveau*, Deposition of the Doge Foscari (1457); 327. *Gérôme*, Anacreon, Bacchus, and Cupid; 330. *Gros* (of Toulouse), Hercules and Diomedes, the last work of the artist who had not the courage to bear the criticism which it aroused; 332, 333. *Gros*, Portraits of Mme. Gros and the artist himself; 339. *Isabey*, Harbour of Boulogne; 351. *Pils*, Death of a sister of mercy. — The following are unnumbered: *Benj. Constant*, Mahomet II. entering Constantinople in 1443; *Corot*, Landscape; *Henner*, The Magdalene; *Jordaens*, Madonna and Child, with John the Baptist; *J. P. Laurens*, Pool of Bethesda; **Mme Lebrun*, Portrait of a lady; *Protais*, Diana; *J. Restout*, Diogenes; *Rixens*, Death of Cleopatra.

The Museum also possesses a few SCULPTURES, among which are a Chloris, by *Pradier*: model of the Tarcisius, by *Falguière* (a native of Toulouse), and a cast of his Victor in a cock-light; Cast of the statue of David, by *Mercié*, also of Toulouse; a Shepherd teaching a kid to dance, cast by *R. Barthélemy*; bronze reproduction of Mercury inventing the caduceus, by *Jdrac*.

The First Floor, at the end of the Picture Gallery, contains small Antiquities, small Objects of Art (alabaster reliefs, ivory carvings, fayence, etc.), an Ethnographical Collection, and a Cabinet of Medals belonging to the Academy of Science (5000 pieces).

On issuing from the Museum, we turn to the right along the Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine in order to regain, on the left, the Place du Capitole, or, on the right, the Square Lafayette, etc.

For the principal lines starting from Toulouse, see p. 70. To *Bagnères-de-Luchon*, see p. 150; to *St. Giron*, see p. 162; to *Foir*, *Tarascon*, *Ussat*, and *Az*, see pp. 164-168.

FROM TOULOUSE TO AUCH, 55 M., railway in 3 hrs. (fares 11 fr., 8 fr. 25, 6 fr. 5 c.). There are four trains, one of which starts from the Gare St. Cyprien (p. 70), which those from the Gare Matabiau take 25-30 min. to reach, having to make a circuit of 6 M. The line passes through a picturesque and diversified country, crossing several valleys. — 14 M. (from Toulouse-Matabiau) *Pibrac*, birthplace of Germaine Cousin, a young shepherdess (1578-95), who was canonized in 1897, and whose tomb has become an object of pilgrimage. — 26 M. *L'Isle-Jourdain*, a town with 4572 inhab., beyond which we cross the *Save*. — Near (39 M.) *Gimont-Cahuzac* we cross the *Gimone*. Gimont is a small town with an interesting Gothic church, of brick, visible on an eminence to the left. —

44 M. *Aubiet*, beyond which the line crosses the *Arrats*. 49 M. *Marsan*, with a fine château. — 55 M. *Auch* (see p. 90).

b. From Toulouse to Cetto.

136 M. RAILWAY in $3\frac{3}{4}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 27 fr. 20, 20 fr. 45 c., 15 fr.). The trains start from the Gare Matabiau.

Leaving on the right the lines to Tarbes and Auch, we ascend the wide, fertile, and well-cultivated valley of *Lhers*, which is also traversed by the Canal du Midi (p. 72). — 167 M. (from Bordeaux) *Escalquens*: 171 M. *Montlaur*: 174 M. *Bazège*: 176 M. *Villeneuve*: 180 M. *Villefranche-de-Lauragais*, a small town on the Canal du Midi, possessing a church of the 14th cent., with a portal in the Tolosan style: 184 M. *Arignonet*, another small town with a 14th cent. church. Beyond (187 M.) *Ségala* we cross the low watershed and begin the descent to the basin of the Mediterranean. — 191 M. *Mas-Stes. Puelles*. On the left the Cevennes appear, the chain of the Montagne Noire (see below) being prominent.

194 M. **Castelnaudary** (*Hôtel de France*), a town with 10,105 inhab., situated to the left on a hill adjoining the Canal du Midi.

About 4 M. to the E. of Castelnaudary lies the large village of *St. Papoul*, formerly the seat of a bishop and still possessing a fine abbey-church, part of which, including the cloisters, is in the Romanesque style.

FROM CASTELNAUDARY TO ALBI. 64 M., railway in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 70, 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 95 c.). The line skirts the town on the E., with the Montagne Noire (p. 80) to the right. — 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Félix*, a small town, 2 M. to the W. — About 2 M. to the S. E. of (16 M.) *Revel* is the *Bassin de St. Ferréol*, the most important feeder of the Canal du Midi. It is formed by a dam about 2600 ft. long, 230 ft. thick, and 100 ft. high. It holds 1400 million gallons of water, and when full has an area of 166 acres. — About $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Revel, and 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. E. of the basin, lies the small town of *Soreze*, long famous for its Benedictine abbey, converted into a college in 1682 and acquired by the Dominicans in 1854. Father Lacordaire (d. 1861), the famous preacher, is buried here.

34 M. **Castres** (*Hôtel Sabatié*, *Hôtel du Nord*), a town with 27,427 inhab., on the *Agout* and the *Durenque*. On the right bank of the *Agout* is the handsome *Place Nationale*, adorned with a fountain. Near it, to the S., are the *Cathedral of St. Benoît* (17th cent.), the *Sous-Préfecture*, and the *Hôtel de Ville*, the last occupying the old Bishop's Palace, built by Mansart, and incorporating a Romanesque tower that formed part of an old abbey. To the N. W. is the *Collège*, with the keep of a 12th cent. castle, and close by are the pleasant promenades of the Boulevards. The *Espplanade du Mail*, on the left bank, is another fine promenade. The town has large manufactures of textile fabrics. — Routes to *Mazamet*, *St. Pons*, *Lamalon*, and *Bédarieux*, see p. 380; to *Montauban*, p. 70.

44 M. *Lautrec*: 64 M. *Albi* (Gare d'Orléans). The Gare du Midi (see p. 96) is 1 M. farther on. Line to *Carmaux*, see p. 97.

The Cetto line continues to descend through a fertile and well cultivated plain, traversed by the Canal du Midi. Olive-trees, resembling willows, now begin to appear. The Cevennes (Montagne Noire) form the sky-line to the left. — 199 M. *Pexiora*: 204 M. *Bram*: 207 M. *Alzonne*: 211 M. *Pezens*.

216 M. (56 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Toulouse) **Carcassonne** (*Buffet*: *Hôtel St. Jean-Baptiste*: *Bernard*: *Bonnet*), the capital of the department of the *Aude*, and the seat of a bishop, is a town with 29,320 inhab.,

situated on the river *Aude*. It consists of two distinct parts: the *Lower Town*, on the left bank, near the railway, and the *Cité*, some way off, on a hill on the other bank. The latter is one of the most interesting spots in Southern France.

Carcassonne was in existence in the Roman period, but its importance began during the three centuries ending with 713, when it was in the possession of the Visigoths, and reached its climax in the 11-13th cent., when it was ruled by a series of viscounts, the Trencavels. It suffered greatly in the Albigensian war, when it was taken partly by a ruse and partly through treachery. The viscounty was united to France in 1239, like the rest of the territories to which the Montforts had laid claim after the crusade against the Albigenses. Carcassonne made a desperate but unavailing resistance, under the last of the Trencavels, to this absorption, and King Louis the Saint isolated the *Cité* and founded the Lower Town (1247). This latter was pillaged and burnt by the Black Prince in 1355. In 1560 many of the Huguenot inhabitants of Carcassonne were massacred for having dragged a statue of the Virgin through the mire.

The LOWER TOWN, which is well built and regularly laid out, is encircled by green and shady boulevards. The Rue des Carmes, beginning opposite the station, beyond the Canal du Midi, traverses the whole town, passing the Place aux Herbes in the centre. In this street, to the right, stands the Gothic Church of *St. Vincent* (14-16th cent.) with a massive unfinished tower, from which Méchain and Delambre calculated the site of the meridian of Paris, which passes only 46" to the W. This church, like many others in the S., is remarkable for the width of its nave. It is lighted by rose-windows above the chapels between the pillars, and contains some fine stained glass.

The *Place aux Herbes*, planted with fine plane-trees, contains a marble fountain of the 18th cent. with a figure of Neptune, by Baratta. — Continuing to follow the street by which we have come from St. Vincent, we reach the *Cathedral of St. Michel*, a Gothic church of the 13th cent. which seems to have served as a model for St. Vincent's. There is no portal at the W. end, but the wall is adorned with a fine rose-window. The church is entered from the Rue St. Michel by a small doorway on the N. side. The interior, newly restored, is painted in grisaille.

Proceeding to the E. (left) along the promenades to the S. of this church, we reach the fine square called the *Place Ste. Cécile*.

Near this point, in the Grande-Rue, is the MUSÉE, open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. from 12 to 4. It chiefly contains paintings, amongst which are some by Italian Masters such as *Guercino*, *Bordone*, *Guido*, and *Panini*, a few by Flemish artists, and a large number of ancient and modern French works, by *Chardin*, *Greuze*, *Natoire*, *Rigaud*, *Bellangé*, *Cubanel*, *Gérard*, *Girardet*, *Girodet*, *Lehmann*, *Mauzaisse*, etc. — Here, too, is the *Town Library*, containing 20,000 volumes.

The *CITÉ or OLD TOWN of Carcassonne is on the S.W. side of the town. It is reached by crossing the Pont Neuf over the Aude, near the Square Gambetta, or the Vieux Pont, a little higher up, and

traversing the suburb of Trivalle. Anything more curious or unique in appearance than this town of the Middle Ages, with its double line of fortifications, furnished with fifty round towers and dominated by a citadel, can hardly be imagined. A good distant view of the finest part of it is obtained from the side of the valley. The fortifications date back to the days of the Visigoths (5th cent.), but were frequently reconstructed or altered before the 14th cent., and they have also been renewed in recent times by Viollet-le-Duc. The outer line or enceinte is more than 1600 yds. in circumference, the inner one 1200 yds. There are only two entrances, the *Porte de l'Aude*, to the W., beyond the fortress, and the *Porte Narbonnaise*, to the E. To visit the principal points of interest the services of the custodian, who lives near the *Porte de l'Aude*, should be secured. Specially noteworthy are the numerous defences of the *Porte de l'Aude*, the *Bishop's Tower*, adjoining both enceintes, the *Tower of the Inquisition*, the *Treasury Tower*, and the *Porte Narbonnaise*, of the 13th cent., with its two towers. The whole of the N. part was built by the Visigoths on the ruins of Roman fortifications, which are still visible at several points. The squalid interior of the *Cité* contains a few ancient and badly preserved houses. The small street which begins at the *Porte Narbonnaise* leads to the *Citadel*, in which very little restoration has been effected. Its interior, now used as a barrack, is without interest.

Next to its fortifications the chief building of the *Cité* is the church of **St. NAZAIRE*, formerly a cathedral, founded in the 5th cent., but rebuilt in the 11-14th, and lately restored by Viollet-le-Duc. The portal has disappeared and we enter by a Romanesque doorway on the N. side. The nave, in the Romanesque style of the 12th cent., with Gothic side-chapels, is heavy and massive when contrasted with the transept and the choir, both of which are splendid erections of the 14th cent., containing magnificent stained-glass windows. In a chapel to the left of the nave is the monument of Pierre de Roquefort (d. 1321), the bishop who finished the church, with three fine life-size figures in high-relief. To the left of the choir is the tomb of Simon Vigorce, archbishop of Narbonne (1575), with a fine marble statue. A coarse bas-relief on the S. side of the nave represents the siege of Toulouse in 1218. In the small sacristy on the same side is the interesting tomb of Bp. Radulph (1266). A tablet of red marble near the high-altar is said to mark the original resting-place of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, the persecutor of the Albigenses.

A good view of the Pyrenees is obtained from a point outside the fortifications, near the *Porte de l'Aude*.

From Carcassonne to Quillan (excursions), see R. 25.

Resuming our journey from Carcassonne, we cross the Canal du Midi and the Aude and, after getting a fine glimpse of the *Cité* on the right, enter a short tunnel. We follow the valley of the Aude, gener-

ally at some distance from the circuitous course of the river. 220 M. *Trèbes*; 223 M. *Floure*; 226 M. *Capendu*. To the right rises the *Montagne d'Alarie* (1950 ft.), on which the Visigoth king is said to have had a castle, with some ruins of the 14th cent. and marble quarries. — 232 M. *Mour*.

A branch-line runs hence to (17½ M.) *Cannes*, with valuable marble quarries.

DILIGENCE (80 c.) to *Fabrezan*, a country-town of 2300 inhab., 8 M. to the S., on the Orbieu, with a castle dating in part from the 12th cent., the tower of which is nearly 100 ft. high.

From *Fabrezan* and from *Lagrasse*, also finely situated on the Orbieu, 6 M. to the S.W., picturesque excursions may be made among the *Corbières*, a small chain of mountains which strikes out from the Pyrenees near the Pech de Bugarach and runs from S.W. to N.E., between the Aude and the Agly (good roads). About 3 M. to the S. of *Fabrezan* we join the road from *Lagrasse* to *Narbonne*, whence diverge several of the most interesting routes across the *Corbières*, the finest those to *Estagel* and *La Nouvelle*.

TO *ESTAGEL*. There are two roads from *Fabrezan*. The first, the shortest (31 M.) and least interesting, diverges to the right from the *Narbonne* road, and joins the second at *Tuchan* (see below). The latter (34 M. from *Fabrezan*, 32 M. from *Lagrasse*) quits the *Lagrasse* road at *St. Laurent-de-la-Cabrerisse* (1¼ M.) and rejoins it 4 M. farther on. — 11 M. (from *Fabrezan*), *Villeneuve-de-Terménès*, with a château and iron mines. 16 M. *Palairac*; 20 M. *Maison*; 24 M. *Tuchan*, a large village and the centre of a coal-field on the S.E. slope of the *Montagne de Tauch* (2850 ft.). At (27 M.) *Paziols* we reach the valley of the *Verdoubie*. — 34 M. *Estagel*, see p. 174.

TO *LA NOUVELLE*. The road leaves that to *Narbonne* on the right 21½ M. from the *Fabrezan* road. About 1 M. farther on is *Thézan*, where the scenery begins to be very picturesque. Farther on (12½ M.), a road on the right goes off to (3½ M.) *Durban*, with its ruined château, and beyond this point we enter the valley of the *Berre*. 19½ M. *Portel*, beyond which is the *Pont de Tamaroque*, 65 ft. high. 23 M. *Sijean*, a small town near the lake of the same name (p. 172), with salt-works which produce annually about 2500 tons of salt. — 27 M. *La Nouvelle*, see p. 172.

Beyond (238 M.) *Lézignan* the train crosses the *Orbieu*. 243 M. *Villedaigne*; 246 M. *Marcorignan*.

252 M. **Narbonne** (*Buffet*: *Hôtels de la Dorade*, *de Paris*, *de France*, *Rue de la République*, near the *Hôtel de Ville*; *Grand-Hôtel*, *Boul. Gambetta*), a town of 29,700 inhab., is situated in a dusty plain, 5 M. from the *Mediterranean*, with which it is connected by the *Canal de la Robine*. Though still carrying on a number of industries (distilling, coopering, etc.), it has emphatically seen its best days, and its streets are badly built and far from clean. A handsome new quarter has, however, been laid out near the station, necessitating the removal of the interesting old fortifications. It is a disappointing town to those who bear in mind its former importance, as its only lions are the old Cathedral and the Archbishop's Palace. Even the Museum is poor in antiquities.

Narbonne, *Narbo*, was a flourishing town as early as the 5th cent. B. C. It was colonized by the Romans B. C. 116. At that time it was surrounded by lakes which were connected with the Lake of *Sijean* (p. 172) and so communicated with the sea, thus making the town one of the first ports of the *Mediterranean* and the rival of *Massilia*. It gave its name to *Gallia Narbonensis*, a part of Gaul conquered by the Romans before the

time of Cæsar. Martial, in A. D. 95, speaks of it as a beautiful town, and Sidonius Apollinaris (d. 484) praises its theatre, temple, capitol, warm baths, triumphal arches, and other buildings, of which nothing remains but fragments discovered in the walls of the enceinte, which were demolished in 1867. The Visigoths established themselves here in 413 and kept possession of the town till 719, when it was taken by the Saracens after two years' siege. So strongly did the latter fortify it that Charles Martel failed to take it and the troops of Pepin only effected their entrance through treason in 759. In 817 the town became the capital of the duchy of Septimania or Gothia, adjudged to Lothaire, but it afterwards had its own viscounts, passing subsequently first to the Counts of Auvergne, then to those of Toulouse, with whose dominions it was finally united to France. The decay of the town dates from the beginning of the 14th cent., when the Jews, who had been established in a quarter of their own by Charlemagne, were expelled, and the port became silted up through the bursting of a dyke, by which the Romans had diverted to it a branch of the Aude. — The honey of Narbonne is considered the best in France.

The shortest way from the station to the centre of the town, where are the principal objects of interest, leads to the right along the railway and turns to the left opposite the goods-station, in the Avenue du Capitole. We then pass the modern *Collège*, to the right, and traverse a small square, whence the Rue Droite leads to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JUST, formerly the *Cathedral* (closed from noon till 1), is a fine but unfinished Gothic edifice of 1272-1332. The work was resumed in the 18th cent., and again in recent years, but has once more been interrupted. The choir, the only ancient part, with towers added in the 15th cent., is a vast pile 131 ft. in height, rivalling the churches of the North in boldness of style, if not in richness of ornamentation. The exterior is crowned with a double range of battlements, and the flying buttresses end in turrets.

INTERIOR. In the ambulatory are some interesting tombs of bishops of the 14th and 16th cents.: in the 3rd chapel on the left, that of a general of the time of Henri IV. The organ-case dates from 1741. The treasury contains MSS., missals, ivory carvings, portable altars, a cross, a chalice, etc. (7-16th cent.). Fine view from the towers. — Adjoining the church are some remains of the *Cloisters* (14-15th cent.).

The chief remains of the *Archiepiscopal Palace*, which was fortified in the Middle Ages, are three towers on the façade, the largest (on the left) dating from 1318. The Gothic *Hôtel de Ville*, between this tower and the next, was built by Viollet-le-Duc.

The *MUSEUM, in the same building, chiefly contains paintings and a fine ceramic collection (Sun., 2-4; to strangers at other times also). We enter by the door to the left, at the end of the court, or by skirting the building to the left to the Jardin Public at the back of it. The garden contains sculptures, inscriptions, architectural fragments, and other antiquities found at Narbonne; the rest of the antiquities have been temporarily deposited in the old Eglise de Lamourguie, beyond the canal, and may be seen on application to the keeper of the Museum.

ROOM I. Gallic and Roman antiquities: fossils from the quarries of Armissan, 5 M. to the E. of Narbonne: six pictures representing aldermen

of Narbonne in the 17th cent.; and portraits of benefactors of the Museum. — Room II., in the large tower, has a beautiful ceiling, executed in 1634 by Italian artists and representing Genii and Muses; also a Roman mosaic found at Narbonne. — The ancient Dining Hall of the archbishops and other rooms are also interesting for their decorations. Among the best pictures in R. II. are: 154. *H. Rigaud*, Portrait; 277. *Morales Cristoforo*, Ecce Homo; 244. *Guardi*, Piazza of St. Mark; 250. *Luini*, Head of John the Baptist; 260. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; 51. *Dauzats*, Spanish landscape; 297. *Jordaens*, Family of Darius before Alexander; 247. *Guido Reni*, St. Paul, copy or replica of a work in the picture-gallery of Bologna. — Room III. To the right and above the door, 323. *P. de Vos*, Amazons; 275. *Carducho* (Spain), St. Joseph and the Holy Child; *Rubens*, Jesus at the house of Lazarus (birds, etc., by *Snyders*); to the left, 7. *O. Becker*, The martyr's widow; 125. *P. Mignard*, San Carlo Borromeo administering the Communion to the plague-stricken at Milan; 95. *M. Hesse*, Louis XIV.; 291. *Brueghel the Elder*, Village-festival; 266. *Tintoretto*, Sacrifice; 298. *Jordaens*, Triumph of Silenus; 29. *Brémond*, Francis I. visiting Benvenuto Cellini: marble figures by *Ottin* and *Lescornée*. Interesting furniture, medals, etc.

Rooms IV. & V. contain the *Ceramic Collection, which comprises 624 pieces. Among the most noteworthy are the Mauro-Spanish ware, from Valencia (Nos. 1-13); the Italian majolica of Castelli (71), Deruta (72, 73), Savona (90, 92), Urbino (97, 98, 101-103), etc.; the porcelain and glazed ware of China, Japan, Persia, Berlin, Saxony, France, etc.

Room VI. (adjoining R. IV.). Above the door, 294. *Fyt*, Kitchen (figures by *Jordaens*); to the left, 39, 40. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portraits; 330. *G. van de Velde*, Sea-piece; 140. *Nattier*, Portrait; 129, 130. *N. Mignard*, Portraits; 89. *Greuze*, Head of a girl; 314. *Van Dyck*, Honoré of Savoy; 126. *P. Mignard* (?), Mme. de Sévigné; 149. *Primaticcio*, Rape of Europa. — Room VII. Casts from the antique. To the right, between the windows, 529. *Silennus*, an ancient marble statue found in constructing the railway.

Room VIII. (adjoining R. V.). To the left, 302. *Moreelse* or *Ravestein*, Portrait; 278. *Murillo* (?), The Holy Child appearing to St. Anthony of Padua; 236. *Carracci*, St. Augustine; no number, *Raphael* (?), Martyrdom of St. Cecilia, a fresco from La Magliana (sadly damaged); 301. *Mierevelt* (?), Portrait; 155. *Rigaud*, Portrait of himself; 284. *Velasquez*, Assumption; 59. *Despéches* (ca. 1588), Holy Family; no number, *Baroccio*, Descent from the Cross; 253. *Palma Vecchio* (?), Marriage of St. Catharine; 268. *Veronese*, Madonna, with the donor and saints; 261. *Seb. del Piombo*, Portrait; 232. *Bassano*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 234. *Pietro da Cortona* (*Berettini*), Massacre of the Innocents; 264. *Titian*, Vinc. Capello; 148. *N. Poussin*, John the Baptist; 258. *Salvator Rosa*, St. Jerome; 299. *Jordaens* (after *Rubens*), Bacchanalian scene; 243. *Giotto* (?), Holy Family; 242. *Garofalo* (?), Jesus and the Woman of Samaria; 245. *Guercino*, Judith; 91. *G. Poussin*, Landscape; 280. *Ribera*, St. Andrew. — The GALLERY parallel to the large hall, contains furniture, engravings, etc.

In the Rue Michelet, running parallel to the Rue Droite, is the church of *St. Vincent*, in the florid Gothic style. The chapel to the right contains a fine stone reredos. — Archæologists may visit the church of *St. Paul Serge*, a Gothic building of the 13th cent., near the outskirts of the town, beyond the Robine.

From Narbonne to *Perpignan*, see R. 26. — A branch-line runs from Narbonne to (13 M.) *Bize*, a manufacturing town on the Cesse, with some prehistoric caves.

256 M. **Coursan** (*Hotel*), a town of 3786 inhab., on the Aude, with an artesian well yielding an aerated and ferruginous thermal water. We cross the Aude. Farther on, to the left, is the *Lake of Capestang*, which is to be drained. — Beyond (262 M.) *Nissan*, we thread a tunnel of 550 yards, partly under another tunnel through

which the Canal du Midi passes. Reaching Béziers, we cross the Orb, which a little lower down is also crossed by a fine aqueduct of the Canal du Midi.

268 M. **Béziers** (*Hôtel de la Paix*, D. 3 fr.; *Paul-Riquet*; *des Postes*; *du Commerce*, *de la Réserve*, Allées Paul-Riquet; *H. du Nord*, Place de la Citadelle; *Buffet*), with 41,785 inhab., finely situated on a hill to the left, is a town of very ancient origin, having been colonized by the Romans under the name of *Biterra Septimanorum*. Like most of its neighbours, it suffered severely in the Albigenian wars, and in 1209, about 20-30,000 of its citizens were massacred or burned. Béziers produces good red wines and carries on a large trade in brandy.

Quitting the station we have before us the *Jardin des Poètes*, across which foot-passengers ascend to the *Allées Paul-Riquet*, the central and finest part of the town, forming a shady promenade 550 yds. long. In the first half of it stands a statue (by David d'Angers) of *Paul Riquet*, the engineer of the Canal du Midi (p. 72), who was a native of Béziers. Adjacent is the large Place de la Citadelle and at the end of the avenue rises the *Theatre*, adorned with fine bas-reliefs in terracotta, also by David d'Angers.

The Rue de la Promenade, diverging to the left on this side of the theatre, leads to the *Hôtel de Ville*, a building of the 18th century. It contains a small *Musée*, with about a hundred pictures, including works by Domenichino, Titian, Guercino, and Giulio Romano.

Hence we proceed to the old cathedral of *St. Nazaire*, the principal building of Béziers, at the S. W. end of the town. It dates from the 12-14th cent. and is in the Gothic style peculiar to the district, partly fortified and showing little adornment. The windows of the choir retain their old glass and iron scrollwork. In the W. façade is a fine rose window and over it a large square tower. The S. transept is adjoined by Gothic cloisters of the 14th century.

The terrace by the church affords a magnificent view, comprising the valley of the Orb, the Cévennes to the N., the Corbières to the S. W. and the Mediterranean to the S.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. are the interesting *Locks of Fonserannes*, by which the Canal du Midi descends 80 ft. within 330 yds. to reach the level of the Orb. — At the mouth of the Orb, 8 M. to the S. E., there are *Sea-Baths*, served by a steam-tramway (1 hr.: 75 c.).

From Béziers to Rodez, etc., see R. 13.

FROM BÉZIERS TO MONTPELLIER VIA PAULHAN (*Lodève*). 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., local railway in 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 9 fr., 6 fr. 75, 4 fr. 85 c.). — The direct line (10 M. shorter) is quitted at *Vias* (see below), whence we ascend to the N. through the valley of the *Hérault*. — 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Pézenas** (*Hôtel de la Paix*), the Roman *Piscennæ*, a very ancient town of 6927 inhab., with an important trade in cognac. Here Molière made his début and composed his '*Précieuses Ridicules*'. The town is also a station on the line from Béziers to Montpellier via Méze (see below). — 29 M. *Paulhan* (*Buffet*), on the line from Neussargues and Rodez to Montpellier (RR. 13 and 56).

FROM PAULHAN TO LODÈVE, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., a continuation of the line from Béziers through the valley of the *Hérault*. — 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Uzeron*, a

small industrial town, with tanneries and manufactures of woollen cloth, mainly for the army. It contains a church of the 13-14th cent. and a ruined castle. About 5 M. to the S.W. is the small village of *Mourèze*, in a curious amphitheatre of dolomite rocks recalling Montpellier-le-Vieux (p. 388). — 18½ M. **Lodève** (*Hôtel du Nord*), the *Lutetia* of the ancients, a finely situated town of 9500 inhabitants. It was governed in the Middle Ages by viscounts, and then by bishops, who up to 1789 had the right of coining money. It is now a manufacturing town, specially engaged in making military cloth. The *Cathedral* dates from the 13th and 16th centuries.

FROM BÉZIERS TO MONTPELLIER VIÂ MÈZE, 50 M. This line, starting from the *Gare de Pézenas*, is longer than that above described and is almost without interest to the tourist. — 15½ M. *Pézenas* (see above); 27 M. *Mèze*, a town of 5800 inhab., on the Lake of Thau, with salt-works; 37 M. *Montbazin* (p. 381). — *Montpellier*, see p. 401.

FROM BÉZIERS TO ST. CHINIAN, 20 M., railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 3 fr. 15, 1 fr. 95 c.). The line ascends the pretty valley of the *Orb* viâ *Lignan*, *Maraussan*, *Cazouls-lès-Béziers* to (14 M.) *Cessenon*, and turns then to the left. 20 M. **St. Chinian** (*Hôt. du Grand-Soleil*) is an industrial place of 3572 inhab., in a picturesque situation. The line is to be carried on to (35 M.) *St. Pons* (p. 380).

272 M. *Villeneuve-lès-Béziers*, beyond which the Mediterranean comes into view on the right. — 279 M. *Vias*, with an interesting church of the 14th century. To Montpellier viâ *Pézenas*, see above.

About ½ M. to the S. E. is a curious *Aqueduct* by which the Libron crosses the Canal du Midi. It consists of two movable parts, which open and shut for the passage of boats along the canal.

291 M. **Agde** (*Hôtel de la Poste*), the ancient *Agathè*, founded by the Massiliots (p. 431), a town of 8446 inhab., is situated on the Hérault and the Canal du Midi, 3 M. from the sea, and has a harbour carrying on a brisk trade with Spain and Italy. To the S. E. rises an extinct volcano (360 ft.), which furnished the lava of which the town is built, and off the coast is the little *Ile de Brescou*, which, like the *Cap d'Agde* and the mouth of the Hérault, is fortified. Like most of the towns in S. France, Agde was taken and sacked in the early Middle Ages by the Vandals, the Visigoths, the Saracens, the Franks, and the Crusaders in the Albigensian wars. The Calvinists also obtained possession of it and kept it from 1562 to 1577. The *Cathedral*, almost the only ancient monument that has escaped destruction, dates from the 12th cent.; being fortified, like many other churches in S. France, it looks at a distance like a castle.

We next cross the canal and the Hérault and pass, on the left, the *Etang de Thau*, a salt lake 11 M. long and 5-8 M. wide, on the banks of which are large salt-works. The Canal du Midi ends here and is prolonged to the sea by the Canal de Cette. — Beyond (285 M.) *Les Ouglous*, the line follows a tongue of land, about ½ M. wide, between the Mediterranean and the lake. On the opposite bank lies *Mèze*, a station on the Hérault line (see above). At the N.E. end are the baths of *Balaruc* (p. 406). Finally we cross the Canal de Cette, and reach —

296 M. *Cette* (Buffet), see p. 406.

11. From Périgueux to Tarbes (Pyrenees).

I. From Périgueux to Agen.

94 M. RAILWAY in 4-4½ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 80, 14 fr. 20, 10 fr. 4) c.).

Périgueux, see p. 39. The train passes near the ruins (left) of *Château Barrière* (p. 41); to the right is the *Tour Vesone* (p. 41). Beyond (7 M.) *Niversac*, the junction for Brive (p. 92), our line ascends. 11 M. *Versannes*; 15½ M. *La Gélise*. - 21 M. *Miremont*.

About 3 M. to the E. of the station is the *Grotto of Miremont* or *Trou de Granville*, the galleries of which measure altogether about 4600 yds. in length. The 'Grande Branche' is about 1100 yds. long, and contains remarkable stalactites and stalagmites, fossil shells, etc. The guide, whose attendance is necessary, lives close by. The entrance is narrow and the ground almost everywhere slippery; the atmosphere cold and damp. To see the whole would take eight hours, but curiosity may be satisfied in two. The most interesting points are the *Cas de la Vieille*, a stalagmite: the *Cake Room*, the *Sparkling Grotto*, the *Umbrella*, *St. Front*, a domed chamber, the *Shell Room*, the *Table and Tomb of Gargantua*, the *Halle de la Labenche*, and the *Foirail* or *Market Place*.

Beyond Miremont we cross two viaducts, pass through a short tunnel, and cross the *Vézère*. - 25½ M. *Les Eyzies*, a picturesquely placed village surrounded and overhung by magnificent rocks. These rocks contain a large number of *Grottoes*, where remarkable discoveries of bones of extinct animals and of implements of flint and reindeer horn have recently been made.

The line now again crosses the *Vézère*. Beyond (30 M.) *Le Bugue*, a commercial town with 2950 inhab., we cross for the last time the tortuous *Vézère*, which joins the *Dordogne* a little farther on. On the left is the ancient *Château de Perdigat*; to the right the village of *Limenil*, once a fortified town. We now enter the beautiful valley of the *Dordogne* and cross that river.

35½ M. *Le Buisson (Buftet)*, the junction of the line from Bordeaux viâ Bergerac (p. 12). About 3½ M. to the S. is *Cadoux*, which once possessed a celebrated abbey. The only remains are the church (12th cent.), with a fine painting of the 15th cent., and the magnificent *Cloisters, in the Flamboyant style.

Beyond (40 M.) *Siorac* we quit the *Dordogne* valley, which diverges to the left, and skirt slopes planted with vines.

A branch-line runs from Siorac to (31 M.) *Cazouls*, partly through the valley of the *Dordogne*. - 5 M. *St. Cyprien*; 10 M. *Castelnaud*, with a 14th cent. castle. - 16 M. *Sarlat (Hôtel de la Madeleine)*, a town of 6070 inhab., has a cathedral of the 11th, 12th, and 15th cent., and numerous quaint old houses. - 31 M. *Cazouls*, the present terminus of the line, which is to be extended to Saint-Denis-près-Martel (p. 92).

43½ M. *Belvès*, a small town of 2240 inhabitants. The country now becomes very hilly: the line crosses five viaducts and passes through a tunnel 1640 yds. long. 50 M. *Le Got*; 54½ M. *Villefranche-de-Belvès*, a small town on a hill rising from the *Allemance*, which we cross repeatedly farther on. 58 M. *Sauveterre*, with a ruined castle of the 13th century. - 60 M. *St. Front*, with a partly fortified Romanesque church. - 64 M. *Cuzorn*.

67½ M. **Monsempron-Libos** (*Buffet*), with an interesting Gothic and Romanesque church.

FROM MONSEMPRON-LIBOS TO CAHORS, 31 M., railway in 1¾-2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 15, 4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 45 c.). This branch ascends the picturesque valley of the Lot. 1¼ M. *Fumel*, an industrial town of 3670 inhab., 5 M. from the well-preserved old castle of *Bonaguil*. The line then runs between the river and the steep heights on the left. At the foot of the hills on the right are the ruins of the old town of *Orgueil*. 5½ M. *Soturac-Touzac*; 8 M. *Duravel*, beyond which we cross the tortuous Lot; 11 M. *Puy-l'Évêque*, a town of 2270 inhab., situated on the left. Then another bridge over the Lot and a short tunnel. 15½ M. *Castelfranc*, with a castle situated on the right a little short of the station: 20 M. *Luzech*, with a ruined castle of the 13th cent., on a peninsula formerly defended by a Celtic fortress, of which some remains have been discovered. 22 M. *Parnac*. To the left is the château of *Grézette*. 26 M. *Mercuès*, with an interesting castle of the 13th cent., on a hill to the right, belonging to the Bishop of Cahors. To the left are massive retaining walls, with arches. — To the right, as we reach Cahors, is the Pont Valentré (see below).

31 M. **Cahors** (*Hôtel de l'Europe*, Rue du Lycée; *Hôt. des Ambassadeurs*, Boul. Gambetta), the chief town of the department of the Lot, with 15,622 inhab., is prettily situated on the N. bank of the river of that name. It was the old capital of the country of the *Carduci*, and afterwards of *Quercy*. It was sacked by the Saracens and the Normans, occupied for a time by the English, and taken by Henri IV., when King of Navarre. It formerly possessed a university founded by Pope John XXII. (Jacques d'Euse), who was a native of the town.

Near the railway is the **PONT VALENTRE** (14th cent.), with three towers, the two exterior ones being machicolated. About 220 yds. higher up, on the left bank, is the *Fontaine des Chartreux*, a limpid and abundant spring surrounded by rocks, from which was derived the Roman name of the town, *Divona* ('holy fountain'). The water flows through three basins connected by cascades and is finally conducted into the Lot.

The Rue du Lycée, which begins at the Pont Valentré, leads to the right, past the *Lycée*, which has a fine 17th cent. brick tower, to the Boulevard Gambetta. In front is the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a small *Musée* with collections of art, archeology, and natural history (open on Sun. and holidays from 2 to 4 and to strangers at other times also).

Descending the Boulevard Gambetta, we pass, on the right, the MONUMENT OF GAMBETTA, a large work by Falguière, with a bronze statue of the Dictator (born at Cahors in 1838. d. 1882). Beyond is the *Cours Fénelon*, so named from a small monument with a *Bust of Fénelon*, who studied at the University of Cahors. Here, too, are statues of *Bessières* and *Murat*, two celebrities of the Lot district, and a *Fountain* with a statue of Neptune.

THE CATHEDRAL OF CAHORS, on the left side of the Place reached by the Rue Fénelon (opposite the Gambetta monument), belongs, like those of Périgueux and Angoulême, to the Romanesque-Byzantine period, and has two domes. It dates from the end of the 11th cent. but has been much altered. The choir and some of the chapels were in great part rebuilt in the 14-15th centuries. The N. Door, on the left, unfortunately much dilapidated, is the most interesting part of the exterior; the tympanum contains fine sculptures. The most notable features of the interior, to which we descend by six steps, are the paintings of the chapel on the right of the choir, and some restored paintings of the 14th century.

At the end of the Rue Fénelon is the Church of *St. Ursèze*, of the 12-13th centuries. A few paces beyond it we reach the right bank of the river Lot. Turning to the left, we pass the Pont Neuf, near which are the curious remains of the *Collège Pellegri* (14th cent.). On the other bank are the ruins of a *Dominican Convent*, also of the 14th century. The town still retains a part of the *Ramparts* of this period, the most noteworthy remains being on the right bank of the river, across the bridge, including the *Tour de la Barre*, which is in excellent preservation.

The *Palace of John XXII.*, another 14th cent. building, occupies an eminence near the N. end of the Boulevard Gambetta. It is to a great extent in ruins. Beside it stands the *Church of Notre-Dame*, of the same period, and in front of it rises a monument to the *Mobiles* (volunteers) of Lot.

Railway from Cahors to Montauban, see p. 70; to Capdenac, p. 94.

Beyond Monsempron the Agen line skirts the Lot for some distance, passing (71 M.) *Trentels-Ladignac*.

77½ M. *Penne*, on a hill 1¼ M. to the N. of the station, with the scanty remains of a famous mediæval castle. At some distance, to the left, are the ruins of *Castel Gaillard*.

FROM PENNE TO VILLENEUVE-SUR-LOT, 51½ M., railway in ¼ hr. (fares 1 fr. 10, 85, 65 c.). — **Villeneuve-sur-Lot** (*Hôtel Lamouroux*) is a town of 14,700 inhab., with a large trade especially in prunes, which it exports annually to the value of 120,000 l. Part of the *Ramparts* of the 13th cent., especially on the left bank, and a bridge of the same period still remain. One of the squares is surrounded by arcades of the same date.

We now traverse a pretty valley and a tunnel 1350 yds. long. To the left is the lofty *Tour de Hauteſage* (15th cent.). 88 M. *Laroque*, with remains of fortifications. Beyond (90½ M.) *Pont-du-Casse*, we cross the *Canal Latéral à la Garonne* (p. 64) and join the Bordeaux line.

94 M. *Agen* (Buffet), see p. 65.

II. From Agen to Tarbes.

95 M. Railway in 5¼-5½ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 25, 12 fr. 65 c., 10 fr.).

Following the Toulouse line as far as (3¼ M.) *Bon-Encontre* (p. 67), we cross the Garonne by a fine viaduct and ascend the valley of the *Gers*. 6 M. *Layrac*, a small place with a Romanesque church: 8 M. *Goulens*: 11 M. *Astaffort*: 17½ M. *Caster-Lectourois*.

22½ M. **Lectoure** (*Hôtel de France*, well spoken of; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, Rue Nationale, indifferent), an ancient town of 5270 inhab., on a steep and almost completely isolated hill. The principal *Church*, formerly a cathedral, to the right, at the end of the Rue Nationale, is a massive building of the 13th and 16th centuries. It contains side-chapels with galleries, a high-altar, and some modern stained glass. The fine pendentives of the apsidal chapels are noteworthy. Behind the church is a promenade commanding a fine view of the Pyrenees. At the end of the promenade is a *Statue of Marshal Lannes* (1769-1809), Duke of Montebello, who was born at Lectoure of obscure parents. The Rue de Fontélie, which descends to the right of the old episcopal palace, near the church, leads to the *Fontaine Hondélie* or *Font-Elie*, which dates from the Roman period, when it is said to have been consecrated to Diana of Delos or to the Sun: it was partly rebuilt in the Middle Ages. It forms a grotto with pointed vaulting and two arches closed by a railing.

We now cross the Gers, and reach (28½ M.) *Fleurance*, a small town on its right bank. Beyond (32 M.) *Montestruc* the Gers is again crossed. 35½ M. *Ste. Christie*. Beyond (38½ M.) *Rambert-Freignan*, the line to Toulouse diverges to the left.

43 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Auch** *Hôtel de France*. Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *Georges*. Rue de Lorraine), the ancient capital of *Gascony*, and now the chief town of the department of the *Gers*, with 15,000 inhab. is situated on a steep hill rising from the river *Gers*. It was the capital of the *Ausci*, and was very flourishing under the Romans. Since the 9th cent. it has been the seat of archbishops, who formerly styled themselves the Primates of Novempopulania.

The town is entered by a street to the right of the station and the Avenue d'Alsace, which leads to a bridge over the turbid and yellowish *Gers*. The Rue de Lorraine, beyond the bridge, ascends to a small Place (right), with a *Statue of Admiral Villaret-Joyeuse* (1750-1812). Turning to the left into the Rue Gambetta, we soon reach the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville and the *Cours d'Etigny*, a promenade adorned with a *Statue of Meyret d'Etigny*, a governor of the district in the 18th century. The building at the other end of the Cours is the *Palais de Justice*, a recent erection.

The *CATHEDRAL OF ST. MARY, in the Place adjoining the Hôtel de Ville, rebuilt in 1483-1662, is one of the finest churches in the South of France. It is in the form of a Latin cross with a transept in the debased Gothic style: the classical portico is surmounted by two square towers of the composite order.

The INTERIOR is more imposing than the exterior, which on the whole is somewhat heavy and cold. The *Choir* (closed) contains 113 beautifully carved **Stalls*, masterpieces of their period. The rood-loft between the nave and choir has given place to a pretentious modern *Choir-organ*, with panels on its sides adorned with paintings on a gold ground. The reredos at the *High Altar* is a huge and tasteless marble erection of the end of the 16th century. The chapels of the *Ambulatory* contain rich stained glass of the Renaissance, representing Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles, and Sibyls. Some of the sculptures in the chapels are also noteworthy. Behind the choir are several bas-reliefs of the Renaissance.

Near the cathedral stand a *Tower* and another small building of the 13th cent., both recently restored. A handsome flight of 232 steps descends hence to the left bank of the *Gers*, by which we may regain the bridge and the station.

From Auch to *Toulouse*, see p. 79.

49 M. *St. Jean-le-Comtal*; 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ortholas*; 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *L'Isle-de-Noé*; 61 M. *Mirande* (*Hôtel Tartas*), a small town with the remains of fortifications, a ruined castle, and an interesting church of the 15th cent.; 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Luas*; 69 M. *Rouget*; 71 M. *Miélan*; 76 M. *Villecomtal-sur-Arros*. The Pyrenees, which have already been in sight for some time, are now, in clear weather, very distinctly seen during the descent into the valley of the *Adour*.

79 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rabastens-de-Bigorre*, a small town to the left, at the siege of which Blaise de Montluc, the famous and terrible opponent of the Calvinists, received a frightful wound in the face, which obliged him to wear a mask for the rest of his life (1570-77). In revenge he ordered a general massacre, from which only four persons, two of them Catholics, escaped.

The train now crosses the *Adour* and turns to the S. 84 M. *Vic-Bigorre*, a town with 3700 inhab., the junction of a line to *Morcenx* (p. 59); 86 M. *Pujo*; 99 M. *Andrest*.
95 M. *Tarbes* (see p. 112).

12. From Limoges (Paris) to Toulouse.

218 M. RAILWAY in $8\frac{1}{3}$ -12 hrs. (fares 39 fr. 95, 30 fr. 25, 21 fr. 40 c.). — The traveller should arrange so as to traverse the part of the line between Brive and Lexos by day.

A new and more direct line (ca. 59 M.) is being constructed from Limoges to Brive *viâ* (38 M.) *Uzerche*, prettily situated on the *Vézère*, with an interesting Romanesque church and numerous castellated mansions of the 13-16th centuries.

Limoges, see p. 35. The line passes below the town by a tunnel 1085 yds in length. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Néron*, with a church of the 12th and 15th cent., and a château in the style of the 16th century. Line to *Périgueux*, see p. 38.

18 M. *La Meyze*; 21 M. *Champsaur*; 26 M. *St. Yrieix*, a town of 7600 inhab., where the first French quarries of kaolin or porcelain clay were discovered in 1765, possesses an interesting church of the 12-13th cent., with a single nave and three choirs.

31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Coussac-Bonnervat*, with a château of the 15-16th cent., to the left; 35 M. *St-Julien*; 38 M. *Lubersac*; 42 M. *Pompadour*, with a château presented by Louis XV., with the title of Marquise, to his mistress, Antoinette Poisson. Then, after three more viaducts, 180, 120, and 60 ft. in height respectively, the line descends, crossing several affluents of the *Vézère*, to 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vignols-Saint-Solve*. At (52 M.) *Objat* we join the line from *Thiviers* (p. 38). Beyond (56 M.) *Le Burg* and (58 M.) *Varets* we cross the *Vézère* and its tributary the *Corrèze*.

63 M. **Brive** (*Buffet: Hôtel de Bordeaux*), a very ancient town with 15,700 inhab., where Gundebald was proclaimed king of Aquitaine in 585. It was the birthplace of Cardinal Dubois and Marshal Brune and has a statue of the latter. The chief local trade is in truffles. In the middle of the town stands a Gothic church of the 11-12th cent., with nave and aisles of equal height.

From Brive to *Tulle*, *Clermont-Ferrand*, etc., see R. 34B; to *Thiviers*, p. 38.

FROM BRIVE TO CAHORS (Montauban). 75 M., a direct railway is now in progress, passing (25 M.) *Souillac* (Lion d'Or), with a church in the Byzantine style, and *Gourdon* (Ecu de France), situated on a height with remains of fortifications. — *Cahors*, see p. 88.

FROM BRIVE TO PÉRIGUEUX (Cotras, Bordeaux). 45 M., railway in $13\frac{3}{4}$ -33 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 85, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 85 c.). This line soon enters the valley of the *Vézère*, which it crosses and follows for a considerable distance. 13 M. *Terrasson*, a small commercial town with a Gothic church and the ruins of an abbey; 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Bachellerie*, a large village on a vine-clad slope, beyond which we quit the *Vézère*; 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Pierre-de-Chignac*; 39 M. *Niversac*, where the line to *Agen* (p. 65) diverges. — 45 M. *Périgueux*, see p. 39.

Beyond Brive, where the most interesting and picturesque part of the route begins, the train passes through two tunnels, the second 1550 yards long. At a distance, first on the left and then on the right, are the ruins of the Château de Turenne (see below).

73 M. *Turenne*, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. of the small and ancient town of that name. This was the capital of the 'vicomté' from which the celebrated Marshal Turenne (d. 1685) took his title. The ruins of his *Château* consist of two imposing towers situated on high and precipitous rocks: the older of the two (13th cent.) is round, the other (14th cent.) is square.

76 M. *Quatre-Routes*. Farther on, to the left, is the plateau on which stands the village of *Puy-d'Issolu*, the probable site of the Celtic town of *Uxellodunum*, taken by Cæsar B.C. 50 (see also p. 94 and 246). -- 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Denis-près-Martel* (diligence in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to *Beaulieu*, with a fine Romanesque church of the 11-13th cent.).

We now reach the picturesque **Valley of the Dordogne*. The line crosses the river and ascends the left side of the winding valley, overhung by rocks more than 600 ft. high. The Buisson line runs on the other side. Beyond (85 M.) *Montralent*, we reach the rocky and barren plateau which separates the valley of the Dordogne from that of the Célé. -- 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rocamadour*. The village lies 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. (omnibus, 50 c.).

Rocamadour (*Lion d'Or; Notre-Dame*), romantically situated in a ravine, bounded by rocky walls 400 ft. high, to which the houses cling, is one of the most ancient pilgrim-resorts in France, especially frequented in mediæval times. Above the houses are the church and chapels, and still higher is an ancient castle.

To reach the church we climb two steep flights of steps, with 140 and 60 steps respectively, and another of 75 steps leads thence to the Chapel of the Virgin.

The *Church*, an early Gothic building, consists of two parts, the parochial church, or *St. Sauveur*, and the subterranean church, or Chapel of *St. Amadour*. The former has two aisles without transepts; the high-altar stands in the middle of the apse, with a chapel on each side. The walls are entirely covered with paintings, portraits, and inscriptions, commemorating illustrious pilgrims, among them *St. Louis*, *Charles IV.*, *Louis XI.*, and other kings of France. The Chapel of *St. Amadour*, a hermit who is said to have lived here in the 1st cent., is smaller than the church above it, but is adorned in the same fashion.

The *Chapel of the Virgin* dates only from the 15th cent. and has been partly rebuilt in our time. Its internal decoration is very rich. The modern stained-glass windows are by *Thévenot*. On the altar is a small black image of the Virgin, of wood, ascribed to *Zacchæus the Publican*, who is said to have brought it with him when he retired to this district.

Among the other chapels is the *Chapel of St. Michael*, near that of the Virgin. On the wall bordering its terrace are a colossal statue and a huge sword. This sword is said to be an imitation of *Roland's famous 'Durandal'*, which according to tradition was vowed by the Paladin to the Virgin, brought here after his death, and stolen in the 12th century.

The *Castle*, which stands much higher up, was built in the Middle Ages to defend the shrines, and has been partly reconstructed. It now serves as a clergy-house.

97 M. *Gramat* (pop. 4000); 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Assier*, with an interesting church and the remains of a 16th cent. château. Beyond (112 M.)

Le Pournel we descend by two tunnels and a viaduct into the valley of the *Célé*, a tributary of the *Lot*.

119 M. **Figéac** (*Hôtel des Ambassadeurs*, near the market-place; *H. des Voyageurs*, *Allée des Platanes*, on the left bank of the *Célé*), an old town of 7400 inhab. on the right bank of the *Célé*, is badly built, but possesses some interesting 13-14th cent. houses. The *Avenue Gambetta* leads from the station to the principal bridge and to the *Rue Gambetta*, which ends at the *Place du Marché*. To the right of the bridge is an *Obelisk* to the memory of *Champollion*, the Egyptologist, a native of the town (1790-1832).

The *Church of St. Sauveur* (12-14th cent.) has a transept with a central tower surmounted by a clumsy dome, and a modern W. tower. Inside are two fine Corinthian capitals supporting holy-water basins, the fountains, and, on the right, a large low chapel of the 13th cent., with aisles, and containing some fine bas-reliefs in wood.

In a narrow street on the left, at the beginning of the *Rue Gambetta*, is the *Old Palais de Justice* (14th cent.).

Notre-Dame-du-Puy, in the highest part of the town, beside the college, is also a church of the 12-14th cent., with a modern steeple. There is no transept, but the aisles extend all the way round. Its chief attraction is a large and magnificent *Altar Screen* of the latter part of the 18th cent., in perfect preservation and enclosing two pictures and two statues.

From Figéac to *Aurillac*, etc., see R. 35.

We now pass through two tunnels, the first 1350 yds. long, into the beautiful valley of the *Lot*. Beyond another tunnel we cross the river: on the right is the new line to *Cahors* (see below).

123 M. **Capdenac** (*Buffet-Hôtel*). The town, which stands some way off, occupying a steep eminence on the right bank of the *Lot*, is another claimant to be the Roman *Uxellodunum* (p. 92). In any case it was an important place in the Middle Ages, and it still has remains of fortifications, pointed gateways, a keep, etc. *Sully* had a *château* here, but nothing remains of it.

From Capdenac to *Rodez* and *Béziers*, see R. 13: to *Aurillac*, see p. 254.

FROM CAPDENAC TO CAHORS. 45 M., railway in 2-4 hrs. (fares 8 fr. 85, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 85 c.). This line descends the interesting valley of the *Lot*. The chief stations are (15½ M.) *Cajarc* and (25½ M.) *St. Cirq-la-Popie*, the latter very picturesquely situated on the left bank of the river, with a ruined castle and a fine 15th cent. church. There are several other castles on the steep heights bordering the *Lot*, notably the *Château de Générières*, of the 13-16th cent., near *St. Cirq*. — 45 M. *Cahors*, see p. 88.

Beyond Capdenac the railway ascends considerably, traversing several small tunnels and viaducts and affording a succession of fine views. 128 M. *Naussac*: 131½ M. *Salles-Courbatier*: 134 M. *Villeneuve*. We now cross the *Areyron*.

141 M. **Villefranche-de-Rouergue** (*Hôtel Notre-Dame*), a commercial town with 9800 inhab., was a rich and important place in the Middle Ages, when it distinguished itself in the wars with England. In the 16th cent. it was noted for its devotion to Protestant-

ism. Three times in the 15-17th cent. it was ravaged by the plague, and in 1643 it became the centre of the insurrection of the Croquants, or peasants who revolted against the exactions of the Intendants. The chief sights of the town are the *Church of Notre-Dame* (13-16th cent.) and an old *Carthusian Convent*, converted into a hospital, with pretty cloisters in the florid Gothic style.

The line next skirts the Aveyron, sometimes on one bank, sometimes on the other. At (148 M.) *Monteils*, the valley becomes highly picturesque, forming a rocky and wooded gorge in which no less than nine bridges and nine tunnels are passed. Then, to the right, we obtain a magnificent view of Najac and its castle.

151 M. **Najac** (*Hôt. des Voyageurs*), a small town on a height, with a **Castle*, the remains of which are very striking as seen from the valley. To reach it we pass under the line, cross the river a little farther on, ascend by a path to the left, and turn to the right at the top (1 1/4 hr.). Founded in the 12th cent., the castle was rebuilt in the middle of the 13th. It stands on a bold cliff, washed on three sides by the Aveyron, commanding the valley. It was sold at the Revolution and has since been partly demolished to supply building materials. It now belongs to the Jesuits, and to inspect the interior we must obtain permission from the 'Frères' (to the left before reaching the castle). The chief part is the keep, which is 100 ft. in height and contains some fine rooms. The two enceintes are flanked with square and round towers, and afford pretty views. — The *Church* dates from the 13th century.

Recrossing the Aveyron and passing under the town by a tunnel, we obtain another very striking view of the castle on the left. Three more tunnels and three bridges are then traversed. At (158 M.) *La Guépie*, the ruins of a 16th cent. château are seen to the left. Beyond it the valley expands. — 163 M. *Leros* (Buffet).

FROM LEROS TO MONTAUBAN, 41 M., railway in 21 1/4-23 1/4 hrs. (fares 8 fr. 10, 6 fr. 10, 4 fr. 45 c.). The line follows the rocky and picturesque valley of the Aveyron, crossing the river several times. Beyond (4 M.) *Fenevrols* is a short tunnel. 8 M. *St. Antonin* has a curious *Hôtel de Ville* of the 12th century. 16 M. *Penne*, a picturesque town dominated by the ruins of a 15th cent. château. 20 1/2 M. *Bruniquel* has a château of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, lately restored. 24 M. *Montricour*, with remains of a 13th cent. castle. The train now quits the Aveyron. 28 1/2 M. *Nigrepélisse*, a small town on the left bank of the Aveyron, devoted to Protestantism in the Religious Wars, was sacked by Louis XIII. in 1622. — 32 M. *St. Etienne-de-Tulmont*; 38 M. *Montauban-Ville-Nouvelle*; 41 M. *Montauban-Ville-Bourbon* (see p. 70).

Our route now ascends the valley of an affluent of the Aveyron. 47 M. *Vindrac*. In the distance to the left is the town of Cordes.

FROM VINDRAC TO CORDES, 31 1/2 M., diligence 50 c., free to travellers to or from Gaillac (p. 96). Albi, and places beyond. Vindrac being only served by a few slow trains, time may be saved by taking a private conveyance from Leros to Cordes (7 fr.). — Cordes appears more and more picturesque as we approach it. Below it, at the foot of the hill, is the village of *Les Cabanes* (Hotel), whence we may ascend direct on foot. By the road, which winds round the N. side of the hill (to the left), the distance

is nearly a mile. — **Cordes** (*Hotel*, near the church), with 2100 inhab., perched on an isolated hill, is an ancient and highly interesting town, the general look of which takes us back to the Middle Ages. It still retains its ramparts of the 13th cent. and several fine houses of the 13-14th centuries. The omnibus stops at the S. end of the town, not far from the principal gate, which lies to the W. above Les Cabanes. The street leading from the gateway to the right passes the *Maisons du Grand-Ecuier, du Grand-Veneur, du Grand-Fauconnier*, and other interesting mediæval houses, with Gothic windows. The first two are adorned with alto-reliefs, while the third, restored and converted into the *Hôtel de Ville*, is specially remarkable for its trefoil and rose windows. The *Church*, in the second of the streets which intersect the town from W. to E., also dates from the 13-14th century. It has a fine nave and is decorated with polychrome painting and modern stained glass. The gateway at the end of the *Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville* is of more recent date. We may walk round the ramparts, which contain two other ancient gateways and command a fine view of the valley of the Ceron and the surrounding heights.

We now cross two more viaducts and pass through a tunnel 1640 yds. long. Beyond (175 M.) *Donnazac* there is a high viaduct over the Vère, affording a pretty view. 178 M. *Cahuzac*, followed by a tunnel 780 yds. long. On the right bank are two châteaux of the 15-16th cent., and on the left bank is another. 182 M. *Tessonnières* (Buffet). Continuation of the railway to Toulouse, see p. 96.

FROM TESSONNIÈRES TO ALBI. 10 M., railway in 25-35 min. (fares 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 45, 1 fr. 10 c.).

This line enters the valley of the *Tarn* and crosses that stream. 4 M. *Marsac*. To the left is the village of *Castelnau-de-Léris*, dominated by a 13th cent. tower, 160 ft. high. Farther on, also on the left, we see the imposing cathedral of Albi.

10 M. **Albi** (*Hôtel Cassagnes*, Place du Vigan), an ancient town with 21,224 inhab., the capital of the department of the *Tarn*, and the seat of a bishopric, lies on the left bank of the *Tarn*, and gave its name to the famous sect of the Albigenses and to the war which deluged the South of France with blood from 1209 to 1229.

From the Gare d'Orléans, which is connected with the Gare du Midi (1 M. distant, see below) by a loop-line crossing the river, we enter the town by the Boulevard de la Gare and the Boulevard Lapérouse (left). The latter ends at the Place Lapérouse, in which stands a bronze *Statue of Lapérouse*, the famous but unfortunate navigator, who was a native of Albi (1741-88). — Behind this Place are a fine promenade and (to the left) the Palais de Justice. The Rue de Verduse leads direct from this point to the —

*CATHEDRAL OF ST. CECILIA, built between the end of the 13th and the end of the 15th cent., and one of the finest and most remarkable churches in the S. of France. Its peculiar character is due to the fact that it was constructed with the view of serving as a fortress as well as a church, and to its being entirely of brick, with the exception of the porch. The works which defended the approaches have disappeared as well as the machicolations of the huge W. tower, but the latter, which is destitute of a spire and has no ex-

ternal openings in its lower part, still looks like a keep. The style of the church is Gothic, but its plan is Romanesque. It has a single nave, without aisles or transept, and two choirs. The exterior is very plain, the bare walls, 125 ft. in height, having neither turrets nor sculptures. The *S. *Porch*, however, which is the principal entrance, is a magnificent structure of the 15th cent. approached by a double flight of steps and forming a kind of canopy with four arches, surmounted by rich open-work carving.

INTERIOR. After the general heaviness of the exterior, the interior of the church affords an agreeable surprise. The ***Rood Screen* is a marvel of 15th cent. sculpture, considered to be almost without a rival. Its delicate lace-like forms are all the more remarkable from the fact that the stone of which it is made is hard and brittle. The ornamentation also includes statues under beautiful canopies, graceful pinnacles, etc. The *Ambulatory*, or *Cloister* surrounding the choir, is scarcely inferior in richness and beauty; its exterior is decorated with 72 exquisite statuettes of angels and with statues of prophets and other Bible characters. Above the doors are Constantine and Charlemagne, and inside are the Apostles. Both these splendid works were executed between 1473 and 1502, under the direction of a bishop (Louis I.) of the family of Amboise, who was noted for his love of art and good taste, while it was his nephew and successor (1502-13), who employed Italian artists to paint the scenes from the Bible which adorn the vaulting. The style of these paintings, however, is not quite in keeping with that of the building and the sculptures. The sadly damaged paintings in the second choir, representing the Last Judgment, date from the 14th cent., while some of the chapels contain others of the 15th century. The chapels, 28 in number, are inserted between the buttresses of the church in two stages. The pulpit, in stucco and marble, was made by Italians in 1776; the organ-case in 1736. In the chapel of the apse is a fine modern statue of the Virgin.

The *Archiepiscopal Palace* to the N. E. of the cathedral, by the riverside, is a vast building of the 14th cent., in the form of a fortified château with a keep. — A little to the E. of the Cathedral is the *Church of St. Salvi*, dating mainly from the 15-16th cent., but standing on foundations of an earlier period. It has a tower of the 13th cent., over the N. transept, and a Romanesque cloister on the S. side, visible from the interior. — Continuing our route to the E. we reach the *Place du Vigan*, which forms the centre of the town. A boulevard descends hence to the river and the Faubourg de la Madeleine, with the *Gare du Midi* (see above and p. 80). The Rue Timbal, also beginning at the Place du Vigan, contains two houses of the Renaissance.

The Ligne du Midi is continued to (10 M.) *Carmaux*, with 8000 inhab., and important coal-mines. — From Albi to *Castres* (*B'darieux*, *Castelnaudary*, *Montauban*), see pp. 79, 70.

CONTINUATION OF RAILWAY TO TOULOUSE. Beyond Tessonnières we follow the valley of the Tarn for some distance. 185 M. *Gaillac*, a town of 8330 inhab., has two Romanesque and Gothic churches, some houses of the 13-16th cent., and a bronze statue of General d'Hautpoul (1754-1807). — 191 M. *Lisle-d'Albi*, another little town to the left, boasts of a fountain of the 12-16th centuries. The line crosses the Tarn. — 195 M. *Rabastens*, with 5000 inhab., possesses

a Romanesque and Gothic church decorated with frescoes of the 14-15th centuries. We now cross the *Agout*.

200 M. *St. Sulpice-du-Tarn*, with a church of the 14th cent., which has lately fallen down, only the W. front remaining. For the line to Montauban, see p. 70. Our line quits the valley of the Tarn and runs through a tunnel. Beyond (208 M.) *Gragnague*, the Pyrenees, which in clear weather have already been visible, come prominently into view. 132 M. *Montrabé*. — 218 M. *Toulouse*. p. 70.

13. From Capdenac to Rodez and to Béziers or Montpellier.

RAILWAY to *Rodez*, 41 M. in $21\frac{1}{3}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 30, 6 fr. 20, 4 fr. 55 c.); from *Rodez* to *Béziers*, 120 M. in $61\frac{1}{4}$ - $71\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 23 fr. 58, 17 fr. 90, 13 fr. 15 c.); from *Rodez* to *Montpellier*, 143 M. in $63\frac{3}{4}$ -9 hrs. (fares 28 fr. 40, 21 fr. 30, 15 fr. 65 c.).

Capdenac, see p. 93. This line, parts of which are interesting, ascends the valley of the *Lot*, commanding a series of pleasant views. — 5 M. *St. Martin-de-Bouillac*. To the left are the ruins of the château of *La Roque-Bouillac*. — $71\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Panchot*, with zinc and copper works. We now quit the valley of the *Lot* by a tunnel and reach (9 M.) *Viviez*, a small industrial town with coal-mines and zinc works.

A branch-line runs from *Viviez* to ($21\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Decazeville* (*Hôtel des Houillères*), a town of about 10,700 inhab., the centre of the coal-fields of the *Aveyron*, which occupy an area of 30 sq. M. and rank third among the coal-fields of France. Here and at *Firmy*, 3 M. farther on, are spots where the coal crops out on the surface of the ground and forms beds more than 130 ft. thick. With these important mines are connected smelting-works, blast-furnaces, foundries, and forges. The town owes its name to the *Duc Decazes* (1780-1860), a minister of Louis XVIII., and the chief promoter of these works, to whom a bronze statue, by Dumont, has been erected here.

The line now ascends considerably. 12 M. *Aubin*, a town of 9000 inhab., with coal and iron mines and iron-works. $13\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cransac*, with mineral springs. About 5 M. to the S. is the handsome *Château de Bournazel* (15-16th cent.). We now traverse a busy district and pass through two short tunnels. $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Auzits-Aussibals*; 22 M. *St. Christophe*; 27 M. *Marcillac*. At (30 M.) *Nuces* we reach a high plateau, commanding a fine and extensive view. We then cross a viaduct 115 ft. high and reach (35 M.) *Salles-la-Source*, a large and picturesque village with fine cascades and grottoes.

41 M. *Rodez* (1350 ft.; **Buffet*; *Hôtel Biney*), a town of 15,375 inhab., the ancient capital of the *Ruteni* and later of the *Rouergue*, is the chief town of the department of the *Aveyron* and the seat of a bishop. It stands on an eminence, the base of which is washed by the *Aveyron*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station.

The CATHEDRAL of *Notre-Dame* of *Rodez* is an imposing fabric built between 1277 and 1535. As is the case with most of the

churches of Southern France, the exterior is bare and severe in aspect. The W. front, flanked by two massive towers, is without a portal, but has a grand Flamboyant rose-window and an arcade in the same style, surmounted by a Renaissance pediment. The **Tower*, beyond the N. entrance, is square below but above consists of three octagonal stages remarkable for the richness of their decoration and flanked by four turrets with statues of the Evangelists. On the platform is a statue of the Virgin. The interesting side portals, in the Gothic style, are much dilapidated.

Among the chief points of interest in the interior are the *Gallery*, in the Renaissance style, extending into the aisles; the *Rood-Loft*, in the same style, now in the S. transept, but formerly at the entrance to the choir; the fine Gothic *Stalls*; the *Organ-Case* in the N. transept; on the same side, a *Sarcophagus* of the 5th or 6th cent., and a *Virgin* of the 14th cent. in the first chapel on the N. side of the choir; the *Tombs* of the bishops, from the Middle Ages down to our own time; an *Altar* with a fresco of the 6th cent. in the apsidal chapel; an *Alto-relief* of the Agony in the Garden, and a *Holy Sepulchre*, in the Renaissance style, in two chapels to the right of the nave, one of which is enclosed by a fine screen in the Flamboyant style.

The *Bishop's Palace*, to the N. of the cathedral, dates from the 17th cent., but still retains a massive mediæval tower and a wall with Romanesque arches. In the small square adjoining it is a bronze *Statue of Samson*, by Gayrard of Rodez. In the Place de la Cité, a little to the N. of the cathedral, is a bronze *Statue of Mgr. Affre* (1793-1848), archbishop of Paris, who was born in the district.

The town contains some noteworthy old houses. The *Hôtel d'Armagnac*, in the Place de l'Olmet, to the S.E. of the cathedral, is a Renaissance edifice, with numerous medallions. Adjacent is a house adorned with an Annunciation: a few paces to the right is another, with an Annunciation and medallions, and a little lower down is one with Flamboyant arcades.

The line now ascends the valley of the *Aveyron*, crossing the river several times and passing numerous coal-mines. From (52 M.) *Bertholène* a diligence runs through the pretty valley of the *Lot* (views) to (11 M.) *Espalion* (Hôtel de France), an ancient and picturesque town, with 3935 inhab., an old château, and the ruins of two others. — 69 M. *Sérérac-le-Château*, and hence to *Béziers* or to *Mende* see pp. 378, 382.





0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Kilometres 1:1500000 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Engl Miles

Les numéros 38-39 fig. désignent les départements. Les noms des chefs-lieu sont soulignés.

57 Metz 58 Metz 59 Lille 60 Lille 71 Dijon 72 Paris 73 Aix-les-Bains 74 La Roche-sur-Forent 75 Lyon 76 Nîmes 77 Grenoble 78 La Rochelle 79 Pau 80 Pau 81 Pau 82 Pau 83 Pau 84 Pau 85 Pau

II. THE PYRENEES.

14. From Bayonne to San Sebastian	101
From St. Jean-de-Luz to the Rhune. 102. — From Hendaye to Fuentarabia, 102. — The Haya. 103.	
15. From Bayonne to Toulouse	104
I. From Bayonne to Pau 104	
From Puyô to St. Palais and to Mauléon, 105.	
II. From Pau to Toulouse 109	
Grotto of Gargas. Encausse, 114.	
16. From Pau to Oloron. Vallée d'Aspe	115
St. Christau. 116. — Pic d'Anie, 117. — From Urdos to Gabas. From Le Somport to Gabas, 118.	
17. Eaux-Bonnes, Eaux-Chaudes, and their Environs	118
I. From Pau to Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes 118	
II. Eaux-Bonnes 119	
Excursions. To Eaux-Chaudes. Pic de Ger, 121. — Pic de Goupey. Lac d'Anglas and Lac d'Uzi-ous. Grand Pic de Gabizos. From Eaux-Bonnes to Argeles (Cauterets), 122.	
III. Eaux-Chaudes 122	
Excursions. — Grotto of Eaux-Chaudes. Gabas and Bious-Artigues. Pic de Biscaou, 123. — Pic du Midi d'Ossau. Lac d'Artouste, 124. — Baths of Panticosa, 125.	
18. Cauterets and its Environs	125
I. From Lourdes to Cauterets 125	
St. Savin. Beaucens, 126.	
II. Cauterets 126	
III. Excursions 130	
To the Monné. To the Cabaliros. Lac Bleu or Lac d'Illéou. Lac de Gaube, 131. — Pégûère, 131. — Vignemale. Valley of Mercadaou, 132. — Pic de Chabarrou. Pic d'Araillé and Pic de Labassa. Valley of Lutour, 133. — Pic d'Ardiden. To Gavarnie by the mountains. Pic de Viscos, 134. — To Luz-St. Sauveur over the Col de Riou, 135.	
19. Luz, St. Sauveur, and their Environs	135
I. From Lourdes to Luz and St. Sauveur (Barèges) 135	
II. Luz and St. Sauveur 135	
III. Excursions 137	
Pic de Viscos. Pic de Néré. Pic de Bergons, 137. — Cirque de Gavarnie, 138. — Brèche de Roland and Col du Taillon. Pic du Marboré, 139. — Mont Perdu. Vignemale. Piméné. Cirque de Troumouse, 140.	

20. Barèges and its Environs	141
I. From Lourdes to Barèges	141
II. Barèges	141
III. Excursions	143
Pic de Néré. Pic du Midi de Bigorre, 143. — Lac Bleu. Pic d'Ayré. Pic de Néouvielle, 144. — To Bagnères-de-Bigorre viâ the Col du Tourmalet, 145.	
21. Bagnères-de-Bigorre and its Environs	145
I. From Tarbes to Bagnères-de-Bigorre	145
II. Bagnères-de-Bigorre	146
III. Excursions	148
To the Monné. Pic de Montaigu, 148. — Vallée de Lesponne and Lac Bleu. Pic du Midi de Bigorre. Pène de Lhéris. To Bagnères-de-Luchon viâ the Col d'Aspin, 149.	
22. Bagnères-de-Luchon and its Environs	150
I. From Montréjeau (Tarbes) to Bagnères-de-Luchon	150
To St. Bertrand-de-Cominges, 150.	
II. Bagnères-de-Luchon	151
Cascade de Juzet and Cascade de Montauban. Castelvieuil, 154.	
III. Excursions	154
Lac d'Oo, 154. — Port d'Oo, 155. — Portillon d'Oo. Pic de Ceciré. Pic de Monségu. Le Monné, 156. — Pic d'Antenac. Superbagnères. Vallée du Lys and Rue d'Enfer, 157. — Lac Vert. Pic de Bacanère and Pic de Burat. Poujastou, 158. — Port de Vénasque and Port de la Piquade, 159. — Col de la Glère. Pic d'Entécade. Pic de Néthou (Monts-Maudits), 160. — Pic Posets, 161.	
23. From Boussens (Toulouse or Tarbes) to Aulus viâ St. Giron	162
Excursions from St. Giron, 162. — Vallée del'Arac. Seix. Pic de Montvallier, 163. — Excursions from Aulus, 164.	
24. From Toulouse to Foix, Tarascon, Ussat, and Ax	164
From Tarascon to Viedessos, 166. — Montcalm and Pic d'Estax. Grotto of Lombrive, 167. — Excursions from Ax. Pic St. Barthélemy. To Quillan, 168. — To Andorra, 169.	
25. From Carcassonne to Quillan. Upper Valley of the Aude. Valley of the Rebenty	170
Rennes-les-Bains, 171.	
26. The Eastern Pyrenees	172
I. From Narbonne to Perpignan and Port-Bou	172
Estagel, 174. — Excursions from Collioure, 175. — Excursions from Banyuls, 176.	

II. From Perpignan to Prades and to Puycerda . 176

From Prades to the Baths of Molitg, 176. — To Le Vernet. Canigou, 177. — Planes. Puigmal, 178. — From Bourg-Madame to Les Escaldas. Puy de Carlitte, 179.

 III. From Perpignan to Amélie-les-Bains and La Preste 179
 Col du Perthus, 179.

14. From Bayonne to San Sebastian.

34 M. RAILWAY in $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares to (22 M.) *Hendaye*, on the frontier, 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 30, 2 fr. 40 c.; thence to (12 M.) *San Sebastian*, 2 fr. 70. 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 85 c., in the reverse direction 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 85, 1 fr. 5 c. — French money is accepted at San Sebastian, the *franc* and *centime* corresponding to the Spanish *peseta* and *centimo*.

Bayonne, see p. 60. — This route is highly attractive. The train traverses a short tunnel, crosses first the *Adour* by a bridge commanding a fine view, and then beyond a second tunnel, the *Nive*. To the left diverges the line to Pau (R. 15) and to St. Jean-Pied-de-Port (p. 63). — 6 M. *Biarritz*, Station de la Négresse, nearly 2 M. from the Baths (p. 62). To the right, a little farther on, we have a view of the *Lac de Mouriscot* and the sea; and beyond another short tunnel we reach (9 M.) *Bidart*, a prettily situated sea-bathing resort. We now approach the coast, enjoying a fine view of the sea. $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Guéthary*, another small bathing-place, beyond which the mountains dominated by the Rhune (p. 102) appear to the left.

14 M. **St. Jean-de-Luz.** — **Hotels.** D'ANGLETERRE, on the beach; *DE FRANCE, near the church, moderate; DE PARIS, at the station. *Furnished Apartments* may also be obtained. — *Café Suisse*, in the *Maison Louis XIV.* — *Post and Telegraph Office*, Rue St. Jacques, near the Boulevard. — *Sea-Baths.* Bathing-box 25, costume 20, towel 5 c., etc.

English Church (*Ch. of the Nativity*): Chaplain, Rev. Th. J. Cooper, B. D., 65 Rue Gambetta.

St. Jean-de-Luz, a quiet little seaport and bathing-resort, with 3960 inhab., is situated on a bay at the mouth of the *Nivelle*.

From the 14th to the middle of the 17th century, the town enjoyed considerable prosperity, with at one time a population of 12,000, one fourth of whom were engaged in the whale-fishery of the Bay of Biscay and in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. But with the disappearance of the whale from the bay, the loss of Newfoundland by France, and the encroachments of the sea which impaired the safety of the port, the place rapidly declined. Vigorous attempts have been made to protect the entrance of the bay by breakwaters, but so terrible is the sea on this iron-bound coast that in a storm of 1822 it completely annihilated a breakwater 150 yds. long, 16 yds. wide at its base, and 11 yds. high. Since 1876 still more considerable works have been carried out at the headland of *Socoa*, and so far they have successfully resisted the sea. — In 1660 the town witnessed the marriage of Louis XIV. to the Infanta Maria Theresa.

The town itself is of little interest to strangers. Near the harbour, to the right as we arrive, is the Place Louis XIV., with the

Maison Louis XIV., in which the king lodged on the occasion of his marriage. The somewhat peculiar edifice, with its two square corbelled towers, dates from the 16th century. Farther on, to the left, is the *Château de l'Infante*, a large mansion of the 17th cent., with square towers at the corners, and a double tier of arcades on the façade. It contains two paintings by Gérôme, illustrating the marriage (visitors admitted). — On the left side of the Grande Rue or Rue Gambetta is the 13th cent. *Church of St. John*. Like all Basque churches, it has galleries in the nave for the men, the area being reserved for the women. In the interior is a large gilded reredos, in the Spanish fashion, adorned with twenty statues.

The Rue Garat, passing the E. end of the church, leads direct to the *Bay* with the *Bathing-Place*. The bay is almost circular in shape, partly enclosed by a breakwater and piers; it is bounded on the right by high cliffs, and on the left by the little harbour of *Socoa*. The beach is good, but slopes rapidly and is covered with shingle. There are two *Casinos*, one in the middle of the bay, the other at the end to the right, whence the Boulevard Gambetta (in which a picturesque *Moorish Villa* attracts attention) leads back to the Rue Gambetta. Turning there to the right, we regain the railway-station.

FROM ST. JEAN-DE-LUZ TO THE RHUNE, an easy and interesting excursion, via *Ascain*, $31\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E., in the valley of the *Nivelle*. The ascent takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. and may be made on horseback. Beyond the village we ascend to the right for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., by the N. slope of the mountain; then turning to the right we reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more) a chalet; in another hour we turn to the left beyond a second chalet, and zigzag to the top. The *Rhune* (2950 ft.), the first mountain of any importance at the W. end of the Pyrenees, on the frontier of Spain, affords a splendid *View, extending over the valleys on the N.W. to the Atlantic and from W. to E. over a succession of mountains beginning with the Haya and ending in the Pic du Midi de Bigorre (p. 144), about 90 M. in a straight line. The Rhune, on which there are still remains of fortifications, was the object of desperate encounters in 1813, at the close of the Peninsular War. It was not taken, but General Clauzel had to abandon it when his position was turned on the E. by the Spaniards and threatened on the W. by Wellington.

The line next crosses the *Nivelle*, passes ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Urrugne* and runs through a tunnel, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. long, into the valley of the *Bidassoa*, which affords a magnificent view. To the left, on Spanish territory, is the Haya, with its three peaks (see below); to the right the mountain of Jaizquivel rising above a handsome modern chateau, the beach of Hendaye, the wide but sandy bed of the river, and the picturesque Fuentarabia (see below).

22 M. **Hendaye** (*Buffet*; *Hôtel de France, du Commerce*, both good but expensive; *Hôtel de la Gare*), the last station on French soil, a large but uninteresting village, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the left, below the station. The liqueur manufactured here is celebrated. The *Seabaths* (Hotel & Casino) are situated $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, at the mouth of the Bidassoa. The beach is good, but not much frequented.

EXCURSION TO FUENTARABIA. It is shorter to start from Hendaye, crossing the Bidassoa, than from Irun, but we must ascend to the village to

hire boats and there strike a bargain with the boatmen (1 fr. a head there and back is double the amount paid by the people of the place). The *Bidassoa* is here about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. at its mouth a little way off, near *Cap du Figuiér*, which is in Spain. The navigation is however impeded by sand-banks. This river forms for 8 or 9 M. the boundary between France and Spain. Higher up, on the other side of the railway-bridge, is the *Ile des Faisans* or *de la Conférence*, on which various interviews between sovereigns and ambassadors of France and Spain have taken place, and the Treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded in 1659.

Fuentarabia (in French *Fontarabie*) is a decayed town of 3000 inhab., often a victim in the wars between France and Spain. It has not only a picturesque but also a thoroughly Spanish appearance, such as is not to be found in the modern San Sebastian. Its streets are very narrow and the roofs of its houses project considerably. The houses are large buildings with coats of arms and balconies of iron-work, which bear witness to the by-gone prosperity of the town. The population, of Basque origin, is equally interesting. In the upper part of the principal street is the *Church*, decorated with that luxurious bad taste which is characteristic of Spanish churches, and beside it the *Castle*, almost in ruins and presenting nothing noteworthy. The most ancient part, on the side of the river, dates from the 10th century. There is a fine view from the top (25 c.). A *Casino*, on the bank of the river, offers 'the same attractions as Monaco'. — The *Jaizquivel* (2230 ft.; fine view), which rises above the town, may be ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Shortly after leaving Hendaye we cross the *Bidassoa* and the frontier.

$23\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Irun** (*Buffet*) is an old Spanish town with about 5500 inhab. $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. of the station. Repeatedly ravaged by war, it was bombarded by the Carlists in 1874, but relieved by General Loma. Its chief object of interest is the church of *Nuestra Señora del Juncal*, of the 16th century. — Luggage is examined here. Spanish time is 20 min. behind French time. Carriages are changed at Irun, as the gauge of the Spanish lines is nearly one third wider than that of the French lines. Travellers coming from Spain change at Hendaye. — To *Fuentarabia*, see above.

The *Haya* (3245 ft.; fine view) or *Trois Couronnes* (from its three peaks) may be easily ascended in 3 hrs. from Irun, via a valley to the S., whence after 40 min. we ascend to the left. The copper-mines on this mountain were worked by the Romans.

We next cross a tributary of the *Bidassoa*, and traverse a tunnel 530 yds. long, beyond which we enter a picturesque mountainous region. $28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Renteria*, a decayed town, with a church with battlements. Beyond a bridge and another short tunnel we catch a fine view of the Bay of *Passages*, to the right.

$29\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Passages**, a picturesquely-situated little town, has a safe harbour, between the *Jaizquivel* and the *Mont Uliá*. The harbour, at one time important, was later silted up by the *Oyarzun*. Recently, however, the river has been diverted, and the bay dredged out to the depth of 25 ft., and *Passages* is expected to become one of the centres of the wine-trade.

34 M. San Sebastian. — **Hotels** (all somewhat expensive). GRAND HÔTEL DE LONDRES, Avenida de la Libertad, first-class; GRAND HÔTEL CONTINENTAL, HÔTEL INGLES, on the beach; GRAND HÔTEL ESCURRA, HÔTEL

DE ARRESE, Calle Santa Catalina. — *Café Suisse*, on the Promenade, *Europa*, on the beach, both near the casino.

San Sebastian, with 19,000 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the Bay of Biscay, partly on a peninsula, and, though of ancient origin, now presents the appearance of an entirely modern town. Among the numberless hostile attacks and conflagrations from which the town has suffered, the most destructive occurred in 1813 when it was sacked and burned by the British under General Graham. Since then, however, it has been rebuilt on a regular plan, and the new quarters present a handsome appearance.

Turning to the right as we leave the station, we skirt the *Urumea*, which we cross by a bridge at the end of the *Bay of Zurriola*, not accessible to ships and recently largely curtailed by gigantic embankments. The *Avenida de la Libertad*, a handsome street, leads hence to the *Conche*, another bay on which is the *Harbour* and the much-frequented *Sea-baths*. This bay resembles that of *Pasages* in having no communication with the sea except by means of a narrow channel between the cliffs of *Mont Orgullo* (425 ft.), on the right, and *Mont Igueldo* (785 ft.), on the left. The former, terminating the peninsula on which the town stands, is crowned by a fort, to visit which a special permit is required. The ascent takes about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., and is rewarded by a fine *View. A good view is also obtained from *Mont Igueldo*, on which rises a lighthouse.

The beach of *San Sebastian* is admirably adapted for bathing. At the end of the promenade, on the same side as *Mont Orgullo*, a handsome *Casino has been erected; and farther on is the *Harbour*, of no great importance, but interesting to the stranger. The ascent to the fort begins near this point. In the same neighbourhood is the Renaissance *Church of St. Mary*, remarkable for the florid richness of its façade, and still more for its huge altars, in the Spanish taste. — The *Calle Mayor*, opposite, leads to the *Calle del Pozzo*, the promenade behind the casino, which is planted with trees, and in the evening lighted by electricity. — Farther on, to the left, is the Gothic *Church of St. Vincent*, dating from the 11th cent., with altars resembling those in *St. Mary's*, but otherwise not remarkable. To the left of the street leading to this church is the *Place de la Constitution*, with the *Casa Consistorial*, or town hall. The arcaded houses which surround it have balconies on all their stories: while all the windows are numbered in view of the festivals celebrated in the square. — On the other side of the promenade are the *Place de Guipuzcoa*, with the Government buildings and a square, in the centre of the new quarter.

The *Amphitheatre*, outside the town, beyond the railway, is only remarkable as the scene of the favourite bull-fights. These are announced beforehand, even in the neighbouring parts of France. The spectators, excited almost to madness, are, to the stranger, a more curious sight than the fights themselves. It should not be forgotten that it is very difficult to obtain accommodation in *San Sebastian* on such occasions.

15. From Bayonne to Toulouse.

I. From Bayonne to Pau.

66 M. RAILWAY in $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 30, 9 fr. 90, 7 fr. 25 c.).

Bayonne, see p. 60. — This route is on the whole less interesting than might have been expected; it passes at too great a distance from the Pyrenees on the one side and on the other stretch fertile but monotonous plains, covered with fields of maize. Quitting Bayonne we follow the line to Spain (R. 14) through a tunnel and across the Adour; then, after a second tunnel, ascend the valley of that river, passing ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Le Gaz*, (7 M.) *Urcuit*, ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Urt*, (13 M.) *Pont de l'Arran*, and (15 M.) *Pont de la Bidouze*. Beyond ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sames*, the valley of the Adour is exchanged for that of its tributary, the *Gave de Pau*, which is crossed shortly before (20 M.) *Ortherielle*. — 21 M. *Peyrehorade* is a small town with the ruins of a 15th cent. castle. To the right is the Pic d'Anie (p. 117). — $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *L'Eglise*; $26\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Labatut*.

32 M. *Puyôo* (*Buffet*) is the junction for a branch-line to Dax (p. 59). On the left bank of the river is ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Salies, see below) the village of *Bellocq*, overlooked by the ruins of a château.

FROM PUYÔO TO ST. PALAIS. $18\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 75 c., 2 fr.). — The line traverses the *Gave de Pau* and passes through a tunnel 735 yds. in length. 5 M. *Salies-de-Béarn* (*Hôt. de France and d'Angleterre*, *Beauséjour*, etc.), a town of 5296 inhab., owes its name to its salt springs, which have been utilised from a very early date and are the richest in salt known. The springs are cold, and are used both for drinking and bathing. The new *Bath House* is much frequented and is open all the year round. — The line now crosses the *Gave d'Oloron* and ascends its valley. $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Auterielle* is the junction for Mauléon (see below). — $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Palais* (*Inns*) is a small place devoid of interest. A diligence-route leads hence viâ *Larceveau* to ($18\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Jean-Pied-de-Port* (p. 63).

FROM PUYÔO TO MAULÉON, $28\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 65, 4 fr. 20, 3 fr. 10 c.). As far as ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Auterielle*, see above. — 15 M. *Sauveterre-de-Béarn*, a small town with considerable remains of a château of the 12-13th cent., a church in the Romanesque and Gothic styles and a ruined bridge with a tower of defence (14th cent.), affording a splendid view of the Pyrenees. — The line then ascends the valley of the *Saison*. — $28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mauléon-Licharre* (*Hôt. Habiague*), an uninteresting little town on the *Saison*. A diligence-route leads hence to (8 M.) *Tardets* (735 ft.; *Hôt. des Voyageurs*), whence the *Pic d'Orrhy* (6615 ft.), affording a splendid view, may be ascended viâ (10 M.) *Larrau* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., and thence to (18 M.) *Oloron* (p. 216).

Beyond (36 M.) *Baigts* the valley becomes picturesque.

41 M. *Orthez* (*Hôt. de la Belle-Hôtresse*), a finely situated town of 6743 inhab. on the right bank of the *Gave de Pau*.

Orthez was in the 13th cent. the capital of Béarn, and until 1460 the residence of the viscounts. Afterwards it became a focus of Protestantism, under the protection of Jeanne d'Albret, who founded a Calvinistic college here, in which Theodore Beza was a teacher. One fourth of the inhabitants are to this day Protestants. Marshal Soult was defeated by Wellington on the neighbouring hills in 1814.

The only lions of Orthez are the mediæval *Bridge* across the *Gave*, with a tower at its centre, and the *Tour de Moncade*, a remnant of the château of the viscounts of Béarn. There is a fine

view of the Pyrenees from the higher parts of the town. — The next stations are (46½ M.) *Argagnon*, (50 M.) *Lacq*, (53½ M.) *Artix*, (56½ M.) *Denguin*, and (58 M.) *Poeey*.

62½ M. *Lescar*, though now it has only 1794 inhab., was a town of importance in the 16th cent., and long the seat of a bishop. The cathedral dates from the 12th and 16th cent., the castle partly from the 14th. *Lescar* perhaps occupies the site of the ancient *Beneharnum*, which gave name to the old province of *Béarn*. — Then, to the left —

66 M. *Pau* (Buffet, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.).

Pau. — Hotels. Those of the first class are palatial establishments, admirably situated, and providing every comfort, at a corresponding tariff. HÔT. GASSION (Pl. a; D, 4), Place Gassion; HÔT. DE FRANCE (Pl. b; D, 4), Place Royale; BEAU-SÉJOUR (Pl. c; E, 4), Rue du Lycée, in the S.E. outskirts of the town; HÔT. DE LA PAIX (Pl. d; D, 4), Place Royale; GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. e; D, 2), Avenue du Grand-Hôtel, with rooms looking to the S. The above are specially for families passing the winter at Pau. At the Hôtel de France the charges are: R. on the 4th floor with view of the Pyrenees, 6 fr., déj. 3 fr. 50, D. 5 fr.; no pension. — HÔT. DE LA POSTE (Pl. f; C, 3, 4), Place de Gramont, déj. 3½, D. 4½ fr.; DU COMMERCE (Pl. g; D, 4), DE L'EUROPE (Pl. h; D, 4), DE LA DORADE (Pl. i; D, 4), Rue Préfecture; HÔT. HENRI IV. (Pl. j; E, 3), Place de la Halle, etc. — More unpretending, HÔT. DE LA CROIX-BLANCHE (Pl. k; D, 3, 4), Rue de la Fontaine (6½-7 fr. per day). — **Pensions:** *Planté*, *Hattersley*, *Sarda*, *Guichard*, Rue Porte-Neuve (Pl. E, F, 2, 3); *Pitté*, *Beaufils*, Rue d'Orléans (Pl. C, D, 3); *Colbert*, *Barbey*, Rue Montpensier (Pl. C, D, 2, 3); *Holf*, Passage Planté (Pl. D, 2, 3), etc.

Apartments and Furnished Villas in great number in the town and suburbs from 400 to 10,000 fr. for the season, which lasts from September to May or June. For further particulars apply to the *Syndicat*, Rue des Cordeliers, 7. Its information is impartial and gratuitous; and it is also charged with the settlement of differences between strangers and inhabitants. In hiring houses an inventory should be demanded.

Cafés-Restaurants: *Gassion*, at the hotel of that name; *de la Dorade*, du Commerce, Rue Préfecture; *du Théâtre*, Place Royale, etc.

Cabs.

(Night tariff after 10 o'clock)

	With one horse		With two horses	
	Day	Night	Day	Night
Drive within the octroi-limits . . .	— fr. 75	1 fr. —	1 fr. —	1 fr. 25
“ of 3 kil. (2 M.) beyond the octroi	1 “ —	1 “ 50	1 “ 50	1 “ 75
Per hour within radius of 3kil. . .	1 “ 50	2 “ —	2 “ —	2 “ 50
“ “ “ “ “ 8 “ (5 M.)	2 “ —	2 “ 50	2 “ 50	3 “ —

Luggage. 1 trunk 25 c.; more, 50 c.

Carriages: ‘*Mylords*’, 3 fr. per hr., 10 fr. a half-day, 20 fr. whole day; *Landaus*, 4, 12, and 20 fr. (to be hired in all parts of the town).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 3), Rue des Arts 24.

Casino, near the Place Royale, below the side next the station. — **Clubs.** *Anglais*, Place Royale, Hôtel de France (42 fr. per month); *de l'Union*, Place Royale, Café Champagne; *National*, same Place, on the side next the station, etc.

Concerts given by the municipal orchestra, at the kiosque in the Parc Beaumont or in the Casino.

Baths. *Grand Etablissement Hydrothérapique*, Rue d'Orléans, 13 and 15; also at Rue Alexandre-Taylor 10; etc.

Reading Rooms. *Lafon*, Rue Henri IV.; *Cazaux*, *Lescudé*, Rue Préfecture; *Ribaut*, Rue St. Louis.

P A U

1:16,800

Mètres

Château de Billère

Billère

Gave

Jurançon

Mairie

Cimetière

Haute

Plante

Basse

Plante

Roussille

Pontleric

dépot

toristes

Oloron Laruns



E

F

G

Cimetière
Israël.

Orphelinat
agricole

Repentins

Chemin de Cordères

Chemin de Larron

Boulevard d'Alsace

Franciscains

Chapelle du Basque

Temple

Chapelle Russe

Avenue de la Neuve

Sacré-Cœur

Place
des
Ecoles

Chapelle et
théâtre

Hospice

Place
Bosquet

Bonado

Chemin de Trespoey

Ursulines

Rue de la Tour

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

Rue de la Halle

American Consul: *Mr. J. Morris Post.* — **British Vice-consul:** *Mr. A. H. Foster-Barham.*

English Church Service at *St. Andrew's Church*, Avenue du Grand-Hôtel (services from October to May). Chaplain, the Rev. *R. H. Dyke Acland-Troite, M. A.*

Pau (620 ft.), a town of 30,624 inhab., and the old capital of *Béarn*, is now the chief town of the department of the *Basses-Pyrénées*. It occupies a splendid site on the right bank of the *Gave du Pau*, and enjoys a delicious climate which renders it preëminent as a winter resort, high in favour with the English. The mean temperature is 44° Fahr. in winter and 61° Fahr. for the whole year, i. e., lower than the means of Rome, Hyères, Cannes, Mentone and Nice, to all of which, however, Pau is superior in its freedom from chronic winds, especially the E. (except in summer), in the dryness of its air, and the equability of its temperature.

Pau sprang up round a castle of the viscounts of Béarn, dating originally from about the 10th cent. and rebuilt in the 14th by Gaston Phébus. It did not become a capital, however, until the 15th cent., but it attained great importance when its 'seigneur' François Phébus was made king of Navarre in 1479, and still more, when, in 1527, his third successor Henri d'Albret espoused Margaret of Valois, sister of Francis I. of France. This charming and witty princess gathered round her a brilliant court in which the Calvinists were well received. The successors of Henri and Margaret were Antoine de Bourbon and Jeanne d'Albret, under whom and their son, afterwards Henri IV. of France, the zenith of prosperity was reached. Jeanne d'Albret was no ordinary woman; she had 'l'âme entière aux choses viriles' and was able to sing a Béarnaise song while giving birth to her son, in order, as his father said, that he might be 'ni pleureur ni rechigné'. Antoine on his part carried off the infant to rub his lips with a clove of garlic, and to give him a taste of the local Jurançon wine. Jeanne had become a Calvinist, as was her son up to the time of his accession to the throne of France (1592); and Béarn had its share of suffering during the Religious Wars. Still, under the protection of Henri IV. and during the regency of his sister Catherine, the Calvinistic worship was maintained, but Louis XIII. put an end to the claims of the states of Béarn by personally interfering and annexing the country to the crown in 1620. Besides Henri IV., Pau counts among its natives Marshal Gassion (1609-47) and Bernadotte (1764-1844), who became king of Sweden.

The railway station (Pl. D, 4) is at the foot of the plateau on which the town is built. Carriages have to make a long détour, but foot-passengers ascend by a zigzag path which leads past the *Casino* to the —

PLACE ROYALE (Pl. D, 4), a spacious square bordered by fine buildings and adorned since 1843 with a marble *Statue of Henri IV.*, by Raggi, with bas-reliefs by Etex. It is chiefly noted, however, for the superb ***Panorama* which it commands of the valley of the Gave and the Pyrenees. The plain, through which the river winds, is dotted with villages and villas, giving it a very animated appearance (the large building in the middle is the stud-farm of Gélos). Behind are eminences covered with vineyards and woods, and the background is formed by the majestic chain of the Pyrenees, visible for a length of about 60 miles. The most conspicuous of the summits (the most distant of which are 50 miles away) is the

Pic du Midi d'Ossau (p. 124), in reality two peaks, 9465 ft. and 9150 ft. in height, presenting a bolder and more abrupt appearance than the others in the advanced rank to the right. On the left, near the other end of the chain, rises the conical Pic du Midi de Bigorre (9440 ft.), and near the centre is the amphitheatre of the Vignemale, with its glacier (10,820 ft.; p. 132), etc.

To reach the town from the Place Royale we follow the terrace and the Boulevard du Midi to the W., passing behind the church of St. Martin, and near the sumptuous Hôtel Gassion.

St. Martin's Church (Pl. D, 4) is a handsome edifice built by Bæswillwald in the Gothic style of the 13th cent., with a stone steeple on the façade. The high altar, the canopy, and the stained windows after Steinheil deserve notice.

The *CASTLE (Pl. C, 4), rebuilt, as we have said, in the 14th cent., but considerably altered since, and recently restored, rises at the W. end of the town, near the confluence of the Gave and the Hédas rivulet. It is built in the form of an irregular pentagon with six square towers. Entering on the side next the town, we cross a stone bridge which under Louis XV. replaced the drawbridge over a moat now filled by a fine row of trees. To the left is the *Chapel*, built in 1840. The Renaissance *Portico*, farther on, dates from 1859-64. On the left again is the *Tour de Gaston-Phébus*, or keep, 110 ft. high; to the right, the *Tour Neuve*, built under Napoleon III., and the *Tour Montauset* or Monte-Oiseau, so called because there was formerly no staircase. and in case of siege the defenders ascended into it with ladders which they drew up after them. The other towers are the *Tour Bilhère*, to the N. W., and the *Tours Mazères*, to the S. W., one of which was erected under Louis-Philippe. — The most interesting feature in the Cour d'Honneur is the façade on the S. side, dating from the Renaissance, with three tasteful dormer-windows.

The interior of the castle may be visited every day, in summer from 10 to 5, in winter from 10 to 4. A guide accompanies the visitor. The entrance is at the end of the court.

GROUND FLOOR. — *Salle des Gardes*: fine antique vaulting; Gothic arm-chair: carved oak chairs; Renaissance chandelier; almost unique time-piece in the style of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. — *Salle à manger des Princes*: vaulting; statues of Henri IV. and Sully. — *Salle à manger des Souverains*, successively Salle d'armes, Salle des Etats de Béarn, and a stable (in 1793): Flemish tapestry from the Château de Madrid in the Bois de Boulogne at Paris representing hunting-scenes in the reign of Francis I.; good statue of Henri IV., by Francheville. The *Grand Stair-case* is an interesting work of the Renaissance.

FIRST FLOOR. — *Salle d'Attente*, Gobelins and Flemish tapestry, table of Francis, the slab of Pyrenean marble, etc. — *Salon de Réception*, painfully associated with the massacre of six Roman Catholic nobles of Béarn by order of Montgomery, the general of Jeanne d'Albret; Renaissance chimney-piece; Flemish tapestry (continuation of the hunting scenes on the ground-floor); table inlaid with mosaic of porphyry and Swedish agate, presented by Bernadotte; Sèvres vases, etc. — *Salon de Famille*: Gobelins tapestry, table with slab of Swedish rose-porphry, another gift

of Bernadotte: statue of Henri IV. as a child, after Bosio. — *Chambre à coucher du Souverain*: fine mantlepiece, Flemish tapestry, antique furniture (except the bed); ebony chest with medallion of Henri IV. (1607); very fine chest of the 15th cent. from Jerusalem, bought in 1838, etc. — *Cabinet du Souverain*: Brussels and Gobelins tapestries, Venetian glass, etc. — *Boudoir de la Reine*: pictures in Gobelins tapestry, Venetian glass. — *Chambre à coucher de la Reine*: antique furniture, except the bed: magnificent Renaissance cabinet; pictures in Gobelins tapestry.

SECOND FLOOR ON S. SIDE. — *Chamber of Jeanne d'Albret*, Gobelins and Flemish tapestries, bed of 1562, etc. — *Bedroom of Henri IV.*, shown as the one in which he was born, 14th Dec. 1553, and containing his cradle made of a large tortoise shell; Brussels tapestries; antique bed ornamented with 64 medallions and bust portraits and 12 small figures. — *4th, 5th, and 6th Rooms*: tapestries resembling those in the preceding rooms; in the last, tapestry worked by the ladies of St. Cyr, and a plan of the castle before its restoration. — The other apartments, not shown, are of little interest to strangers.

We now descend by the arcade near the keep. On this side, lower down, are another ruined tower, and the Tour de la Monnaie. On the terrace behind the castle is a marble *Statue of Gaston Phébus*, by Triquety. A bridge which crosses the Rue Marca leads hence to the *Quinconce de la Basse-Plante*, beyond which extends the *Park*, a charming promenade, much frequented by visitors.

The *Church of St. James* (Pl. D, 3), on the N. of the town, beyond the small ravine of the Hédas, is an attractive building erected in 1866-68 by Loupot, in the Gothic style of the 13th century. It has two W. towers, and galleries above the aisles. The adjoining *Palais de Justice* is a heavy building in the classical style, dating from 1847-55.

The Rue Serviez, a little farther to the right, ends in the Place de la Halle, not far from the Place Royale.

The *Musée* (Pl. E, 3), reached viâ the Rue de la Nouvelle-Halle, though of recent creation, already contains a considerable number of paintings. It is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. from 1 to 4 or 5, but is accessible on other days also.

On the *Ground Floor* are casts from the antique and some sculptures. — The paintings are on the upper floor. Room I.: 85. *H. Rigaud*, Lute-player; 100. *Vafflard*, Henri IV. at Notre Dame, on the day of his entry into Paris; 109. *Zurbaran*, Portrait of a mitred abbot; 58. *Hoet the Elder*, Golden Calf; 78. *Oudry*, Stag-hunt; 97. *Teniers the Elder*, Landscape; 341. *J. F. de Troy*, Mme. de Miramion, foundress of the order of Miramionnes; 108. *P. Wouverman*, Siege; 56. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; *Rubens*, 64. Thetis demanding arms for Achilles from Vulcan, 70. Death of Hector; 60. *Jordaens*, Author meditating, 61. Woman with a ewer; 8. *Bonvicino*, sur-named *il Moretto*, Portrait. — Room II.: Engravings, drawings, coins, and faience. — Rooms III. & IV.: Paintings chiefly by French artists. — Rooms V. & VI.: Engravings and drawings. — Room VIII.: Natural history collection; mummy; costumes from the Pyrenees, etc.

The *Musée de l'Infant Don Sebastien*, Rue Montpensier 33, is open on Sun. and Thurs. from 1 to 4.

A little to the S.E. of the civic Museum lies the *Parc Beaumont* (Pl. F, 4), a fine public garden, commanding a view of the Pyrenees. Band several times a week.

From Pau to Bordeaux, see p. 60; to Oloron (Vallée d'Aspe), see R. 16 to Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes, R. 17.

II. From Pau to Toulouse.

134 M. RAILWAY in 51¼-8 hrs. (fares 26 fr. 70, 20 fr. 5, 14 fr. 70 c.). Best views generally to the right.

Tickets may be obtained at any of the stations, permitting the traveller to break the journey at Lourdes for not more than 24 hours.

Beyond Pau we continue to ascend the valley of the Gave de Pau, 71 M. (from Bayonne) *Assat*, beyond which the train stops at *Bezing*, *Baudreix*, and (76 M.) *Coarrazé-Nay*. *Coarrazé*, on the left of the line, is the place where Henri IV. was brought up in the simple fashion of the peasants, running about bare-footed and bare-headed. *Nay*, on the left bank of the Gave, is a small industrial town, producing a large proportion of the bonnets worn by the inhabitants of the Pyrenees, and also Turkish fezes. 78 M. *Dufau*.

80 M. *Montaut-Bétharram*. *Bétharram*, on the left bank above *Lestelle*, is a resort of pilgrims, with a Church (17th cent.) remarkable for the richness and bad taste of its decoration. Beside it is a *Mt. Calvary* with chapels, founded in the time of the Crusades, but, like the Church of the Resurrection at the top, lately rebuilt. Near the former church, a bold, ivy-clad bridge crosses the Gave de Pau. About 13¼ M. to the S. is a fine grotto with stalactites.

The route now becomes for some distance very interesting. After passing (84 M.) *St. Pé* (*St. Pierre*), a small town to the left, we obtain a striking view to the right of the pilgrimage-churches, the grotto, and the town and castle of Lourdes.

90 M. **Lourdes**. — **Hotels** (previous arrangement desirable) : GR.-HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE, HÔT. DU BOULEVARD, GR.-H. DE LA CHAPELLE, HÔT. ST. MICHEL, HÔT. NOTRE-DAME, all in the new street between the old town and the square in front of the pilgrimage-churches. — Second-class: HÔT. DE LA GROTTE, BELLEVUE, DE ROME, in the town; DES AMBASSADEURS, CONTINENTAL, DU SACRÉ-CŒUR, in the street leading from the station to the square (the two first with a view of the churches). — DU COMMERCE, near the parish church (déj. 3 fr.); DU NORD, near the station; H. DES PYRÉNÉES, near the Place du Marcadal.

Carriages: Calèche 2, landau 3 fr. per hour.

Post and Telegraph-Office, behind the parish church, to the left.

Lourdes is a small town of 6517 inhab., on the right bank of the Gave du Pau, at the point where the river, descending from the valley of Argelès, turns abruptly W. towards the plain. It is built at the foot of a hill on which stands an ancient *Castle*, which formerly commanded the entrance of the valley and was often besieged in the Middle Ages, during the wars with England. This castle, to which visitors are admitted (gratuity), though uninteresting in itself, affords a beautiful view of the valley and the Pyrenees as far as the snowy slopes of the Vignemale. The entrance is in the interior of the town, to the E. Near it is the old *Parish Church*, which no longer contains anything remarkable. A new church has been begun farther E., but the work has been abandoned for want of means, since the death of the curé who undertook the enterprise (1877). Lourdes has some small manufactures, and in the neighbourhood marble and slate-quarries are worked.

The present importance and celebrity of the town are due to its *Pilgrimage*, dating only from 1858.

Bernadette Soubirous (who died in a convent in 1880), a peasant-girl, then about 14 years of age, alleged that the Virgin had several times appeared to her in a grotto and ordered that a shrine should be erected on the spot, to which many would resort for prayer. Lovers of the marvellous and pilgrims soon flocked thither, at first from the neighbourhood, then from all parts of France as well as from abroad, many of them, doubtless, drawn by the reports of the miraculous cures attributed to a spring issuing from the rock of the grotto. Now not a day passes in the season without pilgrims arriving either singly or in large organized parties. With the aid of the clergy, and by the admixture of a little of the political-religious element in the manifestations, the interest is so far kept up that from every quarter special trains are despatched (especially in summer) bringing thousands of passengers, ailing or not, to pay their devotions and to satisfy their curiosity. The pilgrims travel at greatly reduced fares and find themselves at Lourdes near one of the finest parts of the Pyrenees. — The simple tourist will do well to lay his plans to avoid sleeping at Lourdes when a train of pilgrims has arrived.

The Boulevard de la Grotte, a new road to the right of the exit from the station, leads straight to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Grotto, crossing the Gave on the way. The neighbourhood of the grotto has been completely transformed within recent years. A church has been built on the top and another at the foot of the cliff in which it lies; the course of the Gave has been diverted so as to make room for a promenade in front of the grotto; while between the bridge and the churches lies a broad square, adorned with statues of the Virgin and St. Michael, and with a cross which is sometimes illuminated, etc.

The *Grotto*, in the rocks beside the river, is a shallow recess with a wide opening now closed with a railing. On a rock projecting above, to the right, is a statue by Fabisch, representing the Virgin as Bernadette described her, in a white robe with a blue scarf. The walls of the grotto are hung with crutches and other votive offerings left by grateful patients. To the left is the *Miraculous Spring*, now confined by a wall garnished with taps, through which the water flows into basins in which the pilgrims bathe. For certain ailments the remarkable coldness of the water renders it dangerous; and sufferers from these are warned by a notice that they bathe at their own risk.

The **Church of the Rosary* (1885-89) stands in front of the Basilica, built above the grotto. It has the form of a rotunda in the Byzantine style, with a flat dome flanked by two small towers, between which symmetrically appears the tower of the Basilica. Two flights of steps and two large inclined planes, in the shape of horse-shoes, supported by arcades, give access to the terrace above. Fifteen chapels in the interior of the church radiate from the centre beneath the dome. The *Basilica* is a remarkable and richly ornamented building in the Gothic style of the 13th cent., designed by Hipp. Durand. It was consecrated in 1876 in presence of thirty-five archbishops and bishops, presided over by the Cardinal-Arch-

bishop of Paris, and the Papal Nuncio, who crowned the statue of the Virgin (by Raffl). An elegant tower rises on the W. front. The interior, which consists simply of a nave with side-chapels, is hung all over with gold or gilded hearts, banners, medallions, inscribed tablets, and other votive offerings. A crypt, with double nave, extends beneath the whole length of the church. *g.*

¶ On a hill (good view) to the S. of the Basilica stands a *Calvary*. In the neighbourhood of the grotto are a number of buildings for the use of the pilgrims, convents, an *Asylum for the Aged*, a large number of shops for the sale of mementoes, etc.

There are a number of other and larger grottos in the mountain beyond the Basilica. In the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Spélugue*, articles made of reindeer horn were discovered; $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther is the *Grotto du Loup*, of great depth.

From Lourdes to *Cauterets*, *St. Sauveur*, *Barèges*, etc., see RR. 18, 19, 20.

93 M. *Adé*. Beyond (96 M.) *Ossun*, a small town on the left, appears the Pic du Midi de Bigorre (p. 144). — Beyond (99 M.) *Juillan* the line to Bordeaux viâ Mont-de-Marsan diverges to the left (p. 59).

102 M. **Tarbes** (*Buffet*; *Hôtel de la Paix*, *des Ambassadeurs*. Place Maubourguet; *de Strasbourg*, at the station), with 25,146 inhab., the chief town of the department of the *Hautes-Pyrénées* and the seat of a bishop, is situated in a rich plain on the left bank of the Adour. Its importance dates from the Middle Ages, when it became the capital of the County of Bigorre. The English only occupied it from 1360 to 1406, but it suffered greatly during the religious wars of the 16th cent., in which it was taken and retaken seven times.!

The town contains little to interest the tourist. Its centre is about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of the station, and it extends nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from W. to E., as far as the banks of the Adour.

A new street, a few yards to the left of the exit from the station, leads direct to the Place Maubourguet; while the street immediately to the right brings us to the *Cathedral* or *Sède*. The latter is a heavy but unimposing building of the 12-14th cent., the finest feature of which is the octagonal cupola (14th cent.) above the transept. Over the high altar is a huge canopy supported by six columns of red marble veined with white, with gilded pedestals and capitals. On each side of the nave is a double tier of noteworthy wood-carving, the upper tier adorned with tasteful iron railings.

The Rue Neuve-St. Louis, to the E. of the cathedral, leads to the *Place Maubourguet*, the centre of the town; and thence the Cours Gambetta, to the S., to the *Allées Nationales*. This fine promenade is embellished, in front of the cavalry barracks, with a statue in bronze (by Badiou de la Tronchère) of the surgeon *Larrey* (1766-1842), a native of the *Hautes-Pyrénées*.

The Rue Larrey diverges to the right and left before we reach the *Allées*. In its E. section is a handsome new *Theatre*. Turning

to the right at the end of the W. section, we find ourselves in the Cours de Reffye, with a bronze bust, by Nelly, of *General Reffye*. The Rue Thiers leads to the left from the other end of the Cours to the Place Maubourguet.

Towards the E. end of the town are two other large squares, the *Place Marcadieu* or market-place and the *Forail* or place where the fairs are held. The latter presents a curious sight when the people from the mountains and also from Spain come to sell their commodities, horses, etc. Tarbes is the chief mart for the excellent horses whose qualities the tourist will learn to appreciate during his wanderings amongst the Pyrenees.

The most interesting feature in Tarbes is the magnificent *JARDIN MASSEY, 550 yds. to the N. of the Place Maubourguet, and a short distance to the E. of the station. Though created and presented to the town by a former director of the Gardens of Versailles, it is laid out in the style of an English park. It is planted with exotic trees, and threaded by streamlets, and affords a delightful promenade.

Here, too, is a small MUSEUM, in an attractive brick building, with a tower in the Moorish style. It is open to visitors on Sun., Thurs., and holidays, from 12 to 4 or 5; on other days for a gratuity.

GROUND FLOOR. Plaster-casts from the antique and from mediæval and Renaissance works, also in the hall to the left, *Fr. Jouffroy*, *Ariadne*; *J. Contan*, St. Christopher. — STAIRCASE. Fine Roman capitals; Gallo-Roman votive altars and small antiquities: plaster-casts of sculptures from the Parthenon: portion of the natural history collection.

FIRST FLOOR. — Room I., to the right: 154. *J. L. Gérôme*, *Innocence*; 62. *Pietro Perugino*, *Virgin and Child*; 13. *Ann. Carracci*, *Children*; 33. *Everdingen*, *Sea-piece*; 102. *Zurbaran*, St. James of Compostella; 26. *Domenichino*, Cartoon for the fresco of the Martyrdom of St. Sebastian; 20. *Alonso Cano*, *Holy Family*; 53. *Lazerges*, *Kabyle reapers*; 159. *Teniers*, *Temptation of St. Anthony*; 103. *Zurbaran*, *Solomon and his wives*. — R. II. Copies bequeathed by Lagarrigue, a former curator of the Musée. — R. III. 79. *Sassoferrato*, St. Margaret; 12. *Ann. Carracci*, *Apollo*; 39. *Guericino*, *Lot and his daughters*; *Alb. Cuyp*, 14. 15. Portraits; 66. *Pordenone*, *Achilles finding the body of Patroclus*; 64. *Parmeggiano*, *Judgment of Paris*; 153. *Benj. Constant*, *Hamlet and the king*. — R. IV. Religious and historical paintings by *M.* and *Mme. Latil*, remarkable for their colouring. — R. V. Engravings: medals: bas-reliefs: engraved portraits. — R. VI. Ornamental designs; engravings (220. *Loggie of Raphael*): medals: insects. — R. VII. Birds, shells, etc.

Fine view from the Tower (25 c.).

From Tarbes to Agen, etc., see R. 11: to *Morcenx (Bordeaux)*, p. 59: to *Cauterets*, *St. Sauveur*, *Barèges*, etc., RR. 18, 19, 20: to *Bagnères-de-Bigorre*, R. 21; to *Bagnères-de-Luchon*, R. 22.

Quitting Tarbes we pass between the Jardin Massey and the arsenal. Beyond *Marcadieu*, the line to Bagnères-de-Bigorre diverges to the right. Beyond a tunnel, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. long, is ($109\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lespouey-Lastades*, and beyond another tunnel, 700 yds. long, are ($110\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bordes-l'Hez*, (113 M.) *Tournay*, and (116 M.) *Ozon-Lanespède*. We next cross a curved viaduct from which there is a fine view to the right, then another viaduct over a ravine, and ascend a steep gradient. Among the mountains, to the right, the most conspicuous

are the Pic d'Ardiden, the isolated Pic du Midi de Bigorre, and the triple summit of the Pic d'Arbizon.

122 M. **Capvern**, station for the *Baths* of that name, which lie 2 M. to the N. (diligence; *Grand-Hôtel: Hôt. des Pyrénées; Casino*) and have two springs, impregnated with sulphate of lime, resembling those of Bagnères-de-Bigorre (p. 147).

From (124½ M.) *Lannemezan*, on a plateau only lately reclaimed, a diligence runs in 2½ hrs. to Arreau (p. 150), 16 M. to the S. A railway to this little town, viâ the valley of the Neste, is projected. — 128 M. *Cantous*: 131 M. *St. Laurent-St. Paul*: 133 M. *Aventignan* (Grotto of Gargas, see below). To the right, on a hill, is a ruin commanding the confluence of the Garonne and the Neste. We cross the Garonne and reach —

135 M. **Montréjeau** ('Mont-Royal'; *Buffet; Hôt. Leclair; Hôt. du Parc*), a town of 3141 inhab., 1 M. from the station, on the edge of a plateau overlooking the Garonne and commanding a fine view.

From Montréjeau to *Bagnères-de-Luchon*, see R. 22.

About 5 M. to the S.W. of Montréjeau, beyond the village of (3 M.) *Aventignan* (see above), at which the custodian resides, is the **Grotto of Gargas** (adm. 1 fr., with illumination 1½ fr. and fee), with remarkable stalactites and stalagmites, and an arched roof more than 50 ft. high, etc. The name is said to be derived from a chieftain who used it as a prison. In the 18th cent. it was the haunt of a cannibal who killed and devoured more than thirty women of the neighbourhood.

The line now follows the valley of the Garonne and skirts the mountains for some time, affording a series of fine views. Beyond (139 M.) *Martres-de-Rivière* it crosses the river.

144 M. **St. Gaudens** (*Hôt. Ferrière*), a town of 6602 inhab., once very prosperous, situated on an eminence on the right bank of the Garonne, and commanding a fine view. Its chief building is the Romanesque *Church* of the 11-12th cent., with an imposing Gothic portal of the 15th century. The columns have curious capitals, and the interior is decorated with antique tapestry and modern paintings.

About 6 M. to the S. (omnibus in summer: 1 fr. 35 c.) is the village of **Encausse** (*Hôt. de Paris; de France*, etc.), the mineral waters of which are used both for drinking and bathing. Their effect is sedative and purgative. — Pretty neighbourhood.

Beyond (150 M.) *Labarthe-Inard*, we see on the right the picturesque ruins of the *Château de Montespan* ('Mont-Hispan') of the 13-15th centuries. We cross the Garonne. — 155 M. *St. Martory*, a place probably called, like others which bear the name *Martres*, after some martyrdom in the days of the Saracens. To the left the old *Château de Montpezat*. Farther on is another bridge over the Garonne, near which is the mouth of an irrigation canal, 40 M. in length, constructed with the object of watering the vast plain which extends lower down the river on the left.

At (159 M.) **Boussens** (*Hôtel Feuillerat*) the Garonne becomes navigable. A visit hence, to the S., to the ruins of the *Château de*

Roquefort (12-13th cent.), and the fine modern Romanesque church of that village takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., there and back.

From Boussons to *Aulus*, viâ *St. Giron*, see R. 23.

Near the little town of (161 M.) *Martres-Tolosane* (to the left) the remains of a Roman villa were discovered in 1826, with 40 busts of Roman emperors, now in the Museum at Toulouse, and various other antiquities.

165 M. *Cazères-sur-Garonne*, a small town. 169 M. *St. Julien-St. Elix*. *St. Elix*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N., has a Renaissance château. The scenery becomes less interesting. The line recedes farther and farther from the mountains, while wide and well-cultivated but monotonous plains stretch on the left. — 174 M. *Carbonne*, a small town; 179 M. *Longages*; 182 M. *Fauga*.

187 M. **Muret** (**Hôtel de France*, Place Lafayette). on the Garonne, with 4148 inhabitants.

The second turning on the right beyond the station leads to the Place Lafayette, embellished with a statue of the Madonna, near which is the church. A little farther on is the oblong Allée Niel, in which are bronze statues (by St. Jean and Crauk respectively) of the musician *Dalayrac* (1753-1809) and *Marshal Niel* (1802-69), both natives of Muret. — The Church dates from the 14th and 15th cent., but the interior has been altered in the classic style and recently adorned with mural paintings. To the left of the entrance is a cross from Bomarsund, presented by Marshal Niel.

In the neighbouring plain, to the N., the army of Dom Pedro, king of Aragon, marching to the succour of Toulouse, was in 1213 defeated by Simon de Montfort the elder, the king with 15-20,000 of his followers being slain.

192 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Portet-St. Simon*, at the confluence of the Garonne and the *Ariège*, is the junction for Foix (R. 24). On the left, the loop-line connecting the line from Auch and the St. Cyprien station, at Toulouse (see p. 70). Then, crossing the Garonne for the last time and passing *St. Agne*, we cross the Canal du Midi and reach the Gare Matabiau at —

199 M. *Toulouse* (Buffet), see p. 70.

16. From Pau to Oloron. Vallée d'Aspe.

From Pau to *Oloron*, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., RAILWAY in $1\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 35 c.); thence DILIGENCE once a day to (25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Urdos* in $\frac{43}{4}$ hrs. (fare 3 fr. 20 c.). From *Urdos* to (27 M.) *Jaca*, by Spanish "Courrier", and diligence thence to (51 M.) *Ihesca*, which is connected by rail with Saragossa.

Pau, see p. 106. — This line, which coincides at first with that to Laruns and Eaux-Bonnes (R. 17), crosses the Gave, ascends the valley of the Nez to the S., and then turns to the W. — Beyond (5 M.) *Gan* (2700 inhab.) on the left, the train mounts a considerable gradient, and traverses successively a short tunnel, four viaducts (the second

of which, 100 ft. high, is curved), and two more tunnels, the last being 620 yds. in length.

At (12 M.) *Busy*, the branch to Laruns diverges (p. 118). — 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ogeu*, a small watering-place. — 18 M. *Escou*.

21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Oloron** (892 ft.; *Hôt. de la Poste*; *Loustalot*, at Ste. Marie, near the station), the ancient *Iluro*, is an industrial and commercial town of 8931 inhab. including the suburb of Ste. Marie. It is prettily situated at the confluence of the Gaves d'Ossau and d'Aspe, which together form the Gave d'Oloron, and it was once the seat of a bishop. The *Cathedral of Ste. Marie*, in the suburb of that name, on the left bank of the Gave d'Aspe, is a Romanesque-Gothic building of the 11-15th cent. with an interesting portal, under a porch. The church of *Ste. Croix*, in Oloron itself, dating from the 11th cent., has a gilded wooden altar of the 17th cent. in the Spanish style, and some paintings by Romain Cazes. The town has fine promenades and the remains of ramparts.

From Oloron to *Tardets*, see p. 105.

The **Vallée d'Aspe**, to the S. of Oloron, is traversed by a good carriage-road, one of the best and most frequented of those which cross the Pyrenees, and it has been proposed to make a railway also, with a tunnel near Canfranc, which would shorten the journey from Paris to Madrid by about 60 miles. The distance from Oloron to the frontier at Somport is 32 M., and thence it is about 18 M. to the little Spanish town of Jaca, via Caufranc. The valley is uninteresting till beyond Asasp, 5 M. from Oloron, and its finest parts lie between that point and Fort d'Urdos, about 18 M. higher up. In breadth it hardly exceeds 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., while in many places it becomes a mere picturesque gorge which the Gave has worn in the prevailing limestone.

The road follows the left bank of the Gave d'Aspe. At (13 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Bidos*, the road to (40 M.) St. Christau diverges to the left.

An omnibus plies in summer from Oloron to St. Christau (1 fr. 60 c.), affording a convenient means of traversing the uninteresting portion of the valley, St. Christau being only about 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Asasp (see below).

St. Christau (*Hôtel de la Poste*) is a hamlet of Lurbe (see below), prettily situated and possessing sulphureous and other waters especially efficacious in skin-diseases. There are two bathing establishments. — To the S. is *Mont Buet* (4020 ft.), which is easily ascended in 2 hours.

Passing (3 M.) *Gurmençon* and (4 M.) *Arros*, we reach (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the village of *Asasp*, beyond which on the left bank (bridge) is *Lurbe* (*Hôt. des Vallées*), to which are attached the Baths of St. Christau, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N. E. — We now leave on the right the valley of the *Lourdios*, and soon enter the first gorge of the valley of the Gave.

From (10 M.) *Escot* a new route crosses the *Col de Marieblanque* (3025 ft.) to (3 hrs.) the Vallée d'Ossau, joining the route to Eaux-Bonnes at Bielle (p. 119). Another interesting route leads from Escot to Arudy (15 M.; see p. 118).

Our road now crosses the Gave d'Aspe by the *Pont d'Escot*.

To the left, on a rock, is a Latin inscription of doubtful authenticity, stating that the Duumvir L. Valerius Vernus twice repaired this route. Near the bridge are the small *Baths of Escot*, frequented by the natives only. — We cross another bridge.

12 M. *Sarrance* (Inn), with a pilgrims' shrine and a ruined convent. As we continue to ascend the valley we pass successively a waterfall, the *Pont Suzon*, the *Cirque d'Ourdinse*, to the left (with the *Pic de Mousté*, 5235 ft., ascended from Bédous in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), and a second gorge.

$15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bédous* (Hôt. de la Paix), situated in a basin which must have formed a lake before the waters of the torrent had sufficiently scooped out the gorge. The hillocks in this basin are composed of ophite, a volcanic product. A road, difficult in places, leads hence to Laruns (p. 119), viâ *Aydins* and the *Col de las Arques* (about 5600 ft.).

Farther on, in the valley of Aspe, is *Suberlaché*, a small watering-place, with chalybeate and sulphur springs.

18 M. *Accous* is supposed to be the *Aspa Luca* of the Romans. On a knoll is a column erected to the memory of the popular poet Despourrins (1693-1742). A path, affording fine views, leads hence in 4-5 hrs. to Eaux-Chaudes over the *Col d'Isèye* (about 6560 ft.).

The valley again narrows to a gorge, midway in which is the *Pont d'Esquit*, boldly spanning the torrent. Travellers bound for Urdos cross neither this nor the next bridge. — 20 M. *Pont de Lescun*, leading into the valley of that name.

The Gave de Lescun forms a picturesque waterfall, near a cottage, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the bridge (50 c.). The hamlet of *Lescun* (300 ft.; *Hotel*) is about $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on; and in the neighbourhood are the little *Baths of Laberou*, with warm sulphur-springs. The comparatively easy and interesting ascent of the **Pic d'Anie* (8215 ft.; guide, Loustallot) may be made from Lescun in 4- $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. We ascend the *Houque de Lauga*, a valley to the right, and passing near the baths (see above), enter a wood, and beyond the huts of ($21\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Azuns*, we climb alongside the streamlet that descends from the mountain, leaving on the right the (1 hr.) little *Lac d'Anie*, thus skirting the peak from E. to W. The magnificent panorama from the summit is one of the most striking in the Pyrenees, not only embracing the greater part of that chain but also extending to the ocean, 50 miles distant, and over the plains of Gascony as far as the Landes. The double *Pic du Midi d'Ossau* (p. 124), only 15 M. distant, specially attracts attention by its abrupt outlines.

Passing ($20\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cette-Eygun* and (22 M.) *Etsaut*, the road again crosses the torrent, by the *Pont de Sebers*, and enters a gorge at the end of which rises on the left (24 M.) the **Fort d'Urdos* or the *Portalet* (2605 ft.), presenting a striking and picturesque appearance. This fort, constructed in 1838-48, is to a great extent built on a rock overhanging the torrent, and is reached by no less than 506 steps. All that is visible is a frontage flanked by two turrets and some walls, only distinguishable from the rocks by their embrasures; but within there is accommodation for 3000 men.

Recrossing to the right bank by the *Pont d'Enfer*, at the foot of

the fort. we enter another small basin about 3 miles long, and reach —

25¹/₂ M. **Urdos** (2493 ft.: *Hôtel des Voyageurs*), the last French village.

FROM URDOS TO GABAS, by a mule-track in 6, and by a footpath in 5 hours. The former passes to the N. of the *Pics de Lorry* (4070 ft.) and *d'Ayous* (10,865 ft.), and leads over the *Col d'Aas de Bielle* (7095 ft.: 4 hrs.), beyond which there is a splendid view of the *Pic du Midi d'Ossau* (p. 124); then past the saw-mill of *Bious-Artigues* (p. 124), whence Gabas is reached in an hour. — The footpath ascends to the S. of the *Pic Hourquette* (7820 ft.) to the (3 hrs.) *Col de Bious*, to the N. of the *Pic de Moines* (8012 ft.). Here, too, the *Pic du Midi* is in view. We descend by the saw-mill.

27¹/₂ M. a *Lazaretto*, in ruins; then another gorge, followed by a small basin and an inn, beyond which is (30 M.) a deserted *Foundry*. The road then separates from a path that continues to the right up the valley, at the end of which, on the left, the *Pic d'Aspe* (8880 ft.) is conspicuous. We pass two inns.

33 M. **Le Somport** or *Port d'Urdos* (5380 ft.), on the frontier, the *Summus Portus* of the Romans, through which passed the road from *Casarea Augusta* (Saragossa) to *Iluro* (Oloron). A part of the army of Abderrahman, defeated by Charles Martel in 732, invaded France by this route. The view from the col is limited and the surroundings are bare and gloomy.

FROM LE SOMPORT TO GABAS, 4 hrs., by a path which passes to the S. of the *Pic d'Arnousse* (7020 ft.) and over the (1¹/₂ hr.) *Col des Moines* (7230 ft.), beyond which we descend, in view of the majestic *Pic du Midi*, and join the path from the *Col de Bious* (see above).

The road now descends in zigzags on the Spanish side, passing first the ruins of the hospital of *Santa Cristina*, and then an inn.

40¹/₂ M. *Canfranc* (Inn), a small place on the right bank of the Aragon, above which rises an ancient castle. — Farther on are two highly picturesque gorges, between which, on the left, rises the *Peña-Collarada* (9460 ft.: ascended in 5 hrs.), the summit of which affords an extensive view.

32 M. **Jaca** (**Hôtel Mur-y-Bueno*), a walled town, with 4000 inhabitants. The interesting *Cathedral* dates from the 14-15th cent.; the *Citadel* (fine view from the top) from the 16th.

17. Eaux-Bonnes, Eaux-Chaudes, and their Environs.

I. From Pau to Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes.

RAILWAY to (24 M.) Laruns in 1¹/₂-1³/₄ hr. (fares 4 fr. 80, 3 fr. 60, 2 fr. 60 c.); thence railway-omnibus to (4 M.) Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes, in 55 min. (fare 1 fr. 50 c.); other vehicles outside the station cheaper. Best view from seats in the banquette.

From Pau (p. 106) to (12¹/₂ M.) *Buzzy* see p. 116. — Leaving the line to Oloron on the right, we approach the Gave d'Ossau, and cross it by means of a viaduct, 100 ft. in height. — 16 M. *Arudy*, to the left, a place of some size.

The **Vallée d'Ossau* begins here and extends S. to Gabas (p. 125), a distance of about 16 M. Sometimes, however, the name is restricted to the part between Arudy, where the Gave d'Ossau turns to the W. in the direction of Oloron, and Laruns (see below), where it descends from Eaux-Chaudes and is joined by the Valentin, which comes from Eaux-Bonnes. The valley of Ossau is one of the most picturesque in the Pyrenees, although the mountains which flank it have been to a great extent stripped of their woods since last century. At the upper end is the famous Pic du Midi d'Ossau; at the end of the lateral valley the Pic de Ger (p. 121), celebrated for its panorama, etc. The valley, in which are Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes, watering-places of the first rank, is only separated from the valley of Aspe (p. 116) by a minor chain of hills, easy to cross and affording fine excursions. The valley of Ossau, like that of Aspe, once formed a small commonwealth, which retained its privileges for a long time after its annexation to Béarn, and for still longer its peculiar manners and costumes. Traces of both still linger in the more sequestered parts of the valley. Curious costumes are still to be seen at Laruns on holidays, especially on the festival of the patron-saint (Aug. 15th). The hoods worn by the women are characteristic.

At (17½ M.) *Izeste* the valley begins to form a picturesque gorge. Here there is a grotto interesting alike to geologists and to ordinary tourists (10 fr. for 1 or more persons). — 20 M. *Bielle*, the ancient capital of the viscounts of Ossau, has preserved its old archives. The Gothic church is partly built of ancient materials, and remains of Roman baths, with mosaics, have been discovered. Near the church are some curious houses of the 15th and 16th centuries.

We now reach the mountains, and traverse two short tunnels. To the left lie *Lourie* and *Soubiron*, noted for their quarries of Ossau marble.

24 M. **Laruns** (1650 ft.: *Hôtel des Touristes*, etc.), with 2442 inhab., has marble quarries of high repute.

Farther on to the right our road leaves the old road to Eaux-Chaudes via the Hourat (p. 121), recommended to pedestrians on account of the view. Beyond a bridge over the Gave d'Ossau we reach the (25½ M.) point where the *New Roads* to Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes diverge. For the latter see p. 121. That to Eaux-Bonnes leaves the old and steep road below on the left, and ascends the N.E. flank of the Gourzy (p. 121) in zigzags, affording fine views: behind, Laruns and its valley; on the left the valley of the Valentin and the Montagne-Verte; in front and on the right, the Latte de Bazen, the Pénémédaa, and the Pic de Ger (p. 121). *Eaux-Bonnes* is not visible until we are close to it.

II. Eaux-Bonnes.

Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL DES PRINCES, DE FRANCE, CONTINENTAL, RICHELIEU, all first-class, round the Jardin Darralde; DE PARIS, D'ANGLETERRE & D'ESPAGNE, DE LA POSTE, DES TOURISTES & DE L'UNIVERS, DES PYRÉNÉES, in the same place; DE LA PAIX, BERNIS, these last nearer the Thermal Establishment, etc. — **Furnished Houses and Private Pensions.** *Lanne-Lazar*, *Cazaux aîné*, in the Promenade; *Bonnetcaze*, *Pommé*, *Loubira*, in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville; *Courtade*, *Tourné*, *C. Lamarque*, *Lagouarre*, higher up and nearer the baths. — Charges vary considerably: R. 2 to 10, D. 5 to 8 fr.

Café and Club at the *Hôtel des Princes*.

Thermal Establishments, see below. **Tariff** for drinking and gargling, from June 20th to Aug. 20th. 20 fr. : at other times during the season. 10 fr. ; family subscription, 50 fr. — **Bath**, from 7 to 10 a. m. : from June 20th to Aug. 20th. 2 fr. : at other hours and other seasons. 1 fr. ; **douche**, 1 fr. ; **bath and douche**, 2 fr. 50 or 1 fr. 50 c. etc. Tourists have the privilege of drinking once at the springs gratis.

Casino (see below): subscription for a fortnight, entitling to 7 representations, 10 fr.

Horses and Mounted Guides: *Lanusse, Caillau, Casabonne*, etc. — There is no fixed tariff: charges vary from 7 to 12 fr. a day.

Guides. **J. Orteig, J. Soustrade, Esquerre, Navarrens*. — No tariff: 5 to 10 fr. a day.

Omnibus to Eaux-Chaudes, at 7 and 11 a. m., returning at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. (fare 1 fr. 50, return 2 fr. 40 c.).

Eaux-Bonnes (2455 ft.), with 874 inhab., is situated at the confluence of two torrents, the *Valentin* and the *Sourde*, at the entrance to an extremely picturesque gorge between lofty mountains, which leave a very narrow space between them. Its chief importance, however, is due to the springs of sulphureous sodaic and calcareous waters, in which chloride of sodium is the chief ingredient. These waters are efficacious in throat and bronchial affections and in tubercular consumption. The climate is mild in summer, but in consequence of the altitude the season is short. There are not less than 6000 visitors a year.

The centre of *Eaux-Bonnes* is the *Jardin Darralde*, a small park planted with fine trees, in which a band plays in the afternoon and evening. Around it are the chief hotels, and at one end is the *Casino*, the terrace of which commands a fine view of the *Pic de Ger* (p. 121).

Ascending the *Grande-Rue* beyond the *Jardin*, we soon reach the principal *Etablissement Thermal*, of no great size, as the waters are seldom taken in baths. There are seven small springs, the most important being the *Old Spring* (*Source Vieille*; 89° 26' Fahr.), which feeds only the tap of the pump-room. The water has a distinctly sulphureous odour but is less disagreeable to taste than to smell: it should be used with precaution. Farther up, at the end of the village, is a pavilion containing the pump-room of the *Fontaine Froide* (52° 4' Fahr.). Opposite are some schools, and to the left, a Protestant Church. The mineral waters rise near here from the *Butte du Trésor*, on which is a kiosk. Near the bridge over the *Valentin* is the less important *Etablissement Orteig*.

Eaux-Bonnes has fine promenades. The *Promenade Eynard* leads round the *Butte du Trésor*, which may be reached from the interior of the *Etablissement Thermal*. The fine *Promenade de l'Impératrice* or *du Gros-Hêtre* diverges from the former behind the *Butte*, and runs beneath pleasant trees at a uniform height above the valley of the *Valentin*, for about 1³/₄ M. Above the *Cascade de Discoo* it crosses a bridge 80 ft. high, and joins another road, which leads to the fine *Cascade du Gros-Hêtre* (dairy), near a wooden





bridge, about 2¹/₄ M. from the village. We may return hence by the *Promenade du Valentin*, above the preceding, on the left bank of the stream, passing the pretty *Cascade des Eaux-Bonnes*.

On the other side of the village is the *Promenade Horizontale*, for pedestrians only, on the flank of the Gourzy (see below), which affords pretty views of the valley. Beginning at the terrace of the Casino, it extends at present for about a mile, but is to be continued as far as the Eaux-Chaudes road. The *Promenade Gramont*, also on the flank of the Gourzy, ascends in zigzags behind the Casino, as far as the Fontaine Froide. The *Promenade Jacqueminot*, diverging from the last-named, ascends to the first plateau, whence the view is very beautiful.

Excursions.

To EAUX-CHAUDS. (1) By Road, 5 M.; omnibus, see p. 120. We descend by the road to Pau as far as (2¹/₂ M.) the parting of the ways mentioned on p. 119. Beyond this point the *Route is one of the most picturesque in the Pyrenees. It is cut out in the rock on the left of the Hourat ('hollow'), the ravine in which the Gave d'Ossau frets 150 ft. below, and it is overhung by rocks of still greater height. At one spot there is a crevasse over which a bridge has been thrown between two rocks. On the other side of the torrent is the old road to Laruns, which descends very rapidly and joins the new road at the Pont Crabé or Pont des Chèvres. — For *Eaux-Chaudes* and excursions into the upper part of the valley see pp. 122, 123.

(2) Viâ the Gourzy, about 3¹/₂ hrs., an interesting route which may be made on horseback, but for which a guide is desirable (4-5 fr.). We ascend through woods, in 50 min., to the first plateau to which the *Promenade Jacqueminot* (see above) leads. The second plateau is 40 min. farther. Here we leave on the left the path to the Pic du Ger (see below), and in 50 min. more reach the third plateau on the summit of the Gourzy (6033 ft.), whence there is a superb panorama, including the Pic de Ger and the majestic Pic du Midi d'Ossau. Thence we descend to the W. by a bad path, also through woods, which in 50 min. more joins the road to the grotto of Eaux-Chaudes (p. 123), about 1 M. from Eaux-Chaudes (p. 122).

To THE PIC DE GER. The usual route leads viâ the Gourzy, and takes about 10 hrs. there and back. Part of this most interesting excursion may be accomplished on horseback, but the rest is laborious and the ascent should not be made without a guide (20 fr.) and provisions. Following the Eaux-Chaudes path as far as the second plateau (1¹/₂ hr., see above) we there turn to the left and reach (about 3 hrs.) the *Plateau d'Anouillas*, beyond the huts on which horses cannot ascend. Thence we proceed on foot to (1 hr.) the *Plateau de Cardoua* (des Chardons), where there is another hut, beyond which another hour's laborious climb by the *Pambassibé* brings us to the top. This last stage is not only remarkably steep, with a névé above a sheer precipice, but there is also a ridge which must be crossed partly on one's hands and knees and partly astride.

The *Pic de Ger (8575 ft.), with its two peaks, the second of which is difficult to climb, affords a superb panorama presenting strong contrasts: to the S. a chaos of desolate mountains, and to the N. a sea of verdure in the midst of which are the towns of Tarbes and Pau. The most conspicuous summits visible, from east to west, are, in the foreground the Latte de Bazen (8105 ft.) and the Pénemédaa (8165 ft.); farther away, to the right, the Pies de Gabizos (8660 ft. and 8805 ft.); then the mountains round the valleys of Gaube and Marcadaou, with the Vigne-

male (10,795 ft.), the Pic de Balaïtous (10,320 ft.), the Pic Palas (9765 ft.), and a succession of other peaks varying from 8500 to nearly 9500 ft. in height, extending to the famous Pic du Midi d'Ossau (9465 ft.), compared with which the peaks of the Vallée d'Aspe seem tamely uniform. Southwards, to the left of the Pic Amoulat (8515 ft.), which forms part of the Pic de Ger group, the large Lac d'Artouste is seen (p. 124).

TO THE PIC DE GOUPEY, 7 hrs. there and back, easy, with guide. We follow the above route as far as the (3 hrs.) Plateau d'Anouillas, where we turn to the right. From (1½ hr.) the Col de Lurdé (6400 ft.) is seen the Pic du Midi rising in front, and in ¾ hr. more we reach the top of the Pic de Goupey or de Cèzy (7245 ft.). It affords a specially fine view, to the S., of the valleys of the Gave de Soussouéou, descending from the Lac d'Artouste (p. 124), and of the Gave de Brousset, as well as the valley of Gabas, with the Pics de Balaïtous, Palas, d'Ossau, etc.

TO THE LAC D'ANGLAS AND LAC D'UZIOUS, etc., a fine excursion occupying a whole day (guide and provisions necessary), either viâ the gorge of the Valentin, partially practicable for horses, or viâ the gorge of the Sourde, the Coume d'Aas, etc. The Lac d'Anglas (6790 ft.) is a small round lake on a plateau between the buttresses of the Pénemédaa and the Sourins; the Lac d'Uzious (6955 ft.), oval in shape, lies a little farther to the S.E. Still higher up are the little Lac de Lavedan and the Col d'Uzious (7325 ft.), whence a charming view is enjoyed.

TO THE GRAND PIC DE GABIZOS, another fine excursion for one day which may be partly made on horseback (guide and provisions). The best route leads viâ the gorge of the Valentin, Gourrette, the Rochers de las Nieras to the S.E., and the Pastures of Bourroux. The Grand Pic de Gabizos or Pic d'Eras-Taillades (8806 ft.), to the S., is the principal peak of a group in which the Petit Pic, or Pic de Gabizos properly so called (8660 ft.), ranks second in height. The magnificent panorama resembles that commanded by the Pic de Ger (see above).

TO ARGELÈS (Cauterets), 26 M. The very interesting carriage-road leads by the gorge of the Valentin and (8 M.) the Col d'Aubisque (5610 ft.), then across a desolate but striking tract, passing the Col d'Arbaze, S.W. of the Mont Laid (6205 ft.), and the Col du Courret or de Soulor (4755 ft.) whence it descends to (18½ M.) Arrens (hotel), the principal place in the pretty Vallée d'Azun, and thence by the valley of the Gave d'Arrens, in which are (20 M.) Marsous, (20½ M.) Aucun, (21½ M.) Gaillagos, (23 M.) Arcizans-Dessus, and (24 M.) Arras, with the ruined Châteaueu of Castelnau-d'Azun (14th cent.). Argelès, see p. 125. — A footpath, shortening the journey by 6½ M., leads from the end of the gorge of the Valentin over the Col de Tortes (5'00 ft.), rejoining the road a good ½ M. farther on. Another short-cut, at the descent into the Vallée d'Azun, follows the old road to the S.E., by the Col de Saucède (5015 ft.). — The easy and interesting ascent of the Pic de Grum (6135 ft.) may be made in 20 min. from the Col d'Aubisque.

Other excursions, see pp. 123, 124.

III. Eaux-Chaudes.

Arrival: from Pau, see p. 119; from Eaux-Bonnes, p. 121.

Hotels: DE FRANCE; BAUDOT. Charges approximately the same as at Eaux-Bonnes. — **Furnished Houses.** Cazaux; Lanna; Beigbéder; Nounaix; Noguès; Abbadie.

Cafés, on the Promenade Henri IV.

Thermal Establishment, see below. Fee for drinking the waters, 6 fr. from June 1st to Sept. 30th. 4 fr. at other seasons. Private bath or douche 1 fr. 25 c., in the general basin 50 c.; douche before or after a bath 1 fr. 75 c.; bath sheet 15, towel 10 c., etc. The above prices are the first-class tariff; the second class is for artizans, etc., the third-class for domestics and workmen.

Omnibus to Eaux-Bonnes, see p. 121. Another leaves Eaux-Chaudes for Eaux-Bonnes, every Sun. and Thurs. at 1 p. m., returning at 6 p. m.

Horse-Hirers and Mounted Guides. *Béchat, Labarthe, Larrouy, Pouchan, Ollivain.* — **Guides on foot:** *Grangé, Camy* (of Gabas), see below. — Charges, see Eaux-Bonnes.

English Church Service in summer (French Church).

Eaux-Chaudés (2215 ft.) is smaller, but perhaps even more grandly situated than Eaux-Bonnes. It is perched on the right bank of the *Gave d'Ossau* or de Gabas, which is so steep that the houses can hardly find standing-room. The waters, sulphureous like most in the Pyrenees, are very efficacious, though less patronised than those of Eaux-Bonnes. The average annual number of bathers is not more than 2000, and life is quieter than at Eaux-Bonnes.

The well-managed *Thermal Establishment*, standing just above the Gave, is a fine building partly constructed of Pyrenean marble. More attention is here paid to bathing than at Eaux-Bonnes; and a public basin ('piscine') has been fitted up. Three of the seven principal springs of Eaux-Chaudés are here in use, viz. the *Esquiritte* which has a double source of supply (95 and 89° Fahr.), the *Rey* (92°), and the *Clot* (97°). They are much used in certain maladies of women and in cases of rheumatic neuralgia and chronic rheumatism. The attendants wear the local costume.

Eaux-Chaudés has some fine promenades: the *Promenade Henri IV.* near the baths; the *Promenade d'Argout* and the *Promenade Horizontale*, one above the other on the left bank of the Gave. Two bridges lead thither, one near the bath-house, the other higher up, to the right, outside the village; on this side also is a waterfall. There are two other promenades on the other side, the chief of which is the *Promenade Minvielle*, to the left and not far from the road, with the pump-room of the cold *Minvielle Spring*.

Excursions.

TO THE GROTTO OF EAUX-CHAUDÉS, about 2 hrs. there and back. The custodian lives in the village (1½ fr. each pers., including lights). The rough path ascends to the left of the road to Gabas and for ½ hr. is identical with that to Eaux-Bonnes by the Gourzy (p. 121); then it turns to the right. Prudence should be used in passing from the warm outer air into the very cold cavern. The **Grotto of Eaux-Chaudés**, which is about 1450 ft. deep, is specially remarkable for the torrent which runs through it and forms at its source a high cascade: the guide illuminates it with Bengal lights. There is a tavern at the entrance of the grotto.

TO GABAS AND TO BIOUS-ARTIGUES (*Pic de Biscaou*), an easy and interesting excursion: 5 and 3 M., carriage-road to Gabas, thence a bridle-path. — The road is a continuation of that from Pau and Eaux-Bonnes to the Spanish frontier (p. 119). It soon crosses the Gave d'Ossau and then steadily ascends the left bank along a most picturesque valley bordered by wooded mountains. After about 1¾ M., the path to Accous over the Col d'Iseye (p. 117) diverges into a valley on the right. Farther on the valley narrows and the grand Pic du Midi d'Ossau comes into view on the right. To the left is one of the routes to the Lac d'Artonste (p. 124). — 5 M. Gabas (3690 ft.): *Hôtel des Pyrénées*, *Hôtel du Pic du Midi*, both good: guide, Camy, the last hamlet on French territory, lies at the confluence of the Gaves de Brousset and de Bious, which unite to form the Gave d'Ossau. It is a convenient starting-point for excursions in the upper

part of the valley (see below). — Travellers should not fail to ascend the valley of the Gave de Bious to the right, as far as the saw-mill of (1½ hr.) ***Bious-Artigues**, for the sake of the view of the Pic du Midi, the most striking and complete anywhere obtainable. The mountain rears its bare majestic peak in solitary grandeur from the midst of a wide meadow-land which offers a striking contrast to the gloomy pine-forests that clothe the mountain-slopes. — The **Pic de Biscaou** (6560 ft.), to the W. of Gabas, is another splendid point of view by reason of its detached situation. The easy ascent (3½-4 hrs. there and back) is made partly by the road to the saw-mill, which we quit in the valley of Aule, and ascend to the E. The descent may be made in 2 hrs., by a 'couloir' on the N. side. — To **Urdoz** and **Le Somport**, see p. 118.

TO THE **PIC DU MIDI D'OSSAU**. This ascent, one of the most difficult in the Pyrenees, is only for experienced mountaineers. It occupies a full day and a good guide and provisions must be taken. The route lies by the valley of Gabas (see above) and by the valley of the Gave de Brousset or by that of the Gave de Bious, which skirt and isolate the mountain, the former on the E., the latter on the W. side. In the former case we follow the road to Spain for about 2 hrs. by carriage or on horseback, as far as the *Case de Brousset* (4835 ft.), a ruined inn, whence we ascend to the right for 2 hrs. more (riding still practicable) to the *Col de Pombie* or *de Suzon* (6890 ft.), between the *Pic de Saoubiste* (7245 ft.) on the right and the *Pic du Midi* on the left. Soon afterwards the difficulties of the ascent begin, but they have been lessened by the fixing of iron bars in the rocks of the three 'cheminées' by which we must climb, the last one overlooking a precipice. — The route by the valley of the Gave de Bious follows the road to Bious-Artigues as far as (½ M. from Gabas) the *Vallon de Magnabaigt*, to the left, ascends this valley for 1½ hr., and then mounts by the (1 hr.) *Plateau de Magnabaigt* to the *Col de Pombie* where the above route is joined. — The **Pic du Midi d'Ossau** (9465 ft.), which is thus attained in 5-6 hrs. from Gabas, is one of the most characteristic granite masses of the Pyrenees, rising precipitously from almost every side, like a gigantic pyramid in ruins, truncated and cleft by some convulsive agency. Its base is hardly more than a mile in diameter while the circle over which its débris are scattered is 10 M. in circumference. The prospect is very extensive, but more grand than beautiful. The principal features are, to the N., besides the *Pic d'Aule* (7910 ft.), which is very near, the *Vallée d'Ossau* and the plain as far as Pau; to the E., among the High Pyrenees, the *Vignemale* and *Mont-Perdu*; to the S., the mountains and plains of Aragon; to the W., the *Pic d'Anie*, etc. — The *Petit Pic* (9150 ft.), still more difficult than the *Grand Pic*, is reached by the *Col de Peyreget*, between the *Pic du Midi* and the *Pic de Peyreget* (8113 ft.), to the S.

TO THE **LAC D'ARTOUSTE** (*Pic Palas*, *Pic d'Arriel*, and *Pic de Balaitous*). A great part of this excursion, which takes a day, is practicable on horseback, by the *Col d'Arrius* or the valley of the Gave de Soussouéou. By the former route we follow the road to Spain for about 1¾ hr. beyond Gabas, ¼ hr. short of the *Case de Brousset* (see above), and ascend to the left through woods and by pasture ground, to the (1¾ hr.) *Col d'Arrius* (8050 ft.), whence the lake is visible below us, and is reached in ¾ hr. more. — The other route, a little longer and more laborious, diverges from the Gabas road 2½ M. from **Eaux-Chaudes**, crosses the Gave, and ascends by the right bank of the wild *Gorge du Soussouéou*, watered by a torrent that issues from the *Lac d'Artouste* itself. Half way (about 3 hrs.) we reach a small plain entered on the left by a road coming from *Eaux-Bonnes* via the *Col de Lurdé* (p. 122). Splendid views of the mountains are obtained, especially of the *Pic Palas* (9760 ft.), the *Pic d'Arriel* (9260 ft.), and the *Balaitous* (see below), from the side of the lake. — The **Lac d'Artouste** (6445 ft.) is one of the largest in the Pyrenees, having an area of about 120 acres. It is hemmed in on all sides by rocks and mountains which, in combination with the solitude of these high regions, make the scene a very impressive one. A few huts are passed on the second of the above routes, about ½ hr. before reaching the lake; and the Alpine Club has erected a refuge on the plateau of Arrémoulit. —

The **Pic d'Arriel** (9260 ft.; fine view), rising to the S., on the frontier, may be easily ascended in $21\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Col d'Arrius, viâ the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) little *Lac d'Arrius* and the *Col de Sobe* (8020 ft.), 1 hr. to the W. of the summit. — The **Pic Palas**, or *de la Palas* (9760 ft.), nearer the Lac d'Artouste but also on the frontier, is difficult to climb, and is inferior as a point of view to both the Pic d'Arriel and the Balaïtous. — The **Pic de Balaïtous**, or *Bat-Laëtouse* (10,320 ft.), farther to the E., is another difficult peak, ascended in 6 hrs. from the Lac d'Artouste. The route leads viâ (2 hrs.) the *Col d'Arrémoulit* (8055 ft.), between the Arriel and the Palas, and then follows the ridge by a difficult 'couloir' and a dangerous ridge, between two precipices.

TO THE BATHS OF PANTICOSA (Spain), 3 days, allowing one day's visit; a fine excursion on horseback, viâ *Gabas* (p. 123) and the *Col du Pourtalet* (5890 ft.), called also *Col d'Anéou*, on the (13 M.) frontier: then viâ the beautiful *Valley of Rounmigas*, the (2 hrs.) large Spanish village of *Sallent* (4105 ft.; Berga; Gonzales) and the poor village of (2 hrs.) *Panticosa*, 6 M. beyond which lie the Baths. The **Baths of Panticosa** (5575 ft.), celebrated for their thermal alkaline and sulphureous waters, are situated on the shores of a blue lake into which fall four cascades, from the bare granite mountains which surround it. — The return journey may be made viâ the (2 hrs.) *Port de Marcadaou* (about 8200 ft.) and ($71\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Cauterets* (see p. 126), but the route is difficult and a guide is necessary.

18. Cauterets and its Environs.

I. From Lourdes to Cauterets.

19 M. RAILWAY to (13 M.) *Pierrefitte* in 40-50 min. (fares 2 fr. 55, 1 fr. 90, 1 fr. 40 c.). Thence DILIGENCE in the season to (6 M.) *Cauterets*, in $13\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs. (return $3\frac{1}{4}$ -1 hr.), for 2 fr. 75 c. (inside or banquette); other vehicles, 2 fr. Omnibuses from the larger hotels at Cauterets meet the trains at Pierrefitte (4 fr.). Carriages from the station for 4 pers. and 120 kilos of luggage 14 fr.

Lourdes, see p. 110. Tickets permitting the journey to be broken here, see p. 109. — The railway makes a wide circuit to the E., diverges to the right from the line to Tarbes, and approaches the Gave de Pau and Lourdes at the station of *Soum-de-la-Lanne*. The valley becomes more and more interesting as we proceed. Beyond (4 M.) *Luganman* and ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bôg-Silhens* we cross to the left bank of the Gave and enter the fertile little plain of Argelès. On the right is a keep, dating from the 14th century.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Argelès** (1525 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel du Parc; de France*) is a small town of 1894 inhab., prettily situated at the mouth of the Vallée d'Azun (p. 122). The sulphureous waters of Gazost were conducted hither and a *Thermal Establishment* erected in 1885. A handsome new quarter has sprung up beside the railway-station. English Church Service in summer. Numerous walks and points of view. Road to Eaux-Bonnes, see p. 122.

Beyond Argelès we have on the right St. Savin and on the left Beaucens (see below). — 13 M. **Pierrefitte-Nestalas** (*Gr.-Hôt. de la Poste; Hôt. de France*, at the station), a village $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W., where the road from Lourdes viâ Argelès forks, the right branch going to Cauterets, the left to Luz-St.-Sauveur and Barèges.

A road which diverges from the Lourdes route to the left at the end of the village, leads in 25 min. to St. Savin, passing the little *Chapelle de*

Pittat, of the 16th cent., from which there is a fine view. — The village of *St. Savin (Hotel)* is built round the celebrated abbey of that name and should be visited on account of its fine Romanesque *Church*, which, with the exception of the 14th cent. steeple, dates from the 11-12th centuries. It contains two noteworthy paintings of the 15th cent., in nine compartments, representing the history of St. Savin, the hermit, and also his tomb, of the Romanesque period, surmounted by a rich pyramidal canopy of the 14th century. The chapter-house and other parts of the abbey are also extant.

On the other side of the valley, also visited from Pierrefitte, is the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) village of *Beaucens*, with a large ruined *Castle* of the 12-16th cent., and a small thermal establishment. The road thither diverges to the left from the Barèges route, a good $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Pierrefitte.

The *ROAD TO CAUTERETS, one of the finest in the country, is admirably constructed, like all the roads in the Pyrenees. It leaves the road to Luz-St. Sauveur and Barèges (RR. 19, 20) to the left, in the valley of the Gave de Pau, and ascends in a wide and at first steep curve to the valley of the *Gave de Cauterets*, affording a fine retrospective view of Pierrefitte and the valley of Argelès. At the top, to the right, is an argentiferous lead-mine. As we descend, the *Péguère*, the height above Cauterets, soon comes into view. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Pierrefitte we cross the Gave in order to avoid the dangerous declivities of the right bank, along which the road originally led as far as the *Pont de Mediabat*, about half-way. Then we thread a wild defile in which the road is at places cut out of the rock and supported by walls on the side of the ravine along which the torrent chafes. On both sides rise steep mountains, partly clothed with wood. One of the most curious spots is the *Limaçon*, a chaos of fallen rocks. Farther on the valley expands gradually into a small cultivated plain.

II. Cauterets.

Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL CONTINENTAL, GR.-HÔT. D'ANGLETERRE, Boulevard Latapie-Flurin, near the Esplanade, large and fine houses: GR.-HÔT. DU BOULEVARD, same Boulevard: GR.-HÔT. DES PROMENADES, on the Esplanade, one of the best situated: GR.-HÔT. DU PARC, HÔT. DE LA PAIX, DE PARIS (well spoken of), Place St. Martin: RICHELIEU, Rue de la Raillère, close by; HÔT. DE FRANCE, Rue St. Louis and Rue Richelieu: DE LONDRES (8 fr.), DES AMBASSADEURS, Rue Richelieu: DE RUSSIE, Rue de Belfort, to the right beyond the Mairie: DE L'UNIVERS, Rue de la Fontaine, beside the church; etc. — **Furnished Apartments** are abundant, the town being able, it is said, to accommodate 10,000 strangers at a time. Among others: *Chalet des Bains*, near the Étab. des Œufs; *Villa Villeneuve*, *Maison Pimorin*, *Toye*, *Baby*, *Gentien*, Boulevard Latapie-Flurin; *Lannegron*, *Cannan*, *Rolland*, Avenue du Mamelon-Vert, parallel to the above Boulevard; *Amade*, Place de la Mairie: *Quellaien*, *Duhourcau*, and *Marty*, Rue St. Louis, near the Place St. Martin: *Mayou*, *Bérot*, *Byasson*, *Cabrols*, *Flurin*, *Danos*, *Duberland*, *Bézy*, *Laborde*, *Vignau*, *Bégué*, Rue de la Raillère, near the Place St. Martin: *Hôtel des Princes*, *Maison du Lion d'Or*, *Bordenave*, *Lousteau*, etc., Rue Richelieu. — On the whole prices are high, as much as 12 francs being charged for a room at the first-class hotels during the height of the season (from mid-June to mid-Sept.), 4 fr. for lunch, and 5 for dinner. Other hotels charge from 8 to 12 fr. a day (lunch 3-3½ D. 3-4 fr.).

Cafés. *Du Casino des Œufs*; *Persan*, Boulevard Latapie-Flurin: *Café Anglais*, same Boulevard: *Grand Café*, Place St. Martin: etc.



Thermal Establishments. *Drinking:* Subscription for 25 days from May 25th to June 19th and from Sept. 8th to Oct. 4th, 7 fr. 50 c.; from June 20th to Sept. 7th, 15 fr.; from Oct. 5th to May 24th, 3 fr. 75 c. — *Baths and Douches:* 25 c. to 2 fr. 50 c. according to the time of year, the hour, and the establishment. Bath or Douche 'de luxe' at the Néothermes, 3, both together 5 fr.

Cabs. Drive in the town, 2 pers. 1, 4 pers. 1½ fr.; ascent to La Raillère, 3-4 fr.; to Mauhourat, Petit St. Sauveur, and Le Pré, 3½ and 5 fr.; to Le Bois 5 and 6 fr.; descent from La Raillère, 1½ and 2 fr. — Per hour, in the town, 2½ and 3½ fr.; outside the town, 5 and 6 fr. the first hr. and 3 and 4 fr. per hr. afterwards.

Omnibus. To Pierrefitte, see p. 125; to La Raillère, 75 c. up, and 25 c. down.

Carriages, Horses, and Donkeys for hire in large numbers. Carriage, per day 20 to 25 fr. (bargaining necessary). — Tariff for horses indicated below at the beginning of each excursion. Donkeys are usually 1½ cheaper than horses.

Guides. These number about 60 and are divided into two classes, the first class having a white cloth crown above their badge. The best mountain-guides are *Clément Latour, J.-P. and Dom. Latapie, Dom. Pont, J.-M. Sarrettes, Pierre Bordenave*. The charges are given at the head of each excursion. The usual charge is 15 fr. a day, and the guide's provisions, except on the return journey.

Casino, at the Thermes des Œufs. Subscription, including reserved seats at entertainments: in the middle of the season, for 1, 2, 3 and 4 weeks, gentlemen, 25, 45, 65, and 75 fr.; ladies, 20, 40, 60, and 70 fr.; cheaper at beginning and end of season (see bills). Seats in the theatre: in the middle of the season, reserved, 4 fr.; front row, 3 fr.

Post and Telegraph Office, at the Hôtel de Ville.

English Church Service in summer (French Church).

Cauterets (3055 ft.) is a small town of 1941 inhab., very beautifully situated in a valley encompassed by lofty mountains and on the banks of the torrent of the same name. The town contains nothing more noteworthy than the magnificent hotels recently erected in the new quarter to the W., near the Esplanade, and this promenade itself with the Etablissement des Œufs (view, see p. 128), to which perhaps may be added the new Gothic church. As a thermal station, however, it ranks amongst the first not only in the Pyrenees, but in the whole of France: while it is also one of the chief centres for excursions in the High Pyrenees. Though the season only lasts from the end of May to the beginning of October, the town is visited annually by about 20,000 patients and tourists.

The centre of the town is the *Place St. Martin*, at the end of the Rue Richelieu, the continuation of the Pierrefitte road, and the adjoining *Place de la Mairie*. These squares are the termini for the public conveyances. From the former diverge the streets leading to the chief bathing-establishments, except the Etablissement des Œufs, which is situated on the Esplanade, to the left of the farther side of the Place de la Mairie and of the Gave.

The **WATERS** of Cauterets contain chiefly sulphur and sodium, but there are also sulphate and alkaline waters. They are supplied by 24 *Springs*, several of which are very copious. They are, in fact, the most copious in the Pyrenees, yielding about 440,000 gallons per day. They vary greatly in temperature (61 to 131° Fahr.) and

even in composition, though not so much in this latter respect as the waters of Bagnères-de-Luchon (p. 153). Cauterets possesses nine establishments, admirably arranged for the requirements of drinking, bathing, douches, inhalation, and pulverization.

The THERMES DES ŒUFS, called also simply *Les Œufs*, are the principal and the most remarkable of these establishments. This huge building was erected in 1867-69 at the foot of the wooded slopes of the Pégère and between the Promenades de l'Esplanade and des Lacets (p. 129). It is fed by the six *Sources des Œufs* (131° Fahr.), about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S., which supply no less than 132,000 gallons a day. It contains a swimming-bath of running water, 22 yds. long and 9 yds. wide. The waters of this establishment are principally used in the treatment of chlorosis, anæmia, and diseases of the skin and mucous membranes. The offices of the company that rents the waters are also at Les Œufs, while the first floor is occupied by the *Casino*, which comprises reading and card rooms, a café-restaurant, and a theatre.

The THERMES DE CÉSAR ET DES ESPAGNOLS, to the S.E. of the town, at the end of a street leading from the Place St. Martin, occupy a plain building in the neo-classic style, dating from 1844. The baths here are fed on the left by the *Source de César* (118° Fahr.), so named in remembrance of an alleged visit of Cæsar to Cauterets; on the right by the *Source des Espagnols* (116° Fahr.), both of which issue a little higher up from the Montagne de Peyraoute. These waters, the most powerful in Cauterets, are chiefly used in the treatment of chronic diseases of the respiratory organs and in scrofulous and syphilitic affections, skin diseases, and rheumatism. The establishment is open all the year round.

The NÉOTHERMES or *Bains du Rocher-Rieumiset*, constructed in 1863 and enlarged in 1879, are situated in a pretty garden, about 200 yds. to the N. of the preceding. They may be reached directly by a passage through the Hôtel du Parc. They are fed by three springs, viz. those of *César-Nouveau* (113° F.), *Le Rocher* (104° F.), which contains iron, and *Rieumiset* (61° F.). These waters are specially adapted to cutaneous and rheumatic affections for persons of nervous and irritable temperament.

Higher up, on the slope of the Montagne de Peyraoute, are the less important establishments of *Pauze-Vieille* and *Pauze-Nouveau* (the second closed at present).

The ETABLISSEMENT DE LA RAILLÈRE, the most important of all, is situated nearly a mile to the S. of the town on the road (omnibus, see p. 127) on the right bank, forming a continuation of the Rue de la Raillère; but there is a short-cut for pedestrians beginning on the Esplanade. The establishment has been rebuilt, with galleries and promenades. It is situated 3640 ft. above the sea-level (580 ft. above Cauterets), on a declivity of the mountain covered with fallen rocks (raillère). It is built over the three springs which feed it

(103°, 100° and 91° Fahr.) and which are so abundant that even horses are treated. In the cure of diseases of the respiratory organs it vies with Eaux-Bonnes (p. 120). The site commands a fine view.

Still more distant are the *Burette de Mauhourat* (122° Fahr.) and the *Burette des Œufs*: the *Source des Yeux* (68° Fahr.): the *Etablissement du Petit-St. Sauveur* (111° Fahr.), the *Etablissement du Pré* (108° Fahr.), and finally, higher up, the *Etablissement du Bois* (109° and 91° Fahr.), the most remote (3670 ft.) but highly esteemed for the cure of rheumatism. The Cascade de Cérisey (p. 131) lies only $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. higher up.

Cauterets has fine promenades. The *Esplanade des Œufs* is the favourite resort of visitors during the concerts which are given in the afternoon, at 4 p.m., and it is flanked by little shops of all kinds.

The Esplanade is an excellent point from which to take one's bearings, before starting on excursions from Cauterets. The *Péguère*, to the S., behind Les Œufs, has already been mentioned. Beyond the *Raillère* is the *Pic de Hourmégas*, separated from the *Péguère* by the *Vallée de Jéret*, in which is the road to the Lac de Gaube, etc. To the left of the Hourmégas is the *Vallée de Lutour*, on the crest of the opposite side of which rise several bare peaks, with patches of snow even in summer. The chief of these is the *Pic d'Ardiden*, on the other side of which is St. Sauveur; then from E. to W., above the town, the *Pic de Pène-Nère*, the *Pic de Viscos*, the *Pic de Cabaliros*, to the left of the valley of the Gave de Cauterets, and the *Monné*, separated from the *Péguère* by the *Vallée de Cambasque*, in which is the Lac Bleu, etc.

On the slope of the *Péguère* (ascend, see p. 131), extends the *Promenade des Lacets* or *de Cambasque*, which is not fatiguing and affords a fine view at the exit from the wood, about 25 min. from Les Œufs. The road leading to the *Raillère* route diverges to the left, about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on.

The *Promenade du Mamelon-Vert* continues the avenue of the same name down the valley. It is deficient in shade. At the end we turn to the right, cross the Gave, and regain the town by the *Pierrefitte* road. The *Mamelon-Vert* is the name given to the knoll on the right, between the promenade and the Gave; it commands a fine view of the head of the valley. In the town itself, above the *Pierrefitte* road and near the *Néothermes*, is a pretty and shady *Park*, now somewhat neglected, though still a resort of the visitors. Above this passes the road which leads, on the slope of the *Montagne de Peyraoute*, to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) hamlet of *Cancéra*, well shaded in the afternoon and offering beautiful views. We may descend hence to the *Pierrefitte* road, which we reach near the junction with the *Mamelon-Vert* road. — Still higher is the road to the *Grange de la Reine-Hortense*, issuing from the *Etablissement de Pauze-Vieux*. It is identical with that to the Col de Rion (p. 135). The grange (barn), which is reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., owes its name to the fact that Queen Hortense, when a visitor to Cauterets, was once detained at it by a storm.

III. *Excursions.*

TO THE MONNÉ, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. there and back; an easy excursion, practicable on horseback; guide 12 fr., horse 12 fr. Pedestrians turn to the left from the Avenue du Mamelon-Vert and skirt the Pégère from E. to W., by the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Vallée de Cambasque*, cross the torrent of that name, also called Paladère, and ascend to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Plateau des Cinquets* (5725 ft.; refreshments), 1 hr. from the top. — The bridle-path follows the road to the Raillère, and crossing the bridge, turns to the right and skirts the flank of the Pégère until ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) it joins the preceding path. The horses must be left at the inn, about 450 ft. below the summit. — The **Monné** or *Soum de Monné* (8935 ft.) is one of the nearest and most conspicuous mountains seen from Cauterets, for which it serves as a kind of barometer, the weather being foretold from the state of the mists in which it is often enveloped. The S. side, towards the Val du Lys, is precipitous, but the N. side descends in a gentle slope towards the valley of Labat-de-Bun, and ends in a slaty crest, from which there is a wide view, extending W. to the head of the Val d'Azun; N. over the flanks of the Cabaliros (see below) to the plains of Tarbes and Béarn; E. to the Pic du Midi de Bigorre, the Néouvielle, and Mont-Perdu; and S. to the Vignemale and the Balaïtous. In the middle distance, to the S., is the Lac Bleu or Lac d'Illéou (see below).

TO the CABALIROS, 4 hrs., there and back 6 hrs.; guide 10 fr., horse (see below) 10 fr. We follow the Promenade du Mamelon-Vert for about $\frac{1}{2}$ M., then turn to the left behind the shed of a large white house, and skirt the flanks of the Peyrenère to the (1 hr.) *Plateau d'Esponne* (refreshments). Thence we gain the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) E. buttresses of the Monné, beyond which the ascent becomes more difficult. After passing a ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) slaty terrace we reach the (1 hr.) *Col de Contente* (6940 ft.; fine view), on which is an inn. Horses can ascend still farther, though the guides sometimes assert the contrary. The rest of the climb is easy. — The rounded **Cabaliros** (7655 ft.) is the principal summit to the N. of Cauterets. It is crowned by an ordnance-survey tower. The *Panorama from the top, one of the finest in the Pyrenees, resembles that from the Monné, but excels it as it includes the valley of Argelès.

TO THE LAC BLEU or LAC D'ILLÉOU, 5 hrs. on foot, 4 hrs. on horseback, there and back; guide 10, horse 8 fr. We take the route to the Monné as far as the Plateau de Cambasque (see above); then, following the valley, we pass (3 hrs.) in front of the fine *Cascade d'Illéou* and farther on the little *Lac Noir*. — The **Lac Bleu** or *Lac d'Illéou* is 6515 ft. above the sea and covers nearly 30 acres. Its lonely situation and wild surroundings contrast strikingly with the deep blue tint of its limpid waters. To the E. rises the *Pic de Nets* (8025 ft.). The return may be made to the S.E. by the *Pont d'Espagne* (see below); it thus requires $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., and the guide is paid 5 fr. extra.

TO THE *LAC DE GAUBE (*Pic Pegère*), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. on foot, $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. there and back; guide (not needed) 8, horse 8 fr. This

is one of the favourite excursions from Cauterets, as far at least as the Cascade de Cérisey, up to which point there is a carriage-road, and the Pont d'Espagne, to which the road is to be continued. Passing the Raillère and the other establishments in the upper part of the valley, we reach the *Val de Jéret*, on the right, and skirt its torrent, the bed of which is almost blocked with huge boulders. The mountain on the opposite side is the Pégùère (see below). Farther on, beyond the Etablissement du Bois and a small cascade, the roar of the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) imposing **Cascade de Cérisey* (4050 ft. above the sea-level) becomes audible. The stream is split into two by a mass of rock from either side of which it falls into a deep abyss between two walls of rock. The best time to see it is between 10 o'clock and noon, when rainbows are formed above it by the sun. There are two more cascades of less importance farther on. We traverse striking scenery to (about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. beyond the Cascade) the *Pont d'Espagne* (4880 ft.), a primitive bridge at which there is another cascade and where the torrent and valley of Marcadaou débouch. On the other side is an inn (dear). For this valley and the excursions in it see p. 132. — The path to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Lac de Gaube, rather laborious for the first $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., continues to ascend the left bank of the torrent. The scenery becomes more and more wild and at last there appears before us the Vignemale with its glacier. The **Lac de Gaube** (5865 ft.) is about 800 yds. long and 350 yds. wide, with an area of about 40 acres, in the middle of a wide and bleak basin formed by the bare sides of the *Pic Meya* (8080 ft.) on the E. and the *Pic de Gaube* (7540 ft.) to the W., etc. It abounds in trout and is fed by the glacier of the Vignemale, to the S. (see p. 132). On the bank of the lake stand an inn (fixed tariff) and a monument in memory of a young Englishman and his wife who were drowned in the lake in 1832.

To the PÉGUÈRE, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., there and back 6 hrs.; guide 8 fr. We follow the above route to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the Cascade de Cérisey, a little beyond which is a bridge, with a placard, indicating the forest-path to the Pégùère. This route ascends in zigzags above precipices 1650 ft. high, on the S. of the mountain, and reaches ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the last spring (4395 ft.) on this slope. From the point (5250 ft.), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther up, where the road forks, we ascend the ravine of the *Laonne*, by means of paths, difficult to find without a guide, and which cease before the summit is reached. — The **Pic Pégùère** (7175 ft.) is the wooded mountain which rises above Cauterets behind the Thermes des Œufs, and which appears in the vista of the valley as we come from Pierrefitte. A magnificent view is commanded by the paths at a height of 6500 ft. above the sea, or 3445 ft. above the town. To the E. and W. the view extends into the valleys of Jéret and Cambasque, but it is more or less limited by the higher peaks that bound these valleys, as well as by those of the chain to the S. of the Pégùère.

TO THE VIGNEMALE, 2 days (1 day from Gavarnie, see p. 140), the night being spent at the Lac de Gaube, whence it is ascended in 5-7 hrs. The ascent is laborious and only adapted to experienced climbers with good guides. A single tourist should take two guides. Rope and axe necessary. Guide, 30 fr. for one day or for two. Riding is practicable as far as the Cascade d'Esplumous. — To the *Lac de Gaube*, see above. Pedestrians may shorten the journey by rowing up the lake (1 fr. each). Thence we continue to ascend beside the torrent, which forms several cascades, the chief of which is the *Cascade d'Esplumous* or *de Splumouse*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the inn on the lake. The ascent of the Pic de Chabarron (p. 133), on the right, is usually made from the second cascade, beside which is a hut. Farther on we reach the *Oulettes du Vignemale* or *de Gaube* (7210 ft.), the last terrace in the valley, 1 hr. beyond the chief cascade. Hence we have a grand view of the N. glacier and the precipices of the mountain, which rears itself to a sheer height of more than 3000 ft. To the left rise the Pic d'Araillé and the Pic de Labassa, both ascended from this side (p. 133). From this point to the Vignemale there is a choice of two routes. One leads to the S. E. to (1 hr.) the *Hourquette d'Ossoue* or *Col du Vignemale* (8985 ft.), either by the base of the glacier or, which is much better, by the buttresses of the Araillé. Beyond the col the *Glacier d'Ossoue*, or E. glacier of the Vignemale, extends on the right upwards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in width. It is advisable not to cross this glacier, but to skirt it so as to avoid the most dangerous part, which will take $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Finally we cross a little bit of it, using the rope, then the névé between the *Montferrat* or *Cerbillona* on the left, and the *Pique Longue* on the right, arriving in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. at the foot of the latter, the principal peak, which is climbed in 20 min. more across loose red slate. — The second route, longer by about $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., but easier, leads to the S.W. over the (1 hr.) *Col des Mulets* or *des Oulettes* (7600 ft.), on the frontier, whence bending to the left, we continue at the same level for 20 min. as far as the *Col de la Hount*, a ravine with a very dangerous glacier (falling stones) which should be avoided, whence we climb the (2 hrs. 20 min.) *Montferrat* and so reach the névé of the Glacier d'Ossoue; thence to the foot of the *Pique Longue* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; see above). — The **Vignemale** (10,820 ft.) is the highest summit in the French Pyrenees, the *Monts-Maudits* with the *Néthou* (11,160 ft.) and the *Maladetta* (11,005 ft.), the *Pic Posets* (11,045 ft.), the *Mont-Perdu* (10,660 ft.), and the *Cylindre* (10,920 ft.) being in Spain. It rises in nine peaks, the chief of which is the *Pique Longue*, separated by an impassable chasm from the *Petit Vignemale* (10,515 ft.), which may be ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the *Hourquette d'Ossoue*. The panorama from the Vignemale is most extensive, but it only includes a chaotic assemblage of mountains, hard to identify at this height, except those of the *Marboré* group. There are three refuges or grottoes near the *Col de Cerbillona* (10,500 ft.), 20 min. below the summit, not accessible, however, before August. The descent may be made on the Gavarnie side (see p. 140).

TO the **Valley of Marcadaou** or *Marcadau*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. on foot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. on horseback as far as the *Escalier de la Pourrière*, there and back 6 or 5 hrs., 1 hr. more to the *Cabane de Marcadaou*; guide (not needed) and horse 8 or 10 fr. each. — To the (2 hrs.) *Pont d'Espagne*, see p. 131. We cross the bridge and ascend beside the *Gave de Marcadaou* as far as the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Plateau de Cayau* (5255 ft.), a charming and solitary region amidst lofty mountains, covered with woods affording a retreat to bears and heath-cocks. Path to the *Lac Bleu*, see p. 130. Farther on we leave to the left the *Vallon de Poueytrenous* or *Poueytrénous*, which ascends towards the Pic de Chabarron (see below), cross the torrent, and reach the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Escalier de la Pourrière* (5510 ft.). We recross

the torrent and reach in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the *Cabane de Marcadaou* (5905 ft.), in the meadows of the *Pla de la Gole*. Hence the *Som de Baccimaille* (see below) is seen to advantage.

The hut, which has room for six persons, is an excellent starting-point for other excursions, especially for the tolerably easy ascent of the *Som de Baccimaille* or *Grande Fache* (9905 ft.), which requires $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., and for the difficult ascent of the *Pic d'Enfer*, or *Quejeda de Pundillos* (10,210 ft.), in Spain, which requires $4\frac{3}{4}$ or 7 hrs., according to the route taken from the Port de Marcadaou (see below), the shorter one leading by the glacier to the N., the longer by the Col de Sallent. These excursions should, of course, not be made without a guide.

The track along the valley is continued to the (2 hrs.) *Port de Marcadaou* (8370 ft.), on the frontier, whence the *Baths of Panticosa* (p. 125) may be reached in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs., with guide.

TO THE PIC DE CHABARROU, about 7 hrs., $41\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Lac de Gaube: guide 15 fr., or, including the return by the Valley of Marcadaou, 20 fr. Following the route to the Vignemale as far as the second cascade beyond the Lac de Gaube (p. 131), we there take a path to the right (W.) which leads to (1 hr.) the beautiful *Lac de Chabarrou* (7485 ft.). Thence we ascend straight to the summit in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., by a very steep slope, over debris, a short *névé*, and some precipitous rocks. The *Pic de Chabarrou* (9550 ft.) is one of the finest ascents in the neighbourhood of Cauterets, both on account of its situation and of its height. From the top the neighbouring Vignemale is particularly well seen, and beyond it the mountains of Spain. The view extends from the Pic d'Anie to Mont-Perdu and the Pic du Midi de Bigorre. — The descent may be made on the N. by the Valley of Marcadaou, *viâ* the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Brèche* (8920 ft.), the *Valley* and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Cabane de Poueytrenous*, the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Plateau de Cayau* (see above), and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Pont d'Espagne* (p. 131).

TO THE PIC D'ARAILLÉ AND THE PIC DE LABASSA, about $61\frac{1}{2}$ and $81\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.: guide 15 and 20 fr. We follow the Vignemale route as far as the ($51\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Oulettes de Vignemale*, where we turn to the left, between the slopes of the two mountains, ascending to the left for the first named peak, and to the right for the second. We pass through gaps, respectively $3\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the Oulettes. The *Pic d'Araillé* (9060 ft.) is easily ascended in less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from its gap and commands a fine view, in which the Vignemale is conspicuous. — The *Pic Labassa*, *La Sède*, or *La Sibé* (9780 ft.), is on the other hand a difficult ascent, in the higher part at least, which requires nearly $11\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the gap. Its greater height commands a finer view than the Araillé; and even the col commands a beautiful survey. The descent may be made on the side next the valley of Lutour (see below) to the ($1-11\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Lac d'Estom*.

To the *Valley of Lutour*, 3 hrs. to the *Lac d'Estom*, there and back $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.: guide (unnecessary) 8, horse 6 fr. This valley opens to the left at the *Buvette de Mauhourat* (p. 129), at the confluence of the torrents of Marcadaou and Lutour. A little higher up is a *Cascade*, where horses ford the stream, while pedestrians ascend straight on. The steepest part of the path is passed within 1 hr. from the confluence, and the footpath rejoins the bridle-path by means of another bridge. About 2 hrs. from Cauterets we pass a dairy, known as *La Fruitière*. The path by which the Pic d'Ardidén is ascended from this side (see below) diverges to the left: the scenery becomes striking. The slope on the right is well-wooded, while that on the left is seamed and scarred, and terminates in a rugged rocky crest, which culminates in the Pic d'Ardidén. We re-cross to the left bank at a triple *Cascade*, and the

bridle-path ends shortly afterwards at the foot of a crag, which we must ascend to reach the lake. — The **Lac d'Estom** (8205 ft.) is a little smaller than the Lac de Gaube, but no less picturesque. It is colder and contains no fish. On the bank is an inn.

Farther up to the right is a path to the (1 hr.) *Hourquette d'Arailé*, by which we may ascend (with guide) the *Pic d'Arailé* (see above) or reach (about 4 hrs.) the *Lac de Gaube*, thence returning to Cauterets.

Still higher up the valley lie seven lakes of different sizes, known as the *Lacs d'Estom-Soubiran*. About 3 hrs. are required to reach the end of the valley, which is picturesque throughout. From the end we ascend in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Col d'Estom-Soubiran*, which commands a good view of the Vignemale. — To Gavarnie via this Col and the Col de Mallerouge, see below.

TO THE PIC D'ARDIDEN VIA PEYRAOUTE. 5 hrs., there and back 8 hrs.; guide 20 fr. This expedition is well worth making. We ascend past the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Grange de la Reine Hortense (p. 129) and farther on, to the right (S.W.) towards the crest of the mountain, then turn to the S.E. to the (2 hrs.) *Cabane de Peyraoute*, to which point riding is practicable; and thence to the *Col d'Ardiden*. We next enter a gorge full of fallen rocks and containing the (1 hr.) *Lacs d'Ardiden*, the largest of which ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), the *Lac Grand* (7805 ft.), affords a magnificent spectacle. Thence, crossing some snow, we gain the N. slope of the peak, the ascent of which is toilsome, and in 1 hr. more reach the top of the **Pic d'Ardiden** (9805 ft.), which is composed, like its sides, of a chaos of rocks produced by the disintegration of the granite. There is a magnificent view of the plain, and the surrounding valleys, as well as of the Balaitous, Vignemale, the mountains round Gavarnie, Néouvielle, etc. — The descent may be made to Cauterets via the *Valley of Lutour* (see above) in 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The ascent is also sometimes made from this side. Another descent leads to (4 hrs.) Luz (p. 135), via the lakes mentioned above, the *Col d'Asprets*, and the *Vallée du Bernazaou*.

TO GAVARNIE BY THE MOUNTAINS (route via Pierrefitte and St. Sauveur, see pp. 126 and 135). — 1. *Viâ the Lac de Gaube*, about 10 hrs., guide 10 fr., and as much for the return, which may be made by the alternative route. We follow the Vignemale route as far as the *Hourquette d'Ossoue* (about 6 hrs.; p. 132) and thence descend to the S. towards the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gare d'Ossoue*, the right bank of which we follow. To the left is the *Cascade des Oulettes*, and farther on are the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Bassin des Oulettes* (6100 ft.), the *Pas des Oulettes*, the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Plan de Millas* (5715 ft.), and the (1 hr.) *Cabanes de Sausse* (5480 ft.). Thence the path, which remains on the right bank, is practicable for horses. It descends rapidly through wood, and crosses the torrent $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. before Gavarnie (p. 138). — 2. *Viâ the Valley of Lutour*, about 11 hrs.; guide as above. There are two exits from the head of the valley: (1) The *Col d'Estom-Soubiran* (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs.; see above), whence we descend into the *Vallée d'Ossoue* (see above). (2) The *Col de Mallerouge* (9315 ft.), 1 hr. to the E. of the first Lac d'Estom-Soubiran, and to the N. of the *Pic de Mallerouge* (9740 ft.). Thence we keep to the S. via the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col de Houle* (8860 ft.) and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Cabane de Salent* (6510 ft.), and thence again to the E. by the valley of the *Gare d'Asprechaos*, and finally once more to the S. to Gavarnie (see p. 138).

TO THE PIC DE VISCOS. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., there and back 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a little less on horseback; shorter from St. Sauveur (p. 137). Guide 10 fr. An ascent

of 2 hrs. takes us by the Grange de la Reine Hortense (p. 129) to the *Col de Riou* (6375 ft.), on which there is a small inn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the top of the *Pène-Nère* (about 6560 ft.), whence also the view is very extensive. Thence following to the N. the E. slope of the mountain, we reach in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. the foot of the peak and easily climb in a N.W. direction to the *Pic de Viscos* (7025 ft.). The view is finest on the side next the plain, and extends over the mountains as far as the Balaïtous, the Vignemale, Mont Perdu, and Néouvielle. Among the nearer peaks, the Cabaliros in the W., the Monné in the S., and the Bergons in the S.E. attract attention.

TO LUZ AND ST. SAUVEUR OVER THE *Col de Riou* (by the road, see p. 126 and below), about 4 hrs.: guide and horse, 8 fr. each as far as the col, 15 fr. to Luz, 10 only for the guide if he is on horseback. As far as the *Col de Riou*, see above. We descend by pasture-grounds and the *Granges de Cureilles* (4165 ft.), to the little village of *Grust*, whence proceeding to the S.E. via *Sazos* and *Sassis*, we reach Luz or St. Sauveur in about $\frac{3}{4}$ hour.

19. Luz, St. Sauveur, and their Environs.

I. From Lourdes to Luz and St. Sauveur (Barèges).

RAILWAY to (13 M.) *Pierrefitte-Nestalas* as for Canterets (p. 125), thence road (8-9 M.) and diligence (3 fr.) in the season in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hour. Carriages also during the season as for Canterets.

Our road leaves the Canterets road on the right, beyond *Pierrefitte*, crosses the Gave de Canterets to the village of *Soulom*, and a short distance farther the Gave de Pau. Here, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Pierrefitte*, begins the **Gorge de Luz*, resembling that on the Canterets road. It is about 5 M. long and the road in many places is cut out along the rocks or supported on walls built at the side of the torrent. After about $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 M. we pass, on the right, the *Pont de l'Echelle* and the *Pont d'Arsimpé*, neither of which we cross as the opposite bank is exposed to avalanches of stones. The road gradually ascends until it is about 260 ft. above the stream. - $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pont de la Crabe*, a lofty bridge over a ravine on the left, beyond which a tolerably wide grassy basin is entered. - We cross the ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pont de la Hieladère* to the left bank, but in order to reach Luz recross by the (7 M.) *Pont de Pescadère*, beyond which the road runs under a fine avenue of poplars. To the left is the ruined *Château de Ste. Marie*. - *Luz*, see below.

Those who are bound for St. Sauveur continue straight on past the *Pont de Pescadère*, and ascend the stream beyond the confluence of the *Gave de Gavarnie* and the *Gave de Bastan*, which unite to form the Gave de Pau. - *St. Sauveur*, see p. 136.

II. Luz and St. Sauveur.

Luz. - **Hotels.** *HÔT. DE L'UNIVERS*, where the public conveyances halt, lunch 3 D. 4 fr.: *HÔT. DES PYRÉNÉES: DE FRANCE*. - **Cafés.** *Déjeuner*, at the *Hôt. de l'Univers: Globe*, at the *Hôt. de France: de l'Europe* (Club). - **ÉTABLISSEMENT THERMAL.** *Buvette*, 20 c. per glass of mineral water: subscription per month, 10 fr. from June 25th to Sept. 14th, at other seasons, half these charges; baths and douches from 1 to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., etc.

Luz (2425 ft.), a small town of 1514 inhab., is situated on the Barèges road and on the Bastan, in a valley of which it was at one time

the practically independent capital. It is much frequented in summer, both on account of its situation, and the vicinity of the dependent village of St. Sauveur, as well as on account of the *Thermes*, erected in 1881, when the waters of the *Barzun Spring* (81° F., resembling those of St. Sauveur) were conducted from Barèges to the town. The 'Etablissement' is situated to the left of the road to St. Sauveur, which diverges to the right from the road to Barèges, a little beyond the coach-office. The waters are specially adapted for nervous diseases. The *Church*, which is reached by the street to the left, at the beginning of the above-mentioned road, is a curious structure assigned to the Templars and possibly in parts as old as the 12th cent., but with many later additions. Not only is it embattled and fortified like many other churches in this part of the country, but it is also enclosed in a line of defensive works. The apse is flanked by two towers of which the one on the N. side is a kind of keep. The Romanesque N. portal is interesting. At the W. end, on the right, is a large 16th cent. chapel. In the Templars' tower there is a small museum of antiquities (1½ fr.).

An interesting stroll (1 hr. there and back) may be made to the very picturesque ruins of the *Château Ste. Marie*, situated on a hill, beyond the Bastan.

To the S. of the town, charmingly situated on a knoll, in view of St. Sauveur, is the *Chapelle de Solferino*, a fine modern building in the Romanesque style on the site of one formerly belonging to a hermitage there.

The *Excursions* from Luz are practically identical with those from St. Sauveur.

St. Sauveur lies little more than ½ M. from Luz. The road passes the *Thermes* of Luz, and crosses the Gave de Gavarnie; there is also a short-cut for pedestrians, near the bridge.

St. Sauveur. — Hotels. HÔT. DE PARIS; DE FRANCE, including several houses, R. 3, D. 4 fr.: DES PRINCES; DES BAINS, pens. 10 fr.; DU PARC. — **Furnished Apartments.** *Villa Beau-Site* (Hôt. de France); *Padre*; *Villa Eugénie*; *Villa Duconte*. — *Restaurant de l'Hôtel de France*, with café; *Restaurant Français*.

Etablissements Thermaux. *Bains des Dames*, use of the water for drinking and gargling, 6 fr. for 30 days, between June 15th and Sept. 6th, 2 fr. at other seasons; baths ¾-2½ fr., according to hour and season. — *Thermes de la Houtalade*, baths 1 fr. 30 c.-2 fr.

Guides and Horse-hirers. *Fr. Serp*, *Lous*, *Fortanet*, *Martin*, *Noguès*; the two last at Luz. — Tariff given below for each excursion.

English Church Service in summer.

St. Sauveur (2525 ft.) is a prettily situated village of recent origin, consisting of a single street, running up the E. slope of the *Som de Laze* (6025 ft.), above the gorge through which rushes the Gave de Gavarnie. Many tourists visit it, especially those on the way to Gavarnie, but the place owes its chief importance to its warm sulphureous springs, beside which two 'Etablissements' have been erected. The principal of these, the *Etablissement des Dames*, fed by the spring of that name (93° F.), is situated in the middle of the village, to the left as we arrive. The mineral waters are chiefly used for maladies of women and for nervous diseases.



Below the establishment is a fine public promenade, known as the *Jardin Anglais*, sloping steeply down to the stream, which is crossed by a bridge giving access to the direct road from Luz to the Pont Napoléon (see below).

The *Thermes de la Hontalade* are situated 820 ft. above St. Sauveur, on a plateau reached in 10 min. by an easy ascent beginning almost directly opposite the first-named establishment. The water of La Hontalade (70° F.) resembles that of Les Dames, but contains a considerably larger proportion of sulphate of soda. The *Plateau de la Hontalade*, which commands a fine view, is a favourite resort.

The *Church* of St. Sauveur, near the upper end of the village, is a modern Gothic edifice, with a tasteful spire. — A little farther on, on the road to Gavarnie, the **Pont Napoléon*, 220 ft. long, with a span of 150 ft., crosses the stream at a height of 212 ft. At a distance the bridge looks like a gigantic portal to the ravine, especially when viewed from the bank of the stream.

III. Excursions.

TO CAUTERETS, over the *Col de Riou*, see p. 135; to the *Pic d'Ardiden*, see p. 134.

TO THE PIC DE VISCOS (7025 ft.), 3½ hrs., there and back 5½ hrs.: guide 10, horse 8 fr. This easy and interesting excursion follows the *Col de Riou* route to the N.W. as far as the (1 hr.) *Granges de Cureilles* (p. 135), then leads to the right in the direction of the Pic, which is scaled on the N.W. side (see p. 135).

TO THE PIC DE NÉRÉ. 3¾ hrs. from Luz, there and back 6½ hrs., a delightful excursion which can be made on horseback part of the way: guide 12, horse 10 fr.: adders abound. We leave Luz by the Barèges road and after 45 min. cross the stream. Beyond (1 hr.) *Sers* (3705 ft.) we continue to ascend to the N. to the (1½ hr.) *Cabanes d'Arbéousse* (5850 ft.), whence we bear to the W. to the (1 hr.) *Col d'Arbéousse* (7105 ft.; fine view). A climb of ½ hr. along the arête brings us to the summit of the **Pic de Néré* or *de Nère* (7875 ft.), one of the best points of view in the district. The panorama to the S., embracing the huge group of the Cirque de Gavarnie, is only inferior to that from the Piméné (p. 140): but even from this point the great waterfall is seen, more than 14 M. distant as the crow flies. From W. to E. the principal summits seen are the Balaïtous, the peaks of Monné, Viscos, and Ardiden, the Vignemale, the Gabiétou, Taillon, Fausse Brèche, Brèche de Roland, Casque, Tour, the Pic and the Cylindre du Marboré, Mont Perdu, the peaks of Estaubé, Munia, Bergons, Maucapéra, Piméné, Long, Néouvielle, Arbizon, Tourmalet, Midi de Bigorre, etc. Ascent from Barèges, see p. 143.

TO THE PIC DE BERGONS, from Luz, the path from St. Sauveur being very little shorter and impracticable for horses. This is a favourite and interesting excursion, 2½ hrs. on foot, 2 hrs. on horseback, there and back 4-4½ hrs.: guide (unnecessary) and horse.

6 fr. each. We leave Luz by the Barèges road and ascend to the *S. viâ Villenave* (2625 ft.), by a well-beaten track which presents no difficulty. The ***Pic de Bergons** (6790 ft.), an almost isolated mountain, affords a very fine view not unlike that from the *Pic de Néré* (see above).

TO THE CIRQUE DE GAVARNIE, one of the principal excursions among the Pyrenees which should not be missed, 12 M. by road to Gavarnie, thence 1 hr. by bridle-path; guide unnecessary; carriage 20-30, horse 8 fr. By starting early the ascent of the *Piméné* (p. 140) may be included in the day's excursion. — The roads from Luz and St. Sauveur unite a short distance to the S. of the latter at the *Pont Napoléon* (p. 137). Thence we ascend the right bank to the foot of the Bergons (see above) and enter the *Gorge de St. Sauveur*, formerly fortified. — Near the (3 M.) *Pont de Sia* (3610 ft.) are a waterfall and a ruined bridge, beyond which the ravine expands into a little valley. — $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pont d'Arroucat* or *Desdouroucat* (2840 ft.). On the left is seen the *Piméné*, concealing the crest of the *Cirque de Gavarnie*, which, however, comes into view at the end of the little basin which our road now crosses.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Gèdre** (3265 ft.; *Hôt. Palasset*), a village at the junction of the Héas and Campbieil valleys, on the left, with the Gavarnie valley, on the right. Behind the hotel is an uninteresting 'grotto', or rather cutting, whence the Gave de Héas issues (50 c.). Excursions from Gèdre, see p. 140.

The road next traverses the *Chaos*, formed of huge rocks fallen from a spur of the *Coumèly*. The valley becomes arid and desolate. Farther on we begin distinctly to see the *Cirque de Gavarnie*.

12 M. **Gavarnie** (5085 ft.; **Hôtel des Voyageurs*; guides, see below), a small village originally formed around a hospice of the Templars.

The ***Cirque de Gavarnie** appears to be quite close to the village, but it is an hour's walk to its entrance and $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more to its head (horse 3, donkey 2 fr.). The illusion arises from the vastness of its proportions for which there is no standard of measurement. The entrance to the *Cirque* is readily reached (**Inn*), but to gain the foot of the highest waterfall is more difficult, and during the afternoon a wide berth should be given to the cliffs from which stones frequently fall. This superb amphitheatre, the head of whose area is 5380 ft. above the sea, is enclosed by limestone mountains, which rise in three stages to a height of 6900, 8500, and 9000 ft. The hollow thus formed is $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. wide at the base of the mountains, whose crest-line, from the *Pic des Sarradets* (8990 ft.) on the W. to the *Pic de l'Astazou* (10,105 ft.) on the E., measures nearly 9 M. The summits between these peaks, beginning at the former, are the *Gabiétou* (9950 ft.); *Taillon* (10,320 ft.), to the left of which is the *Fausse Brèche* (9670 ft.) and the *Brèche de Roland* (9200 ft.); the *Casque* (9860 ft.); *Tour* (9900 ft.); *Epaule* (10,230 ft.);

and the *Pic du Marboré* (10,670 ft.). The slopes between the successive stages are covered with perpetual snow and with glaciers, forming 13 cascades, of which two never dry up. The principal fall, the famous ***Cascade de Gavarnie**, 1385 ft. in height, is the highest in Europe after the Døgerfos in Norway, which is 100 ft. higher. If there is plenty of water, it forms a single fall, but in summer descends in two leaps, of 958 and 427 ft. respectively. The light-effects in the Cirque are singularly beautiful both at sunrise and sunset; and at about midday in summer the sun shines full upon the fall. Those who do not ascend the Piméné (p. 140) should ascend for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. on the S.W. of Gavarnie by the Port de Gavarnie route for the sake of the comprehensive view of the Cirque enjoyed thence.

The **Port de Gavarnie** or *de Boucharo* (7485 ft.), about 2 hrs. to the S.E. of Gavarnie, is the principal pass over this part of the Pyrenees. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. thence is the Spanish hamlet of *Boucharo* or *Bujaruelo* (4410 ft.), with barracks and an inn, situated on the Ara, which a little farther on enters a beautiful wooded gorge.

On the W. side of the Cirque is a break in the line of cliffs, known as the **Echelle des Sarradets**, which offers the only method of ascending from the bottom of the Cirque to its summits. The ascents are difficult and should be attempted only by experienced mountaineers with good guides, to be had at Gavarnie: *Henri and *Célestin Passet, Pierre Pujo, Pierre Brioul, Haurine, and Poc. The first two are perhaps the best guides in the Pyrenees.

TO THE BRÈCHE DE ROLAND AND THE COL DU TAILLON. 4 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., there and back $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Gavarnie, guide (10 fr.) and axe necessary. We ascend by the Echelle des Sarradets (see above), and by the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) cornice reach the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Sarradets Pastures*, and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Sarradets Spring* whence there is a fine view. The route now lies over terraces covered with snow during most of the year and we leave on our right a col leading to the Taillon glacier. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. we reach the *glacier de la Brèche* which involves $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. of difficult climbing, and in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more the **Brèche de Roland** (9200 ft.), a cleft 130-190 ft. wide and more than 300 ft. deep which the famous paladin is fabled to have made with his sword Durandal to open a passage for his return from Spain. It is about 1000 yds. long and the traveller should follow it and descend to the **Col du Taillon** (9170 ft.), about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the entrance, in order to enjoy the magnificent view of the S. side of the Cirque and of Mont Perdu, etc. A refuge-hut has been built to the W. of the entrance of the Brèche.—The *Pic du Taillon* (10,320 ft.) may be ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Brèche, with rope and axe. Grand view.

TO THE PIC DU MARBORÉ. A. VIA THE BRÈCHE DE ROLAND. 6 hrs., there and back $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Gavarnie; guide (25 fr.) and axe necessary. As far as the *Brèche de Roland* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) see above. Thence we proceed to the S.E., passing in front of the *Tour* and the *Casque du Marboré*, which may also be ascended from this side, and gain in 1 hr. the *Col de la Cascade* (9640 ft.) between the *Epaule* and the *Tour du Marboré*, whence we enjoy a superb view into the abyss of the Cirque. Then we follow the crest (20 min.) and the glacier on the S. slope whence the summit of the *Pic du Marboré* is reached in 1 hr. 10 min. — B. VIA THE BRÈCHE D'ALLANZ, returning viâ the Brèche de Roland, a fine expedition requiring about the same time but more experience than the preceding; guide 30 fr. We ascend to the S.E. of Gavarnie viâ the (1 hr.) *Cabane d'Espugnette* to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Brèche d'Allanz** (8255 ft.), on the N.E. side of the Cirque. Thence we reach the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Echelle de Tuquerouye*, an extremely steep ice-couloir, and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Brèche de Tuquerouye* (8775 ft.; new refuge-hut), whence a splendid view of the Mont Perdu suddenly breaks upon us. The route now passes to the E. of the *Lac Glacé du*

Mont-Perdu, via the crevassed *Glacier du Cylindre*, and then, beyond a crevasse, leads by a cornice and over the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Col du Cylindre*, between the Cylindre and the summit, which lies $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther to the N.E. — The *Pic du Marboré* (10,670 ft.), the summit of which forms a huge platform, is perhaps the best view-point in the Pyrenees, after the *Cylindre du Marboré* (10,915 ft.), the ascent of which is dangerous. We complete the circuit by returning via the Brèche de Roland.

TO MONT-PERDU. A. VIA THE BRÈCHE DE ROLAND AND THE MARBORÉ TERRACES, the shortest route, $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., there and back $11\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Gavarnie (the night being passed at the Brèche de Roland); guide (30 fr.), rope, and axe necessary. As far as the *Col de la Cascade* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) see above. Turning to the E., we gain by terraces and snow-fields the foot of the *Pic du Marboré Glacier*, then the S. glacier of the Cylindre which we cross to the *Cheminée du Cylindre* ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; refuge). Then leaving, on the left, this cheminee, which is difficult to scale, we gain without difficulty a gap by which we descend to the S.E. to the *Etang du Mont-Perdu* (10 min.: 9925 ft.) and thence in 1 hr. attain the summit of the *Mont-Perdu*. — B. VIA THE BRÈCHE D'ALLANZ AND BRÈCHE DE TUQUEROUYE, same time but more difficult. To the ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Brèche de Tuquerouye*, see p. 139. We continue to cross the glacier (1 hr.), but trend to the S., and then cross a crevasse and scale a rocky wall ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). Thence the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Col du Mont-Perdu* (10,185 ft.) is reached without difficulty, and the summit is gained either via the Etang (see above) or via a narrow crest between deep precipices. *Mont-Perdu* (10,995 ft.), the highest peak in the Pyrenees after the *Pic de Néthou* (11,170 ft.), *Maladetta* (11,005 ft.) and *Pic Posets* (11,045 ft.), is, like them, on Spanish territory. It forms part of the limestone mass of the Cirque de Gavarnie, but it lies out of the main chain of the Pyrenees and the view from the *Pic du Marboré* is finer. Together with the *Cylindre* (10,915 ft.) on the N.W. and the *Pic de Ramond* (10,760 ft.) on the S.E. it forms a group known by the Spaniards as the *Three Sisters*. On the S. as is almost universally the case on that slope of the Pyrenees, the mountains are barren and desolate.

To the *Vignemale* (10,820 ft.), via *Ossoue* and *Montferrat*, the shortest route (from Cauterets, see p. 132), a fine excursion, but laborious, 6 hrs., there and back 10 hrs. from Gavarnie; guide (30 fr.), rope, and axe necessary. We ascend the *Ossoue Valley* by the side of the Gave without difficulty as far as the (3 hrs.) *Pas des Oulettes-d'Ossoue* which is only feasible on the right bank. Then we leave on the right ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the road to the *Hourquette d'Ossoue* (p. 132) and ascend to the S.W. in the direction of the *Montferrat* or *Cerbillona* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) where it is necessary to proceed with care, especially on the glacier (comp. p. 132).

TO THE PIMÉNÉ, an easy and interesting ascent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., there and back 4 hrs. from Gavarnie; guide 10 fr. From Gèdre the ascent takes $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., there and back $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. From Gavarnie we ascend to the E., through woods, to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) a terrace and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a spring. Thence we bear to the right up very steep slopes to (2 hrs. from Gavarnie) the *Col de Piméné* (8255 ft.) from which the view is already fine. Here we turn to the N. and, by a rather narrow arête, gain the summit of the **Piméné* or *Pic de Piméné* (9195 ft.), which affords a grand panorama, including the best view of the Cirque de Gavarnie, though the chief waterfall is not seen. The *Vignemale* and the *Pic Long* appear to advantage.

TO THE CIRQUE DE TROUMOUSE, 6-8 hrs. there and back from St. Sauveur, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. from Gèdre; guide unnecessary; horse from St. Sauveur 8 fr. — *Gèdre* see p. 138. We take a stony path near the *Hôtel Palasset* to the *Valley of Ilas*, which we ascend along the left bank of the torrent, where the road is better than on the right bank. Farther on, a short cut leads across meadows. On the other side is the *Valley of Campbéril*, by which the difficult and dangerous ascent of the *Pic Long* (10,480 ft.),

the highest point in the granitic mass of Neouvielle (p. 145). is occasionally, though rarely, made. Then we cross at the foot of the Coumely, a *Chaos* similar to that on the Gavarnie road. In 1 hr. 10 min. from Gèdre we cross to the right bank by the *Pont de la Gardeite*. On the left is the *Montagne de Camplong*. Then on the other side is the mouth of the *Val d'Estaubé*, which also ends in a 'cirque'. The valley of Héas is here still choked with blocks of rock, the result of a landslide in 1650, known as the *Peyrade* (4430 ft.), which dammed up the stream and formed a lake, in its turn destroyed by a flood in 1788. On the left is a huge block, known as the *Caillou de l'Arragé*, on which the Virgin Mary is said once to have appeared; pilgrims to the chapel of Héas are in the habit of carrying off fragments of the rock. — $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Héas (4855 ft.), an insignificant hamlet. — 20 min. *Chapelle de Héas* (5075 ft.), dedicated to the Virgin and a place of pilgrimage for this district, particularly on Aug. 15 and Sept. 8. Adjoining it are some houses and the small *Hôtel de la Munia* (guide, Chapelle). — We next pass a pyramidal rock called the *Rocher* or *Tour de Lieusaube* and enter a gorge beyond which, to the S., appear the peaks of Troumouse and the Munia. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more the valley forks. We take the path to the left and follow the right bank of a torrent which forms several waterfalls, notably the *Cascade de Mataras*, and in 1 hr. reach the *Cirque de Troumouse* (5905 ft.), less grand than that of Gavarnie but nevertheless of noble dimensions, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. in diameter and from 2500 to 4000 ft. in height. At its head rises the *Pic de Troumouse* (10,125 ft.) with its glaciers and its two pinnacles, called the Sisters of Troumouse. — On the right, the *Pic de la Munia* (10,335 ft.), a superb point of view but involving a difficult climb (2 hrs.). — On the other hand, the interesting ascents of the *Pic de la Gêla* (9345 ft.) and the *Pic des Aiguillons* (9710 ft.) to the S.E. and N.E. of Héas, are easily made (with guide) in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. each.

20. Barèges and its Environs.

Comp. Map, p. 136.

I. From Lourdes to Barèges.

RAILWAY to (13 M.) *Pierrefitte-Nestalas* as for Caunterets and Luz-St. Sauveur (p. 125); thence a carriage-road (12 M.) and diligence during the season at 9 a. m., 3, and 5 p. m. (fare $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), returning at 6 and 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. The diligence takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., besides $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. halt at Luz. The 'voiture du courrier' is quicker, taking only 3 hrs., with no stoppage. Carriages also in the season, 25 fr. for 4 travellers and 260 lbs. of luggage.

To *Luz*, see p. 135. The road then makes a considerable ascent to the N.E. into the *Valley of the Bastan* or Gave de Barèges, so that the diligence takes 2 hrs. from Luz to Barèges. At first we have, left and right, the wooded slopes of the *Pic de Néré* and *Pic de Bergons*, but the country soon changes its character and the mountains become bare and furrowed. The journey is interesting and the road itself excellent, especially since the last improvements were made, involving the construction of two bridges over the torrent in the *Pontis* ravine (p. 143), about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Barèges.

II. Barèges.

Hotels. *DE L'EUROPE; DE FRANCE; RICHELIEU*, well spoken of (pens. from 9 fr.); *DES PYRÉNÉES*, etc. Houses and lodgings to let.

Cafés. *De Paris, Richelieu, de l'Union*, in the Grand' Rue.

Bath Establishment. Fee for drinking the waters between June 15 and Sept. 5, 10 fr. for 30 days; rest of the season, 2 fr. — Baths $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. according to the kind, the hour, and time of year, usual tariff 1 fr. 70 and 2 fr. 50 c.; baths in public basin 30 c. — $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Casino, at the entrance to the village; subscription per month 35 fr., fortnight 22 fr., week 12 fr.; reserved seat in theatre 3 fr.

Guides. *Bast. Tainturier, Ant. Cazaux, Pierre and Henri Menuvielle, Marc and Jean M. Houta, Ant. Vergez, Bern. Anclade, Pierre Cazaux, Ant. Peyret, and Hipp. Charlet.* All these are of the 1st class, and shew the tariff (see the separate excursions) when requested.

Barèges (4040 ft.), a village consisting almost entirely of one long street running up the left bank of the Bastan, has long been noted for its warm sulphur springs. Owing to its altitude the place is scarcely habitable in winter, when the cold is extreme. Its climate is very variable and the upward limit of trees is only 2600 ft. above the village. Nevertheless it attracts many visitors in summer and is often crowded. The re-planting of the hill-sides with trees and grass has already considerably altered the appearance of the valley, which is very pleasant in summer.

The **WATERS** of Barèges are impregnated with sulphate of soda and are the most powerful in the Pyrenees. They differ but little and are all highly charged with a peculiar nitrogenous substance, called 'barégine' or 'glairine', which renders them oily to the touch. Their temperature varies between 91.4° Fahr. (Chapelle) and 111.2° (Tambour), roughly corresponding with the amount of sulphate of soda they contain. They are used for baths and drinking, in the treatment of surgical cases, the healing of wounds, ulcers, etc., and for scrofula, gout, rheumatism, skin diseases, syphilis, chlorosis, anæmia, and certain nervous affections. There are thirteen springs whose united yield is about 60,000 gallons per diem.

The *Bath Establishment*, rebuilt between 1861 and 1864, is a handsome building of marble at the top of the village, on the right of the street descending the latter. All the springs are here brought together and the bathing arrangements are very complete. — To the left of the baths is a *Military Hospital*, founded in 1760, but recently rebuilt. — On the right, behind and at some distance above it, is the *Hospice Ste. Eugénie*, set apart for ecclesiastics and nuns from June 15 to Sept. 1, while the poor are admitted before and after those dates.

The *Promenade Horizontale*, the principal promenade of Barèges, begins at the Hospice and runs westward below the Ayre (see below) and above the village as far as the Rioulet ravine (see below). There are also walks higher up in the *Forêt de Barèges* or *Bois d'Artigou*, which protects the baths from avalanches and the ravages of the Mouré torrent. Among these is the *Allée Verte* (about 5900 ft.), a clearing in the forest, 3 M. distant, between the valleys of the Lienz and the Rioulet. The *Héritage à Colas*, beyond the Rioulet, 1½ M. from the Promenade Horizontale, is another pleasant promenade.

Avalanches and the rush of waters from the neighbouring mountains are the two special dangers against which the authorities of Barèges have to contend. Avalanches of the most destructive character gather on the flanks of the mountain of Labas-Blanes on the N. and rush down by

four ravines into the valley and over the stream to the other slope. Masses of snow etc. of more than 100,000 cubic yds. have thus been hurled upon the village. On spots liable to be overwhelmed in this manner only wooden buildings are erected and these are annually removed before the winter. The most dangerous spot was the *Ravin du Midaou* or *de Cape*, behind the Military Hospital. To some extent the exertions of the Forest Department of the government have succeeded in arresting or lessening the avalanches, by planting the hill-sides with trees and by making embankments or small terraces. The works are interesting and from them there is a good view (2 hrs. there and back). — The *Rioulet Ravine*, on the left bank below Barèges, is traversed by a torrent which in times of thaw and after heavy rain used to carry away everything before it that was not solid rock, and even destroyed the main road; but it too has to a great extent been rendered harmless by planting trees and by the construction of embankments and channels which distribute its waters higher up. The *Pontis Ravine*, lower down the valley, now calls for works of a like nature. The alteration in the course of the road mentioned at p. 141 was necessitated by the risks to which its previous course was exposed.

III. Excursions.

To the **Pic de Néré** (from Luz, see p. 137). $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., there and back on foot $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide, 10 fr., horse 6 fr. (adders abound). We cross the Bastan about 550 yds. below Barèges, near the Source de Barzun (p. 136), and proceed to the W. to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *St. Justin*, once the site of a hermitage, commanding a fine view. Thence we go N. to the *Cirque de Sers* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) and again turn W. a little farther on, descending into a little valley and ascending the exceedingly steep slopes on the other side to the plateau on which are the *Arbéousse Huts* (about 1 hr.). There we join the route from Luz (p. 137).

TO THE **PIC DU MIDI DE BIGORRE**, an easy excursion which should not be missed, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., there and back $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 hrs.; guide (unnecessary) 10, horse 7 fr. The night may be spent in the small hotel near the top of the mountain, in order to see the sunrise, but it is advisable to secure a bed beforehand as otherwise the visitor may have to sleep in the public room. In any case an early start should be made so as to reach the summit before noon, as mists often hide the lower ground during the afternoon. We follow the road above Barèges on the left bank of the Bastan, crossing the stream by the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Pont de Tournabout* (4755 ft.), and then ascend to the E. along the flank of the Labas-Blancs, passing in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the point where the path to the Lac Bleu (see below) diverges to the left. Shortly afterwards our route turns to the N. and reaches the *Cabanes de Toue* (6370 ft.), where a small obelisk commemorates the Duc de Nemours, who promoted the opening of the road in 1839, then the only one and still the shortest by which to reach (to the right) Bagnères over the Col du Tourmalet ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; p. 145). A well-beaten path leads from the Cabanes to the summit: a short-cut for walkers ascends directly to the N. The greyish dome of the Pic du Midi and its observatory are now in sight. We cross a brook ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) and mount to a considerable height to the E. of the *Lac*

d'Oncet (7340 ft.) from which it flows. This lake, about 550 yds. long by 330 yds. wide, lies in a basin shut in by abrupt heights. — In $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Barèges we reach the *Hourque des Cinq-Cours* or *de Sencours* (7780 ft.), a col where the route from Bagnères is joined, and on which is the *Hôtellerie du Pic du Midi*.

The hotel has several good bedrooms with 2 beds in each and a public bedroom, fitted with camp-bedsteads. Tariff: admission merely 50 c.; bed in the public room, 1 fr., in one of the bedrooms, 3 fr. for the first night, 2 fr. for the second; *déj.* $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr. without wine which costs 80 c., 1 fr., and 2 fr. per litre; *café noir*, 60 c.; *café au lait* $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *petit verre*, 30 c. Charges of 25 c. table money and 25 c. for putting up the horse are also made, and visitors are expected to fee the attendants.

In 1 hr. more we reach the summit of the mountain by many zigzags practicable for horses, passing the *Col du Laquet* (8530 ft.) from which there is a fine view of the plain.

The ****Pic du Midi de Bigorre** or *de Bagnères* (9440 ft.), although in altitude it only ranks 40th among Pyrenean summits, is one of the first in respect of the view it affords of nearly the whole chain. This it owes to its isolated position, like that of a watch-tower on the side of the plain over which the view extends almost without limit, and at times as far westward as the Atlantic Ocean. The contrast between the plain and the countless snow-capped summits on the S. is its great charm; the latter looking like the billows of a stormy sea suddenly petrified. — The summit ends on the W. in a small platform which has precipices on its N. side not to be carelessly approached. On the E. side an *Observatory* was built between 1878 and 1881 and is connected by telegraph with Bagnères de Bigorre (p. 146). The house is in a little cleft facing the S.; the public are not admitted. — By reason of its isolation, the Pic du Midi is not snow-clad in summer though snow often falls on the summit.

To the **Lac Bleu** (from Bagnères, see p. 149), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., there and back about 6 hrs.; guide 10, horse 7 fr. For the first hour our route follows the Pic du Midi road (see above). We then turn to the left and ascend in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the *Cabanes d'Aoube* (5965 ft.) from which we gain in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the *Col d'Aoube* (about 8200 ft.), which commands a fine view, particularly of the Néouvielle. A descent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the W. takes us past a little lake, also blue, to the *Lac Bleu* (p. 149).

To the **Pic d'Ayré**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., there and back 6 hrs.; guide and horse 6 fr. each. Visitors generally only go to within $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. of the top which is difficult to scale; in that case a guide is not necessary. On horseback we take the bridle-path through the forest of Barèges (p. 142), traverse the *Allée Verte* (p. 142), and ascend by a circuitous path to the pastures above the Rioulet ravine. The same point may be reached direct by a steep footpath along the torrent. Thence we proceed W. to a fine *View-point*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Barèges; then, retracing our steps for a short distance, we ascend in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by zigzags, the flower-decked slopes to the *Col d'Ayré*, whence the view extends to the Pic de Néré and the Néouvielle. Another $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. brings us from the Col to the summit of the **Pic d'Ayré** (7935 ft.), but the climb is laborious and should not be undertaken without a guide.

To the **PIC DE NÉOUVIELLE** (*Lac d'Orrédon*), an easy and interesting excursion, 6 hrs., there and back 10 hrs.; guide 20 fr.; horse as far as

the Lac d'Escoubous (2 hrs.) 5 fr. We follow the road beyond the Baths, leave on the left the bridge crossed by the Pic du Midi route, and beyond a bridge over the *Escoubous* or *Escougous* torrent (40 min.) turn to the right up the valley of that name. We ascend through a chaos of granite blocks, pass the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) mouth of the *Vallon d'Aigüe-Cluse* on the left, recross the torrent, and reach the (35 min.) *Lac d'Escoubous* (6395 ft.). This lake is little larger than the Lac d'Oncet on the Pic du Midi, but its environment of shattered mountains makes it an interesting object for an excursion, particularly if we proceed on foot $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther up to the *Lac Blanc*. The latter is on our way to the Pic de Néouvielle, on which we leave the *Lac de Tracens* on the left, reaching ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Lac Noir* (7200 ft.) and following its left bank. Thence an ascent of 25 min. brings us to the *Col d'Aure* (8200 ft.), where we obtain a very fine view of the Néouvielle, Pic Long, the Gavarnie mountains, etc. — If we descend hence to the left, towards the lakes of *Aubert* and *Aumar*, which are in sight from the col, we may reach in 1 hr. 10 min. the *Lac d'Orredon* (6135 ft.). This lake (130 acres in area) is well worth a visit; it is dammed up in order to supply water to the Aure valley (p. 150) in summer, by means of the NESTE de Couplan. Refreshments are usually to be obtained from the reservoir-keeper. — Continuing our route to the Néouvielle we descend from the col on the right and enter another chaos of rocks, and cross higher up from S. to W. a snow slope, free from risk, but very steep towards the end. In $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from the col, we reach the summit of the ***Pic de Néouvielle** or *Néourvielle*, also called *Pic d'Aubert* (10,145 ft.), which commands a magnificent panorama of the Pyrenees from the Balaitous to the Monts Maudits, with a fine view of the Gavarnie mountains, Mont-Perdu, Pic Posets, and, much nearer, of the peaks Long, Campbieil, Méchant, etc., and a remarkable survey of the numerous lakes of this district, of which 27 may be counted. — We may return via the *Brèche de Chausenque*, the lakes and valley of *Glaire*, parallel, on the W., to that of Escoubous, but this difficult route takes an extra hour.

TO BAGNÈRES-DE-BIGORRE VIA THE COL DU TOURMALET, 25 M., by carriage road in 4 hrs., on foot 7 hrs.: carriage 40-60 fr., horse 12 fr. per day, to the col 5 fr. The road follows the left bank of the Bastan; pedestrians and riders may shorten the distance by taking the Pic du Midi road (p. 144) by which they reach the col in 2 hrs. — 8 M. **Col du Tourmalet** (6960 ft.), between the *Pic du Tourmalet* (8095 ft.), on the left, and the *Pic d'Espade* (8075 ft.), on the right, one of the highest carriage-passes in Europe. The view is limited except on the W. The road descends by wide zigzags towards the valley of the Adour; the old road is a short-cut for pedestrians and horsemen. — At (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tramesaygues*, we obtain a very fine view of the Pic du Midi. Then traversing wooded hills we reach the bank of the Adour, which forms the *Cascades d'Artigues* or *de Gripp*, one of which is very pretty. There is a good inn (*Hôt. des Pyrénées*; guide to the Pic du Midi 10 fr.). — 15 M. *Gripp* (3495 ft.; *Hôt. des Voyageurs*). — At (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ste. Marie* we enter the Campan valley (p. 149). — *Bagnères-de-Bigorre*, see p. 146.

21. Bagnères-de-Bigorre and its Environs.

Comp. Map, p. 136.

I. From Tarbes to Bagnères-de-Bigorre.

131 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 fr. 65, 2 fr., 1 fr. 45 c.).

Tarbes see p. 112. — We follow the Toulouse line to *Marcadieu* and turn to the right into the fine and fertile valley of the Adour. The best view is on the right. — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Salles-Adour*; 7 M. *Bernac-Debat*; 8 M. *Vielle-Adour*; 10 M. *Montgaillard*; 11 M. *Ordizan*. — 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pouzac*, with a fortified church containing a re-

redos of the 18th cent. and other works of art. On the hill are the remains of an earthwork known as *Cæsar's Camp*. — To the right as we reach Bagnères is the Mont du Bédât, crowned by a statue of the Virgin (p. 148).

II. Bagnères-de-Bigorre.

Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL DE PARIS, BEAUSÉJOUR, DE LONDRES ET D'ANGLETERRE, Nos. 18, 23, and 5 Promenade des Coustous; DE FRANCE, Boul. du Collège; FRASCATI, Rue Frascati, both near the Baths; *DU BON PASSEUR, Rue de l'Horloge, near the tower, 8 fr. per day; DUBAU, Rue de Tarbes, near the promenades. — Numerous *Villas* and *Apartments*, those to let being commonly indicated by the window-shutters being closed; room 2-3 fr. per day.

Bath Establishments. *Thermes* and *Néothermes*; 'buvette', 10 days, 4 fr., season 8 fr.; private baths 1-3 fr.; baths in the great basin of the Néothermes, 1-1½ fr., 25 fr. per month, 40 fr. for the season. *Thermes de Salut*, 'buvette' 5 fr. in July and August, 3 fr. during the rest of the season; baths 1½-2½ fr. — A list of *Physicians* is displayed in the bath-establishments.

Cabs, for 2 pers. per drive 75 c. during the day, 1½ fr. at night; per hour 2 and 2½ fr., 3 fr. in the country; for 4 pers., per drive 1 and 2 fr., per hour 3 and 3½ fr. — *Calèches* and *Landaus*, 30 fr. per day. — *Horses*, ride of 4 hrs., 5 fr., per day 10 fr.

Guides. *Arnauné, J. M. Courtade, Idrac, Noguès, Aug. Védère, Arn. Verdoux.* For tariff, see the separate excursions.

Casino, per season, 1 pers. 90 fr., husband and wife 140 fr., each additional member of a family 30 fr. Per month 50, 75, and 30 fr.; for 3 weeks 40, 60, and 20 fr.; for 10 days, 20, 30, and 10 fr. Admission on special occasions, 3 fr.

Protestant Churches. *Anglican*, Rue des Pyrénées; *French*, Avenue du Salut.

Post and Telegraph Office, Place Ramond, not far from the Thermes.

Bagnères-de-Bigorre or simply *Bagnères* (1805 ft.) is a town of 9498 inhab., in a pretty situation on the left bank of the *Adour*, at the point where this river issues from the fine Campan valley into the plain of Tarbes. It is one of the leading thermal stations of the Pyrenees and enjoys, what many others do not, a mild climate. It is frequented annually by about 20,000 bathers and tourists. The Romans were acquainted with its waters, which they called *Aquæ Bigerrionum Balnearia*, and they erected here various bath-houses and a temple of Diana.

The railway-station lies to the N. of the town. The avenue beginning opposite the exit leads towards the centre of the town, viâ the handsome *Square des Vigneaux*, a quiet and well-shaded promenade. A little farther on is the curious *Church of St. Vincent*, dating from the 14-15th cent.; the façade is formed by a great wall, square at the top, with fourteen Gothic arcades, while on the right it is flanked by a Gothic turret. On the S. side is a tasteful portico of 1557. The interior presents a broad and short nave, flanked by chapels, decorated with modern marble altars. There is a fine statue of the Virgin, by Clésinger, above the high altar. Some of the windows have good stained glass.

The *Promenade des Coustous*, near this church, is shaded by

trees, as far even as the centre of the town. This street and the Place Lafayette and Place des Pyrénées, at either end of it, contain the principal hotels and cafés and form the usual evening rendez-vous of the visitors. The part of the town lying to the E. or left of this promenade is uninteresting. It is bounded by the Adour, which is spanned by a bridge at the end of the street skirting the side of St. Vincent's church.

The Bath Establishments and the Casino are situated to the W., the principal street, the Boulevard du Collège and Boulevard du Casino, beginning at the place Lafayette. On this side also, in the old town, is the *Tour des Jacobins* or *Tour de l'Horloge*, the remains of a church of the 15th century. This curious edifice is octagonal in shape and is crowned by a receding story, with a gallery and platform.

The MINERAL WATERS of Bagnères are now supplied by 30 Springs. The chief are characterized by the presence of sulphate of lime; but they vary much in their composition and in the uses to which they are applied. The springs are usually divided into three groups: 23 are warm springs containing sulphate of lime, and also sulphate of magnesia and soda; 3 are warm sulphur-springs; and 4 are cold chalybeate springs.

For rheumatism the waters of the springs known as Le Dauphin, La Reine, Le Foulon, Le Platane, and Le Petit-Barèges are usually prescribed; for nervous affections, those of Le Salut, Le Platane, Le Grand Pré, and St. Roch; for feminine ailments and diseases of the skin, those of Le Foulon and Salies; for diseases of the digestive organs, those of Labassère, La Reine, and La Rampe; for diseases of the urinary canals those of Salies and Le Salut; for diseases of the respiratory organs, those of Labassère and Salies; and for anemia, general diseases, and surgical cases, those of the two last and of La Rampe.

Bagnères has still 10 bath-establishments, and formerly had more. The chief are the *Thermes* and the *Néothermes*, which, as well as those of Théas, belong to the town. The others are private establishments.

The THERMES are situated in a square of the same name, to the left as we follow the boulevards, and at the foot of the bare mountains whence issue the streams that supply the baths. The building is a plain structure, dating from 1824, but the bathing arrangements and equipments are excellent. The baths of this establishment are fed by the springs of *Le Dauphin* (120° Fahr.), *La Reine* (115°), *St. Roch* (105°), *Le Foulon* (95°), *Le Platane* (91°), *Marie-Thérèse* or *Les Yeux* (91°), *Le Roc-de-Lannes* (118°), and *St. Barthélemy* (118°). — Adjoining the Thermes, on the N., is the *Buvette de Salies*, so called from the *Salies* spring (124°), one of the chief in Bagnères, which is conducted hither, along with the waters of *Labassère* (64°) and *La Rampe* (100°). The Buvettes de la Reine and du Dauphin are also here. — A tasteful Fountain has been erected in front of the establishment, in memory of A. Soubies, to whom Bagnères owes much of its prosperity. Not

far from the Buvette de Salies are the *Baths of Cazaux* and of *Théas*, each supplied by a special spring (114-124°).

The *NÉOTHERMES* lie somewhat farther to the N., occupying the ground-floor of the right wing of the casino. They contain large basins, supplied with running water from the *Source de la Tour* (113° reduced to 86°), which yields nearly 220,000 gallons per day. The *Casino*, a handsome edifice, built in 1881-84, contains ball-rooms, recreation-rooms, a restaurant, café, etc. Its park is open daily to the public until 6 p. m.; concerts frequently take place in the afternoon.

Among the other bath-establishments are those of *Bellerue* (114°), behind the Thermes (higher up are two chalybeate springs); *Mora* (100°), Rue du Théâtre, opposite the Thermes; the *Petit-Prieur* (96°), under the hospice, a little farther to the S.; *Versailles* (96°) and the *Petit-Barèges* (91°), farther off, to the right and left; and the *Grand-Pré* (96° and 89°) to the S.E., in the Allée de Salut, a fine avenue which leads also to the *Thermes de Salut*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town (omn. 40 c. there, 20 c. back).

At the Thermes are a small *Musée* and a *Library*, open during the season from 9 a. m. to 12, and from 1 to 5 or 6 p. m.

Bagnères has many pleasant walks. The *Allées de Maintenon*, at the S. end of the town, are reached viâ the Rue des Pyrénées. The *Allée du Montaliouet*, on the mountain-slope behind the Thermes, ascends to the chalybeate springs; and by the *Allées Dramatiques*, to the S. of the Montaliouet, near the Thermes de Salut, we may proceed, to the right, to the *Mont du Bédat* (2890 ft.; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), on which there is a bronze statue of the Virgin. The hill contains some large caves.

In the valley of Campan (p. 149), and elsewhere in the neighbourhood of Bagnères are *Marble Quarries*, which yield many varieties of valuable marble; and the town contains several important *Marble Works*, manufacturing chimney-pieces, table-tops, etc. Bagnères is also noted for its woollen knitted goods.

III. Excursions.

TO THE *MONNÉ*, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 2 hrs. on horseback; guide (unnece ssary) 6, horse 8-10 fr. We ascend first by the Allées Dramatiques, then to the right along the hills, skirting the mountain from E. to W. The *Monné* or *Monné de Bagnères* (4125 ft.) is the highest summit in the immediate vicinity of Bagnères. It affords a wide view of the Tarbes plain on the N., while to the S. the eye ranges from the Vignemale to the Maladetta, the Montaigu opposite Bagnères being prominent; to the left is the Pic du Midi and farther off in that direction the Pic d'Arbizon. The descent may be made viâ Beaudéan (see below).

TO THE *PIC DE MONTAIGU*, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs., there and back 9-10 hrs., a fatiguing expedition; guide 12 fr. We follow the Monné road for 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., then cross on the right the *Plaine d'Esquiou*, turn to the left, skirting the *Couret* (4285 ft.), climb the steep path of the *Echelles de Pilate*, skirt *La Peyre* (5710 ft.), on the left, follow a rocky crest, and finally skirting the mountain to the right gain the top. The *Pic de Montaigu* (7680 ft.) affords a very wide view to the N., over the neighbouring valleys and the

plain, but the view to the S. is limited owing to the vicinity of the *Pic du Midi* and its W. neighbours. The return may be made by the *Lesponne* valley (see below).

TO THE *LESPONNE* VALLEY AND THE *LAC BLEU*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the *Cabanes de Chiroulet*, 5 hrs. to the lake. The visit to the latter is best made when the dam of the lake is open. Riding is practicable as far as the lake and driving as far as the *Cabanes*. Guide (unnecessary) 8, horse 10, carriage 25-30 fr. We ascend to the S. by the *Adour* valley, leaving *Gerde* and *Asté* (see below) to the left, and *Médous*, with its old convent, to the right. At (1 hr.) *Beaudéan* Larrey, the celebrated surgeon (1766-1842), was born. Near the pretty house called *Prieuré de St. Paul* we quit the *Campan* valley (see below) and turn to the right up the **Lesponne Valley**, which is shut in right and left respectively by spurs of the *Montaigu* and *Pic du Midi*. Cultivation soon ceases. In 1 hr. we reach *Lesponne*; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther is the *Hospital*, and, on the right, a ravine with the pretty *Waterfall of Aspi*. At the head of the ravine appears the *Montaigu*, which may be ascended hence. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther on, to the left, is another ravine with a view of the *Pic du Midi*, which also is accessible on this side, and 20 min. more bring us to the *Cabanes de Chiroulet* where refreshments may be obtained. Beyond them we leave, on the right, the road leading to *Argelès* (p. 125), viâ the *Hourquette de Barané* and the *Izaby* valley, and ascend on the left by a considerable slope, to (1 hr. 10 min.) the dam and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more) to the **Lac Bleu** (6455 ft.), shut in by a vast environment of rocks, and fully justifying its name by its fine blue colour. The lake is about 125 acres in area and 360 ft. deep, but a tunnel has recently been made on the N., 200 yds. long (closed), for the purpose of augmenting the *Adour* in dry seasons. This reduces the level of the water about 65 feet.

To the **Pic du Midi de Bigorre**, 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, see p. 143. — The ascent on this side is best made by starting from ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Gripp* (p. 145), where guides and horses are more conveniently obtained. Thence the ascent requires $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., viâ the *Vallon d'Arizes* and the *Gorge de Sencours*, beyond which we join the road from *Barèges*, at the *Lac d'Oncet* (p. 144). The route viâ the *Tourmalet* (p. 145) is longer, but a great part of it, as far as the *Cabanes de Tone* (p. 143), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the col, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the top, may be made by carriage.

To *Barèges* viâ the *Tourmalet*, see p. 145.

TO THE *PÈNE DE LHÉRIS*, 3 hrs., guide 6 fr., 2 fr. extra if the return is made by *Ordincède*; horse to the inn, 10 fr.: an excursion of special interest for botanists. We follow the *Adour* valley to the S., cross the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pont de Gerde*, and proceed to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Asté*. Thence we ascend to the left for about 1 hr. in the ravine of the *Lhérès* brook, whence we climb the mountain to the right, viâ a wood, some pastures, and the *Col du Tillet* (4216 ft.: fine view) to the (1 hr.) *Auberge de Tournefort*, whose name reminds us of the great botanist's (1656-1708) explorations in this neighbourhood. On the right towers the *Casque*, a rocky wall which affords a remarkable echo. From there we scramble direct to the peak by the *Pas du Chat*, or, longer but easier, climb to the left by the *Puits d'Arris* or *des Corvilles*. The **Pène de Lhérès** (5225 ft.) commands only a limited view in the direction of the mountains but a very fine one over the plain, similar to that from the *Pic du Midi* but more detailed owing to the lower elevation. — The descent is often made by the *Col de Lhérès* (4525 ft.) and the *Cabanes d'Ordincède* (4415 ft.) on the S., whence there is a splendid view of the *Campan Valley* (see below), by which we return to *Bagnères*.

TO *BAGNÈRES DE LUCHON* VIA THE *COL D'ASPIN* (*Campan Valley*, *Gripp Waterfalls*, *Arrean*), 43 M., open carriage, 100 fr., sometimes return-carriages may be had for less. This fine excursion should be made at least as far as the *Col d'Aspin*. Beyond (7 M.) *Arrean*, a public conveyance plies to *Lannemezan* (see below and p. 114). — To *Beaudéan* (3 M.) see above. We then follow the delightful *Campan Valley* which is bordered by green hills with bright pastures on the right and on the left by

sterile rocks. It takes its name from the *Campani*, who inhabited it during the Roman period. — $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Campan* has given its name to a well-known kind of green marble, shaded with red and white, which is quarried higher up the valley (see below). — At ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ste. Marie*, the road from Barèges, over the Col du Tourmalet, joins our route. On this route, $21\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the junction, is Gripp, with its fine waterfalls (p. 145).

The Luchon road now ascends the Séoube valley, which is a continuation of the Campan valley. — 11 M. *Paillole* (3640 ft.), a tavern in a hollow still covered with pastures but surrounded by forests which indicate our approach to the higher mountains. The *Pic d'Arbizon* (9285 ft.), to the S., may be ascended in 1 day from Paillole; the ascent is difficult and should not be attempted without a good guide. — $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Espiadet*, a hamlet, with the Campan *Marble Quarries*. — The road now zigzags up through pine forests. — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Col d'Aspin* (4910 ft.) from which, and still better from the height on the left, there is a magnificent *View of the *Aure Valley*, which we now descend. This very fertile and thickly peopled valley abounding in mineral springs for the most part little known, is separated from the valley of Luchon by a range of mountains which is connected with the Mont Maudit group, the loftiest of the Pyrenees. — The road descends by great zigzags (short-cuts for walkers) and passes to the left of *Aspin*. — $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Arreau* (*Hôt. de France; d'Angleterre*), a small town of 1200 inhab. and the chief place in the valley, is situated at the confluence of the Neste d'Aure, the Neste de Louron, and the Lastie. A railway is about to be built to join the Tarbes line at Lanne-mezan (p. 114), whither in the meantime a public conveyance plies daily, leaving Arreau at 8.30 a. m. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. is *Cadéac*, with two bath-houses supplied with cold mineral springs very rich in sulphuret of sodium, and used in cutaneous diseases. About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. is *Sarrancolin*, celebrated for its red marble veined with grey or yellow.

From Arreau our route ascends the Louron valley to the S.E., leaving right and left *Couret* and *Cazaux-Debat*, where there are mineral springs. — 26 M. *Bordères*, with the ruins of a castle. Then the valley expands and becomes thickly peopled. — At (28 M.) *Avajan* we cross the Neste and leave the old and longer road on our left. — $29\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Fréchet-Cazaux*. — 31 M. *Loudervielle*. We now leave the Louron valley and ascend on the left by a ravine and forest to the (34 M.) *Col de Peyresourde* (5065 ft.), where the view is limited. The descent into the *Arboust Valley* is made via ($38\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cazaux*, which lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Luchon* (p. 151).

22. Bagnères-de-Luchon and its Environs.

I. From Montréjeau (Tarbes) to Bagnères-de-Luchon.

$22\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $1-1\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 40 c.).

Montréjeau, see p. 114. — We leave on the left the Toulouse line and enter the Garonne valley. — $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Labroquère*.

About 2 M. to the S. is *St. Bertrand-de-Cominges* (*Hôt. de Cominges*), the ancient city of the Convenae (*Lugdunum Convenarum*), a place of importance under the Romans but reduced to ruins towards the end of the 6th cent. after the overthrow of Gondovald, the rival of King Guntram, who had taken refuge here. At present it is a small town of 718 inhab., which owes its name to one of its best known bishops. Its situation upon an isolated rock renders it conspicuous from a distance. The old **Cathedral* is one of the most interesting in the S. of France and particularly worth seeing. In part it dates from the time of St. Bertrand (1082) but it is chiefly the work of Bertrand de Goth, who was its bishop (1295-1299) and later became Pope (Clement V). The façade is flanked by a square tower with a modern spire. Its portal has columns with curiously decorated capitals and other sculptures including an antique head of Jupiter. Several Roman inscriptions are also built into the façade. The



interior has a fine Gothic nave, over 80 ft. in height, with eleven side chapels. The most conspicuous features, however, are the *Rood-loft and the *Choir-screen, superb examples of early Renaissance woodwork, completed in 1536 and forming as it were a second edifice within the church, of which the choir occupies the greater part. They are equally remarkable for the richness and for the variety of their carving, though in this respect surpassed by the 68 *Stalls to be found within. The *High-altar has also some remarkable carvings representing the lives of the Virgin and of Christ, and at the side of the entrance of the church is a dilapidated organ-case also of the Renaissance period. Behind the choir is the tomb of St. Bertrand (1432). In the 1st chapel on the left is the *Tomb of Bishop Hugh de Châtillon, of the 15th cent. The sacristan who shows the choir (ring the bell thrice) also shows the fine Romanesque cloisters (23 arcades) on the S. of the church and now in ruins, and the sacristy where are preserved two copes, the mitre, ring, and ivory pastoral staff of St. Bertrand, etc. Visitors make a small offering to the church, but no gratuity is expected.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of St. Bertrand, in the fields, on the way to (35-40 min.) Lourès, where the train can be rejoined (see below), is the *Church of St. Just*, in a burial-ground entered by a Romanesque doorway into which an antique inscription has been built. The church, also in part of ancient materials, is a somewhat clumsy building in the Romanesque style, with a side portal and ciborium of the 13th cent., both worth notice.

For the *Grotte de Gargas*, 5 M. to the N. of St. Bertrand, see p. 114.

We cross the Garonne a little beyond Labroquère. — 5 M. *Loures*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N.E. of which is *Barbazan* with a mineral spring (sulphate of lime) and a 16-17th cent. castle commanding a good view. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Galié*. — $9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Saléchan*, the station for the baths of *Ste. Marie*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.W., and for those of *Siradan*, $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther to the W. Their waters are similar to those of Barbazan. — The mountains at the head of the valley now begin to appear and we again cross the Garonne. — $11\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Fronsac*, to the left, commanded by a keep of the 12th century. We once more cross the Garonne, which descends on the left from the Spanish *Valley of the Aran*, in which a railway is to be built. — 13 M. *Marignac-St. Béal*. *St. Béal* (Hôt. du Commerce), a small town of 1000 inhab. at the entrance of a picturesque defile on the bank of the Garonne, has a church and a castle partly of the 11th cent., with a statue of the Virgin on the principal tower. The quarries of grey and white marble here were worked even in the time of the Romans. To the N. are the *Pic du Gars* (5765 ft.) and the *Pic Saillant* (5860 ft.) whence there is a very fine view. — The line now ascends, traverses a short tunnel, and crosses three bridges. — $16\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Lège*; 18 M. *Cier-de-Luchon*. We now enter the Luchon valley and have a good view of the snow-crowned mountains at its head. — $19\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Antignac*. — $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bagnères-de-Luchon*: the station is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the centre of the town (omnibus 60 c.; luggage 40 c. each trunk).

II. Bagnères-de-Luchon.

Hotels. GR.-HÔT. DE BONNEMAISON, GRAND-HÔTEL, GR.-HÔT. DES BAINS, D'ETIGNY, SACARON, BROU-VERDEIL, DU PARC, D'ANGLETERRE (from 11 fr. per day), DE LA POSTE-SECAIL, DE PARIS & DE LA PAIX (10 fr.), DE BORDEAUX,

DE FRANCE (9 fr. a day), all in the Allée or Cours d'Etigny, beginning from the Thermal Estab. The first named are the dearest. GR.-HÔT. RICHE-
LIEU, Rue d'Espagne et des Thermes, also near the Baths and of the
1st class; GR.-HÔT. DES THERMES, Rue des Thermes, beside the preceding;
HÔT. CANTON (11 fr. a day), Rue d'Espagne, behind those in the Allée
d'Etigny; GR.-HÔT. DE LUCHON ET DU CASINO, at a distance from the centre
of the town and the baths. — HÔT. DU COMMERCE, Rue Neuve. Déjeuner
usually at 10.30 a. m., dinner at 6.30 p. m.

VILLAS, APARTMENTS, AND ROOMS TO LET. In the Rue d'Espagne beyond
the Quinconces, the *Villas* or *Maisons Monteil*, O. Gleye, Vignaux, Cantaloup,
Huguet, Florida, and Mérens; in the Allée d'Etigny, very numerous: Lafont
(bookseller). B. Gascon, Gasquet, Lozès, Perrotin, Colomic, etc.; in the Allée
des Bains. Baqué; in the Avenue du Casino. Bonnette, Descorps, Estrujo,
etc. — Ladies travelling alone are recommended to the *Couvent de l'Espé-
rance*, Route de St. Mamet. Comp. p. xx.

Living at Luchon is expensive during the season, which is at its
height from the end of June to the end of August.

Cafés-Restaurants. *Arnative, du Parc, Divan*, Allée d'Etigny, etc.

Bath-Establishment. *Drinking*, subscription for 1 month, 10 fr. between
July 1st and Sept. 15th, 5 fr. before and after these dates. *Baths*, 60 c.
2½ fr. according to the time of year and the hour. *Douches*, 40 c. - 3 fr. —
The list of Luchon *Physicians* is exhibited in the entrance-hall of the
Establishment.

Carriages. *Cab*, with 1 horse, per drive by day 1 fr., by night (mid-
night to 6 a. m.) 2½ fr., per hr. 3 and 4 fr.; with 2 horses, per drive
1 fr. 30 and 3 fr. 25 c., per hr. 3 fr. 75 c. and 5 fr.; outside the town 3¾
and 4¾ fr. per hour. — *Private Carriages for Excursions*, with 2 horses
20-35 fr., according to distance; with 4 horses, 25-40 fr. — *Brakes* start for
the Vallée du Lys and the Lac d'Oo daily at 11.30 a. m.; fare 3 or 4 fr.
each, or more, according to number of passengers; the fares and times
are posted up in the Allée d'Etigny. The breaks do not always go to
the Lac d'Oo; enquire at one of the offices, Nos. 26 and 50 in the Allée.

Guides and Horses are numerous and regulated by tariff (see excu-
rions), but it is always prudent to ascertain charges beforehand. Ad-
mission fees, tolls, and horses for the guides are at the cost of the tra-
veller. Most of the guides merely let horses or act as conductors for
parties on horseback; the chief mountain guides are *Pierre* and *Firmin*
Barrau, *Bart. Courrège*, *Guill. Bajun*, and *Jean Hawrillon*.

Casino, open from June 1 to Sept. 30: 1 day, 1 fr. 50 c., per week
10 fr., fortnight 17 fr., month 30 fr., season 60 fr. *Theatre* at the Casino:
orchestra stalls 4 fr., 2 fr. 20 c. at the beginning and end of the season.
Family tickets at a reduction.

Post and Telegraph Office, Rue Sylvie at the E. end of the Allée
d'Etigny.

English Church Service in summer at *M. Corneille's Chapel*.

Bagnères-de-Luchon or simply *Luchon* (2065 ft.) is a town of
3729 inhab., charmingly situated at the end of the valley of the
same name. It is the nearest town to the central Pyrenean range
and has been celebrated for its baths from the time of the Romans,
to whom it was known as *Balnearia Lironienses*. Frequently ra-
vaged during the Middle Ages and in later centuries, this thermal
station, like many others, was at one time almost completely deserted;
but since the close of last century it has revived, and has for many
years been one of the most prosperous watering-places in the Pyre-
nees, visited annually by about 30,000 patients and tourists. It has
the advantage of its rival Caunterets in possessing a greater variety
of thermal saline and sulphureous springs and a milder climate,
owing to its lower altitude. Its climate is, however, more variable.

Luchon consists of two distinct quarters, the old town and the new. The old town, the nearer to the station, whence it is reached by a grand avenue of plane trees, dating from 1788, is a small collection of mean houses, with narrow and tortuous streets, on the left bank of the *One* and at the mouth of the Arboust valley. The modern Romanesque *Church*, decorated with mural paintings by Romain Cazes, is the only edifice worthy of note.

The new town, on the other hand, is farther from the station, lower down, between the *One* and the *Pique*. It is about five times as large as the old town and is handsomely laid out with pleasant buildings, villas surrounded with gardens, good streets, and fine promenades. The **Allée* or *Allées d'Etigny*, which we enter immediately beyond the old town, is an avenue planted with four rows of old lime-trees, which extends to the Bath Establishment. It is the centre of the town and takes its name from Meyret d'Etigny, who came to Luchon after 1751 as magistrate, induced the chemists Bayen and Richard to examine the waters, had the Montréjeau and Bigorre roads made, and laid out this promenade in 1765. At the end of the valley appear the three summits of the *Pic Sacrous*, *Pic de Sauvegarde*, and *Pic de la Mine* (pp. 160, 159).

The BATH ESTABLISHMENT, adjacent on the W. to the Superbagnères mountain, from which the springs rise, is a large building with nothing remarkable in its exterior save its peristyle of 28 pillars, each a monolith of white St. Bât marble. In the interior the entrance-hall (*Salle des Pas-Perdus*) is a fine chamber decorated with mural paintings by Romain Cazes, representing the springs, oreads, etc. Two transverse galleries lead to the halls for baths and douches; and a staircase at the end to the drinking places, and to the curious subterranean galleries. An annexe is allotted to vapour baths and to 'graduated moistenings' under a special system. The establishment at Luchon is considered to be one of the best organised in existence; it is open all the year round.

The MINERAL WATERS are chiefly saline, but some contain bicarbonate of iron. One of the advantages of Luchon as a health-resort is the great choice presented by its 75 *Springs*, which vary much in their composition, in amount of sulphuration, and in temperature (62° to 151° Fahr.), and thus allow of a great diversity of treatment. They are, however, especially employed in skin affections, rheumatism, scrofula, lymphatic cases, catarrhs, syphilis, and surgical cases. The waters are drunk, but chiefly taken in baths. They change rapidly on exposure to the air, becoming milky and precipitating sulphur. The principal springs, all sulphureous, are known by the following names: *Reine* (132° Fahr.), *Bayen* (151°), *Azémar* (128°), *Richard Nouvelle* (122.7°), *Grotte Supérieure* (137.5°), *Blanche* (117°), *Ferras Supérieure* (104°), *Borden No. 1* (120°), and *Grotte Inférieure* (126°). The remaining springs either differ but little from these, or are used as 'sources alimentaires';

i. e. in a combination of springs of small outflow. The annual yield of the warm sulphur springs is over 132,000 gallons per day.

In front of the Baths stretches the fine *Promenade des Quinconces*, where concerts are given in the morning from 9 to 10 (in the Casino in the evening). Chair 10 c. during the day, 20 c. for the concerts, or by subscription.

Adjoining the promenade is a *Jardin Anglais* with a small lake, the *Buvette du Pré*, and a *Fruitière* for the whey-cure. Higher up is the *Bosquet*, a much frequented promenade at the foot of Superbagnères (p. 157), with the *Fontaine d'Amour* and several restaurants; it affords pretty views. The *Allée des Bains*, extending from the Quinconces to the bank of the Pique and along that river, forms a promenade in the town itself.

The *Grand Casino* is in the new town between the *Allée des Bains* and the *Boulevard du Casino*. It is a handsome building of recent erection and situated in a park of about 9 acres. The rooms are extensive and richly ornamented, including a concert room, ball room, theatre, reading, billiard, and refreshment rooms, etc.

On the first floor are some *Relief-models* of much interest, executed by Lézat, the engineer. One represents the whole chain of the Pyrenees on a scale of 1 to 40,000, and another, a master-piece of patience and accuracy modelled on the spot, the central range of the same mountains on 1:10,000 horizontal, and 1:5000 vertical scale. There are also geological and botanical collections, an exhibition of paintings, etc.

The principal points of interest in the immediate vicinity of Luchon are *Castelvieil* and the *Waterfalls of Juzet and Montauban*. — **Juzet** lies about 2 M. to the N.E., on the right bank of the Pique, and is reached by crossing first the railway and then the river, not far from the station. The fall is about 120 ft. high; $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. is charged for visiting it, but it can be well seen from the opposite side of the valley. — **Montauban**, $11\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Luchon, along the road prolonging the *Rue de Piqué*, may also be reached from Juzet in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The fall is at the top of the village and the usual approach is through the curé's garden (50 c.). — **Castelvieil** is a ruined tower (14th cent.) on an isolated hill (2530 ft.) about 2 M. up the valley, to the left of the road leading into Spain. It commands a fine view up and down the valley of the Pique and of the valley of Burbe to the E. (50 c.). In making the excursion into the *Val du Lys* (p. 157) we pass the tower. Not far from it is a chalybeate spring.

III. Excursions.

To **ST. BERTRAND-DE-COMINGES**, 22 M., carriage 30-35 fr.; railway route via *Loures*, see p. 150.

*To **THE LAC D'Oo**, 10 M., of which 8 M. are practicable for carriages; brakes, see p. 152; guide (unnecessary) and horse 6 fr. each; carriage and pair 25 fr., with 4 horses 30 fr. An early start is advisable, to avoid the heat. After passing through the old town and along the *Allée des Soupirs*, we follow the Bagnères-de-Bigorre road, which first ascends sharply and then descends into the *Valley of the Arboust*. — $2\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Chapelle-St. Aventin*, at the mouth of the Oueil valley (p. 156). — $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *St. Aventin*, a village with a Romanesque church into which some ancient altars and carvings

have been built. -- $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cazaux-de-l'Arboust*, where the church has some rude but interesting frescoes of the 15th century. Here we leave the Bagnères road (p. 150), turn to the left, and skirt the right side of the huge moraine, deposited by the glacier which once filled the Oo valley, descending more than 5000 ft. lower than those of to day. The tourist will observe many erratic blocks due to this glacier. -- $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Oo* (guide, J. Brunet), at the mouth of the narrow valley of that name, which is also known as the *Val d'Astau* (toll for each horse 20 c.). -- At (8 M.) *Granges d'Astau* the carriage-road ends, and the excursion must be continued on horseback (2-3 fr.) or on foot. To the left opens the vale of *Mé-dassoles*, interesting to botanists; to the right is the *Val d'Esquierry*, which is also rich in flowers. The latter valley, at the entrance to which is the *Cascade de la Chevelure de Madeleine*, forms the first part of the difficult but interesting ascent (2 hrs.) of the *Pic des Gours-Blancs* (Gouffres Blancs; 10,220 ft.). The ascent leads past the *Lac de Caillaouas*, on the bank of which is a hut with sleeping accommodation. -- The Lac d'Oo road now ascends in zigzags among huge rocks, to the left of the torrent which descends from the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) ***Lac d'Oo**, or *de Séculéjo* (4920 ft.; Inn; each pers. and horse 25 c.). The lake is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and about $\frac{1}{3}$ M. broad and has an area of 95 acres with a depth of 180-210 ft. Its waters, which are full of trout, are steadily shrinking and there is little doubt that, like many others, the lake will ultimately disappear. The scene is wild and impressive. The lake is surrounded by bold and lofty rocks, above which appear the snow-clad summits of the Quairats (left), the Montarqué (in front), and the Crête de Spijoles and the Pic de Nère (right; nearer). At the head of the lake a fine ***Waterfall** (890 ft.) descends in three successive leaps to the rocks below, while not the least charm of the picture is the changeful mirror afforded by the greenish waters of the lake. Ferry across the lake, 1 pers. 1 fr. 75 c., 2 pers. 2 fr., 3 or more pers. 75 c. each; boat round the lake $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, and 4 fr., each addit. pers. 75 c. To reach the waterfall on foot takes 35 min. (rough path).

TO THE PORT D'OÖ (*Pic Quairats*), 8 hrs. from Luchon, $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from the Lac d'Oo: guide 10-12 fr., horse to ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the Lac de Saousat 8 fr. -- From the Lac d'Oo (see above) we ascend to the left and in 1 hr. pass the *Lac d'Espingo* (6160 ft.), whence the difficult ascent of the *Pic Quairats* (10,035 ft.) may be made in 4 hours. In 25-30 min. more we reach the *Lac de Saousat* (6395 ft.), where we leave the path to the Portillon d'Oo (see below) on the left. The pyramid in front is the Tuc de Montarqué (see below). We take the right hand path, which is very steep, and, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther on, skirt a small lake and the *Pic de Spijoles* (10,000 ft.). Another $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. brings us to the *Lac Glacé d'Oo* (8760 ft.) beyond which we enter on perpetual snow. The ascent now becomes easier and it is only $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the **Port d'Oo** (9850 ft.), the col between the *Pic du Port d'Oo* (10,215 ft.) on the right, and the *Seil de la Baque* (10,040 ft.), on the left. The view is striking; on every side are mountains covered with snow and glaciers, the chief summits being the Pic Posets in front of us, the Gours-Blancs to the W., the crest of the Spijoles to the N.W., and to the E. the Cra-

bioules. — The descent on the other side of the col brings us in 4 hrs. to Vénasque (p. 159).

TO THE PORTILLON D'Oo (*Tuc de Montarqué, Pic de Crabioules, Pic de Perdighero*), about 8 hrs.; guide and horse as above. The road is the same as the above as far as the (5½ hrs.) *Lac de Saousat*. Thence we ascend to the left between the *Tuc de Montarqué* and the *Pic Quairats* and pass the *Michot Waterfall* and to the right of the (2 hrs.) *Lac Glacé du Portillon* (8660 ft.). The last part of the ascent is difficult. The **Portillon d'Oo** (9985 ft.) is the highest of the Pyrenean passes; the view is similar to that from the *Port d'Oo* (see above). — From the *Lac Glacé du Portillon* the *Tuc de Montarqué* (9685 ft.; 1 hr.; easy), to the N.E., the *Pic de Crabioules* (10,230 ft.; 1½ hr.), to the E., and the *Pic Perdighero* (9585 ft.; 2½ hrs.), to the S.E., may be ascended. The two last are difficult; the views from all three are fine.

TO THE PIC DE CÉCIRÉ, 4-4½ hrs.; guide and horse 8 fr. each. We proceed to *Cazaux* (p. 155) and then take an easy bridle-path to the S., which beyond (40 min.) *Bordes-de-Labach* leads direct to the peak, by the *Col de la Courne-de-Bourg*. A shorter but more fatiguing route leads viâ *Superbagnères* (see p. 157) and thence to the W. by the arête of a spur of the mountain. The **Pic de Céciré** (7875 ft.) affords a wide view, one of the finest to be had in the Luchon district. To the S. it commands a grand amphitheatre of snow-clad peaks from those of the *Lys valley* to the *Pic Posets*. — The descent, by the *Lys valley*, takes 3½ hrs.

TO THE PIC DE MONSÉGU, 4½ hrs.; guide and horse 6 fr. each, or 7 fr. if the return is made by the *Esquierry valley* (5 hrs.). To (4½ M.) *Cazaux*, see p. 155. We follow the same road for 1½ M. farther, passing *Garin*, then diverge to the left, by the route to (1 M.) *Gouaux-de-l'Arboust*. Thence we ascend through meadows, a wood, and pastures to a slate-quarry where we turn to the left and, passing a small lake, reach (1¼ hr.) a little col with a spring. From here to the summit, 1¼ hr. more. Travellers intending to return by the *Esquierry valley* dismount, ½ hr. from the spring, and send the horses to the *Pas de Couret*, on the S. side of the mountain. The **Pic de Monségu** (7890 ft.) affords a very fine view of the central chain of the Pyrenees, with its glaciers, from those of the *Gours-Blancs* to those of the *Monts-Maudits*. At the foot of the truncated cone forming the summit is an echo which repeats eight syllables. — The descent to the *Pas de Couret* or *Col du Val d'Esquierry* takes 1 hour.

TO THE MONNÉ, 4½ hrs.; guide (unnecessary) and horse, each 7 fr. by day, 10 fr. by night, when the ascent is made in order to see the sunrise; carriage to (9¼ M.) *Bourg-d'Oueil* and back 20-25 fr. — We follow the *Lac d'Oo* road as far as the (2¾ M.) *Chapelle St. Arentin* where we turn to the right into the pretty *Oueil Valley*, in which we pass a succession of small villages, well situated but otherwise uninteresting: *Benqué-Dessous, Benqué-Dessus, Maylin*, (2¾ M.) *St. Paul-d'Oueil, Mayrègne, Caubous, Cirès*, and (3½ M.) *Bourg-d'Oueil* (Inn). Beyond this village we ascend to the right to (1½ hr.) the summit of the **Monné** or *Montné* (7045 ft.), a view-point situated between the plain and the highest range and commanding the Pyrenees from *Mont-Perdu* to the *Pic de Montvallier*, a sweep of 50 M., distant from the *Monné* from 25 to 30 M. in a direct line. The glaciers of the central mass as far as the *Monts-Maudits* are also well seen. The ascent of the *Monné* is most frequently made in order to enjoy the sunrise, which from June to the end of August, owing to the sun then rising to the N. of the mountains, lights up their snows and glaciers.

TO THE PIC D'ANTENAC, 3-4 hrs., there and back 6 hrs.: guide (not indispensable) and horse 6 fr. The route is identical with the one just described as far as ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Paul-d'Oueil*. Thence we ascend to the right by a steep bridle-path into a bare valley and across the *Col de la Serre*. The **Pic d'Antenac** (about 6560 ft.) affords a view embracing the Monts-Maudits and the glaciers of Crabioules and of the Gours-Blancs, etc., but more especially in the direction of the Garonne valley. — In returning we may follow the crest of the mountain southward and descend either into the Oueil valley at *Sacourville*, opposite Benqué-Dessous (see above) or, farther on, into the Arboust valley at *Trebons*, a little before the Chapelle St. Aventin.

TO SUPERBAGNÈRES, $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.: guide and horse, 6 fr. each. Pedestrians may ascend either directly behind the Baths or by a path on the left at the first bridge (Pont de Mousquères), on the Bagnères road (p. 150): but both routes are hard to find. Riders proceed to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) St. Aventin (p. 154) and thence ascend to the left, by meadows and a shaded bridle-path in the direction of the ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Granges de Gourron*. Crossing the brook beyond the hamlet they mount to the left, and traverse a pine wood to the ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more) pastures and plateau of **Superbagnères** (5900 ft.; Inn). The plateau forms a kind of terrace of the *Pic de Céciré*, which rises 1970 ft. above it, requiring 2 hrs. more for the ascent (with guide: see p. 156). The view from the plateau is delightful in the direction of the Luchon valley, but even finer looking towards the glaciers of the Cirque du Lys. The descent may be made to the E. into the Vallée du Lys.

TO THE VALLÉE DU LYS AND THE RUE D'ENFER, a most interesting excursion: road to the (8 M. head of the valley, then paths practicable for horses ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Carriage and pair, 20 fr., with 4 horses 25 fr.: guide (unnecessary) and horse 5 and 7 fr. each.: brakes see p. 152. We follow at first the road to Spain, passing the tower of Castelvieu (p. 154) and crossing a bridge over the Pique, but a little farther on leave this road to the left (to the Port de Vénasque, see p. 159) and return to the left bank by the (3 M.) *Pont de Ravi*. At this point begins the ***Vallée du Lys**, or *Lis*, one of the finest in the Pyrenees. The valley is at first narrow and flanked by wooded heights, while the torrent, skirted by the road, forms several cascades, the chief of which is the *Trou de Bounéou* or the *Estranguillé*, between huge rocks which demand caution. [A visitor, to whom there is a monument, met his death here in 1876.] The valley soon expands and we see in front of us the ***Cirque du Lys**, shut in by noble mountains clad with glaciers among which that of the Crabioules is conspicuous. Of the three inns here, the best is that at the head of the valley, on the left beyond the torrent (about 3600 ft.). A few minutes more bring us to the **Cascade d'Enfer**, a massive fall in a gloomy channel, worn in the rocks by

the torrent. It is not possible, however, to obtain a single comprehensive view of the entire fall. To the left, on the other side of the inn, is a much smaller waterfall, named from its shape the *Cascade du Cœur*. It is most conveniently visited on the return by the S. side of the Lys. A zigzag path to the right, before the great waterfall is reached, leads in 25 min. to a bridge beyond this smaller fall. From the latter we reach, in about 15 min. more, the grand ***Gouffre d'Enfer**, which should be viewed from the foot of the flight of steps leading down into it. About 10 min. farther on there is another bridge, beyond which we continue to skirt the torrent. The gorge slightly expands. In 40 min. more we reach the ***Rue d'Enfer**, a striking chasm in a mountain of slate, of which the end and top can scarcely be seen from the frail bridge at the entrance. Farther progress in this direction is impossible, as the Rue is occupied by the torrent which rushes down it over masses of rock.

TO THE LAC VERT (*Pic de Maupas*, *Pic de Boum*), 4 hrs., carriage-road to the head of the Val du Lys, thence a bridle-path; guide (unnecessary for the road) and horse, 8 fr. each. From the last inn we turn to the S.E., in the direction of the *Cascade du Cœur* (see above), and ascend through the wood to the (25 min.) *Cascade de Solage*. Farther on we pass the *Cascade de Trégon* on the left, and reach (1¼ hr. from the inn) the *Cirque des Graouès*, an ancient lake-bed, and (¼ hr. more) the beautiful, horse-shoe shaped **Lac Vert** (6430 ft.), bordered on the E. by high rocks. The lake receives, by a cascade on the S., the waters of the *Lac Bleu*, which lies 40 min. higher up. — From the Lac Vert the difficult ascents (about 4 hrs.) of the *Pic* or *Tuc de Maupas* (10,200 ft.) and the *Pic de Boum* (10,040 ft.) may be made. Fine views.

TO THE PIC DE BACANÈRE AND THE PIC DE BURAT, 4-5 hrs., 9 hrs. there and back; guide and horse, 8 fr. each; a fine excursion. We proceed first to *Juzet* (p. 154) and thence ascend to the N.E. to (3 M.) *Sode* (3000 ft.). Through woods we reach (5 M.) *Artigues* (4070 ft.) and (1¼ hr. farther to the E.), the *Rochers de Cigalère*, a fine view-point. We next skirt the mountain to the left, and in 1¼ hr. more gain the summit of the **Pic de Bacanère** (7200 ft.), the view from which includes the valley of Luchon and its side valleys, as well as the Aran valley, the Port de la Glère, Port de Vénasque, and Port de la Piquade (see below), the Monné and the Pic du Midi, on the sky-line, the Superbagnères plateau, the cone of the Quairats, the Monts-Maudits, etc. — About ½ hr. to the N. of the Pic de Bacanère rises the **Pales** or **Pic de Burat** (7050 ft.: Inn) which affords a splendid view resembling those from the Monné and the Pic d'Antenac (p. 157). — The descent may be made to the W. to Gouaux-de-Luchon, whence the Luchon road may be reached, to the left.

TO THE POUJASTOU, 4½ hrs., there and back 8 hrs.; guide and horse (as far as the Col), 6 fr. each. The route leads viâ (20 min.) *Montauban* (p. 154), a small wood, the (1½ hr.) *Prairies d'Erran* (fine view), and the (10 min.) *Forêt de Sésartignes*, where we turn to the right. We next reach the (1½ hr.) *Fontaine Rouge*, a chalybeate spring, near the little *Grotte du Chat* (1 fr.: uninteresting), and (½ hr. more) the *Col des Courêts* (6990 ft.). Thence the (1½-¾ hr.) summit of the **Poujastou** (6325 ft.) is reached on

foot, over slippery turf. Here, on the side next the Aran valley, which is well seen, we are on Spanish territory. The glaciers of the Val du Lys are in sight, but not those of the Monts-Maudits.

*TO THE PORT DE VÉNASQUE AND THE PORT DE LA PIQUADE (*Pic de Sauvegarde*), a very interesting excursion, but long and fatiguing, requiring a whole day. It may be made on horseback throughout and even a carriage may be taken as far as the (6 M.) Hospice. Guide and horse to the Hospice 5, to the Port 8 fr. Carriage and pair to the Hospice, 25 fr., with 4 horses 30 fr.; toll at the frontier 50 c. — We take the road to Spain described as far as the *Pont de Ravi* on p. 157. Thence we continue the ascent, to the left, of the Pique valley, passing ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Granges de Labach* or *de Castaing*, whence a road diverging to the right (the old road over the Col de la Glère, p. 160) leads to (20-25 min.) the *Cascade des Demoiselles* (about 4920 ft.; see below). Our road continues straight on through the *Bois de Charuga*.

6 M. **Hospice du Port de Vénasque**, *de France*, or *de Luchon* (4460 ft.), a large and good inn where the carriage-road ends and three paths diverge respectively to the Port de Vénasque, the old Port de la Glère, on the right, and the Ports Mounjoyo and de la Piquade, on the left.

Crossing a bridge in front of the Hospice and following the left bank of the Pique we come to a fork of the footpath. The left branch leads to (10 min.) the *Cascade du Parisien*, issuing from an exceedingly narrow gorge and descending by five leaps. — The right-hand path at the fork leads to the (25-30 min.) *Cascade des Demoiselles*, at the end of a gloomy gorge shut in between wooded cliffs.

Beyond the Hospice the valley divides at the foot of the *Pic de la Pique* (7850 ft.), the ascent of which is dangerous. The valley to the left is the *Val de la Frèche*; that to the right is the sterile and desolate *Val du Port de Vénasque*, through which a toilsome bridle-path leads to the ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Port. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Culet*, a spot covered with detritus brought down by avalanches in the spring; here there are two little waterfalls. — $8\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Vallon de l'Homme*, so named from the rude monument to a French custom-house officer who was murdered by a smuggler. Farther on, to the left, is the *Trou des Chaudronniers*, where nine tinkers were buried in the snow. Then above five small lakes, on the right, the path mounts in zigzags to (9 M.) the ***Port de Vénasque** (7930 ft.), a dip in the frontier ridge between the *Pic de la Mine* (8880 ft.) on the left, and the *Pic de Sauvegarde*, on the right. The view of the Monts-Maudits which here suddenly opens is superb; but the prospect is even finer from the ***Pic de Sauvegarde** (8975 ft.; $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. from the Port) which may be easily ascended even on horseback. There is a path to the summit (1 fr. extra).

On the other side of the Col is a small Spanish inn. Bearing to the left along the *Peña Blanca*, we pass the springs of *Peña Blanca* and *Costières*, and, always in view of the Monts-Maudits, reach ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the **Port de la Piquade** or *Picade* (7950 ft.), from

which the view is equally fine. The difficult bit we now enter on, to the left, over slippery rocks, is the *Pas de l'Escalette* (7870 ft.), whence we may descend to (5 M.) the Hospice du Port de Vénasque viâ the *Pas de Mounjoyo* (which leads, on the right, into the Aran valley), by a route presenting some difficulty at places, and finally descending to the left, into the Val de la Frèche (p. 159).

TO THE COL DE LA GLÈRE (*Pic Sacrous*), 4 hrs.; guide and horse (to the lake) 8 fr. each. The old road diverges to the right at the Granges de Labach, in the Pique valley (p. 159); the new road starts from the Hospice du Port de Vénasque; the two unite in the *Cirque de la Glère*, from which an easy ascent mounts to the **Col de la Glère** (7615 ft.), an old 'port' or pass into Aragon. The view from the col is somewhat limited, but from the *Lac de Gorgutes*, 10 min. below it on the Spanish side, there is a very wide prospect. — The **Pic Sacrous** (8785 ft.), to the W., may be ascended from the col in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. The view includes the Monts-Maudits and the glaciers of the Vallée du Lys.

TO THE PIC DE L'ENTÉCADE, 4 hrs.; guide (not indispensable) and horse, 6 fr. each. This interesting excursion is about to be facilitated by a mountain-railway like that on the Rigi. The route follows the road to Spain as far as the Hospice (p. 159) and thence for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more the bridle-path to the Port de la Piquade. Then, turning once more to the left, we cross the pastures to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Cabane de Pouylané*, inhabited by Spanish shepherds. Passing next the little *Etang des Garses*, we reach (10 min.) a col affording a view of the Maladetta, and (20 min.) another col whence we see the Aran valley. The summit of the **Pic de l'Entécade** (7285 ft.) is gained in 10 min. more. The view is magnificent, finer if possible on the Monts-Maudits side than from the Port de Vénasque. It includes moreover the summits on this side and extends westward as far as the Pic du Midi, the Vignemale, and Mont-Perdu; eastward over the Spanish summits beyond the Aran: and northward to the plains of Gascony.

TO THE PIC DE NÉTHOU. This expedition, fit only for practised climbers, is long and expensive, especially to the single traveller, but with ordinary prudence it is without danger. The best season is between July 20 and Sept. 1, and it requires two days. If the Renclose route be taken two guides are required, with ice-axes and ropes; but one guide is sufficient for the ascent by the Malibierne valley. In the former case riding is practicable as far as the (7 hrs.) Renclose; in the latter case, as far as the (10½ hrs.) Ribéreta hut. Guides and horses, each 15 fr. per day; provisions must also be taken. The night is spent at the Spanish inn beyond the Port du Vénasque (moderate) or better at the Renclose (10 fr.), or in the Ribéreta hut, unless the traveller prefers to bivouac in the open air. — To the *Port de Vénasque*, see p. 159.

A. Viâ THE RENCLOSE. We follow the Port de la Piquade route as far as the *Peña Blanca Spring*, then turn to the right to the (1 hr.) *Plan des Etangs*, and, farther on, to the right again to (1 hr.; 7 hrs. from Luchon) the *Renclose* (6970 ft.). This hut is situated at the foot of a rock near the *Gouffre de Turmon*, where the *Esera*, the torrent fed by the Maladetta glacier, becomes subterranean only to reappear in the Vénasque valley. The torrent of the Nethou glacier also disappears at the *Trou du Toro*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Renclose route, near the top of the Plan des Etangs. — A very early start is made on the second day so as to ensure, if possible, a clear view from the summit of the Néthou. We ascend in a S. S. E. direction to (2½ hrs.) the *Portillon* (9540 ft.), between the *Maladetta Glacier*, on the right, and the *Néthou Glacier*, on the left. Then (using

the rope) we ascend the last-named, the main one (21½ by 1 M.), from N.W. to S.E., as far as the (1 hr.) *Lac Coroné* (10,410 ft.) at the foot of the *Dôme du Néthou*, which we ascend, with difficulty, in ½ hr. The next part of the ascent, the (½ hr.) *Pont de Mahomet*, is the most trying point for those who are subject to giddiness, as it is a ridge about 80 ft. long and only 3 ft. wide, with an abyss on each side. This accomplished, we are on the *Pic de Néthou*, or *d'Aneto* (11,170 ft.), the highest summit of the Pyrenees, and the centre of the *Monts-Maudits*, a nearly isolated group of granite peaks, to the S. of the principal range, in Spanish territory. The group has been compared to Mont Blanc, but it is 4600 ft. lower. The other summits are, to the W., the *Maladetta* (11,005 ft.), a name often given to the whole group, and also known as the *Pic du Milieu*, the *Pic Occidental de la Maladetta* (10,865 ft.), and the *Pic d'Albe* (10,760 ft.). The range which links this mass to the main chain on the N. includes the peaks of *Las Sallanques*, *Moulières*, *Fourcade* (9455 ft.), *des Barrancs*, and *Pouméro* (8810 ft.). — The summit of the Néthou, a plateau of 75 ft. by 26 ft., is surrounded by precipices on all sides, except the N. by which the ascent is made. The view is very extensive but is often obscured by mist and always indistinct on account of the elevation. The peaks best seen are those mentioned above, those on the frontier to the N.W., the *Pic Posets* to the W., and the *Pic Malibierne* (10,475 ft.) and *Pic Castanesa* (9405 ft.) to the S. There is a register on the summit in which the traveller writes his name and he is also desired to read the thermometers fixed there. — The descent may be made by the *Col de Coroné* (see below), and thence over the (2 hrs.) *Col de Queriguèña* (9600 ft.) to the (¾ hr.) *Lac de Queriguèña*, *Crequeña*, or *Gregorio* (8710 ft.), one of the largest in the Pyrenees (200 acres), and by the *Gorge de Queriguèña* to the *Bains de Vénasque*, 5 hrs. from the summit. The horses should be ordered to meet the traveller here or at any rate at the *Hospice de Vénasque*. — The *Pic de la Maladetta* (4½ hrs.) and the *Pic d'Albe* (3 hrs.) are also ascended, through seldom, from the *Rencluse*.

B. Vià THE MALIBIERNE VALLEY (*Bains de Vénasque*). — From the *Port de Vénasque* (p. 159) we descend to the right in 1 hr. to the *Hospice de Vénasque* (5895 ft.: toll). Thence we follow the *Vénasque* (or *Esera*) valley, crossing several torrents, one of which, the (½ hr.) *Ramono*, forms a fine waterfall. About 2 hrs. from the *Port*, 20 min. to the left, are the *Bains de Vénasque* (moderate), with warm sulphur springs similar to those of Luchon. In ¼ hr. more, on the left, is the *Gorge de Queriguèña* (see above), and in another ½ hr. we turn to the left from the road to *Vénasque*, a small fortified town. ¼ hr. farther on. We now ascend the *Malibierne Valley*, wooded at first and then pastoral, to (3½ hrs.) the *Ribereta Hut* (6655 ft.), 10½ hrs. from Luchon. — On the second day, we follow the same track in the valley, first on the right and afterwards on the left bank of the torrent, passing (¼ hr.) a fine waterfall. We then ascend to the left (N.), leaving on the left the *Lac Inférieur d'Eréoueil* and the *Lac Glacé d'Eréoueil* and reach the (½ hr.) *Lac Supérieur d'Eréoueil* (9070 ft.), which is also frozen. Thence we command a grand view of the *Glacier de Coroné* and of the massive precipices of *Néthou* and *Maladetta*. We ascend for some time to the W. of the glacier and then cross it (no revasses), to the (¾ hr.) *Col de Coroné* (10,475 ft.), where we join the route described above.

TO THE PIC POSETS, a toilsome but unhazardous expedition, seldom made. It takes 3 days, the nights being spent at the *Turmes* hut (to which riding is practicable), or at the *Astos* hut. Guides and horses, each 15 fr. per day. We follow the route last described, up the *Vénasque* valley, and beyond the divergence of the *Malibierne* valley, to the (7½ hrs.) *Pont de Cubère*, 1½ M. on this side of *Vénasque* (see above). Crossing the bridge we ascend to the N.W. in the *Astos Valley*, with its fine waterfalls, to the (1½ hr.) *Turmes Hut* (5510 ft.) and the (1½ hr. more) *Astos Hut* (5900 ft.). At least an hour may be saved by leaving the *Vénasque* road opposite the *Baths* and proceeding to the W. into the *Val de Litayrolles* and so direct into the *Astos* valley, below the *Turmes*

hut. — The hut lies $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. below the summit. We turn first to the S. and then to the S.W., mounting a succession of rocky terraces to the glacier, which is gained in 3 hrs., at the *Col de Paoul* or *Paül* (about 9510 ft.). Crossing the glacier, which is free from danger, we reach (about 1 hr.) a sheer rocky wall, the scaling of which (20 min.) is the chief difficulty in the expedition. The *Pic Posets* or *des Posets* (11,045 ft.), the second summit in the Pyrenees, forms, like its neighbour the Néthou, on the E., the centre of a nearly isolated mass. It commands a finer view because it is more central: to the W., Mont-Perdu, the Vignemale, and the peaks of Balaitous, Ger, Gabizos, and Midi d'Ossau; to the N.W., the Néouvielle and the Pic du Midi de Bigorre; to the N. the peaks of Clarabide, Gours-Blancs, Port d'Oo, Perdighero, and Sauvegarde; to the E., the Monts-Maudits; and to the S., the Pic d'Eristé. — The return may be made on foot viâ the Port d'Oo (p. 155), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Astos hut: there is no path and the descent to the Lac d'Oo is fatiguing, but the view to the N. is very fine.

23. From Boussens (Toulouse or Tarbes) to Aulus, viâ St. Girons.

41 M. RAILWAY to (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Girons*, in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 4 fr. 5, 3 fr., 2 fr. 25 c.). DILIGENCE in the season from *St. Girons* to (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Aulus* in 3 hrs.; fare, 3 fr.; another public conveyance $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; carriages, to hold 4 pers., 25 fr.; the hotels also send carriages to meet the trains. A 'courrier' also leaves *St. Girons* at 4 a. m. and at 1 p. m.

Boussens and the Château de Roquefort. see p. 114. — Our line diverges to the left from the Tarbes line, crosses the Garonne, and ascends the *Salat* valley. $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mazères-sur-Salat*.

6 M. *Salies-du-Salat*, a small town dominated by the ruins of a castle (13-14th cent.) and possessing some unimportant saline and sulphur springs. — 8 M. *His-Mane-Touille* is the station for three villages. — 10 M. *Castagnède*; 13 M. *Prat-et-Bonrepaur*; 16 M. *Caumont*. The valley contracts.

16 M. *St. Lizier*, a decayed little town of 1478 inhab., picturesquely situated on a hill to the left, is the ancient *Lugdunum Consorannorum* and was formerly the chief town of the Couserans. It still retains a large part of its *Roman Walls*, with twelve towers. The ancient *Cathedral* (12-14th cent.) has a cloister of the 12-13th cent., etc. — About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. (omnibus) is *Audinac*, a hamlet with baths supplied by two considerable mineral springs.

41 M. *St. Girons* (*Hôtel de France* or *Ferrière*), an industrial town of 5453 inhab., at the confluence of the Salat, the Lez, and the Baup. contains one modern and two ancient churches, of which one is in ruins. It is a convenient starting-point for some interesting excursions among the neighbouring parts of the Pyrenees. The railway is to be extended to Foix (R. 24).

THE ROAD to SENTEIN (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) ascends the Lez valley, to the S.W. — At (21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Aubert* there is a fine bone-cavern, with stalactites. 3 M. *Moulis* has a ruined castle. 5 M. *Engommer*; 8 M. *Castillon* (Inn). 10 M. *Les Bordes*, at the opening of the fine valley of (3 M.) *Bethmale*, whose inhabitants retain their peculiar costume. — In the next valley, the *Valle de Biros*, one of the finest in the district, there are zinc and lead mines. — 11 M. *Bonnac*. — 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sentein* (Inn) contains a fortified

church of the 14th century. — About 12 M. to the S. is the *Port d'Urets* (8355 ft.), leading into the Aran valley in Spain, and commanded by the *Pic de Maubermé* (9450 ft.), the highest summit in this part of the Pyrenees.

The ROAD TO FOIX (p. 165), to the E., viâ the Baup valley and (11¼ M.) *Audinat* (see above), forks at (6¼ M.) *Lescure*, one branch leading to (28½ M.) *Pamiers* (p. 165). About 11 M. from Lescure and 1¼ M. before the little town of *Mas-d'Azil* (*Hôt. du Grand-Soleil*) is a gorge, containing the bold *Roche du Mas*, pierced by a large cavern through which run the river Arize and the road. The cavern is ¼ M. long and 260 ft. high by 160 ft. wide at the entrance, but less in the middle and at the other end. Various side-galleries may be examined on application to the keeper at the entrance.

The ROAD TO AULUS (*Coufflens*) ascends the valley of the Salat which gradually narrows and forms a defile at the entrance to which are the ivy-clad ruins of the *Château d'Encourtiech*. — 3¾ M. *Lacourt*, with the remains of a 14th cent. keep and of a castle (16th cent.). The gorge now passes between wooded heights. — 7½ M. *Pont de Kercabanac*, at the confluence of the Salat and Arac.

The ROAD TO TARASCON (28 M.), also interesting, crosses the bridge and ascends the valley of the Arac. — Beyond (2½ M.) *Castet*, we thread a (¼ M.) rocky defile. 6¾ M. *Biert*. 9¼ M. *Massat* (*Hôt. Lapène*), a decayed town of 3912 inhab., with bone-caverns in the vicinity. — 15 M. *Rieupregoun*. — 20 M. *Le Port* (4100 ft.; fine view), the col between the *Tuc de l'Homme-Mort* (5490 ft.), on the left, and the *Pic d'Estibat* (5475 ft.), on the right. — 23½ M. *Sawat*, with 3113 inhab., whence a public conveyance plies to Tarascon. — 25 M. *Bèdeillac*, with a ruined Castle and two large and very interesting stalactite caverns. These may be visited from *Tarascon* (p. 166).

The road now turns to the S. and traverses a short tunnel. — 8 M. *St. Sernin*. — 9 M. *Soueix*.

The ROAD TO COUFLENS (8¾ M.) diverges to the right from the Aulus road a little farther on and continues to ascend the Salat valley. About 2½ M. from Soueix is *Seix* (*Hôt. Brousset*), an ancient town of 3117 inhab., with Baths and marble quarries. Above it rises a hill (3965 ft.) on which are the ruins of the *Château de Mirabal*. — From (2 M. farther) *Coufflens-de-Betmajou* the ascent of the Montvallier, to the W., may be made in 7-7½ hrs. (with guide from Seix). The route leads up the *Estours* valley to the (4 hrs.) *Cabanes d'Aula*, where the night may be spent, and thence viâ the (2½ hrs.) *Col de Peyreblanque*, and by a dip where we have to pass below a rock, the only point of any difficulty. The *Pic de Montvallier* (9314 ft.) is a nearly isolated cone commanding a wide prospect, extending from the *Monts-Maudits* to the *Montcalm*. — The road beyond *Coufflens-de-Betmajou* traverses a gorge, dominated by the ruined *Château de la Garde*, and ends at (8¾ M.) *Coufflens*, an unimportant town, 17½ M. from *St. Girons*.

The valley again expands. The Aulus road crosses the Salat and ascends the valley of the Garbet, to the right of which rises the Montvallier (see above). — 10 M. *Vic*, with an interesting Romanesque church. — 10½ M. *Oust* is a place of early origin ('*Augusta*'), with remains of its ancient walls. — 15½ M. *Ercé*, with 2973 inhabitants.

20½ M. **Aulus**. — **Hotels**. *HÔTEL DU PARC*, near the Casino; *GRAND HÔTEL*, nearer the chief Bath Establishment; *HÔTEL DU MIDI* or *BIROS*, *GEORGE*, *DES BAINS*, at the entrance of the village; *HÔT. DE FRANCE*; *SOUQUET*, moderate. — **FURNISHED HOUSES**: *Francis Rougé*, *Théoph. Crouzat*, *Hôtel de l'Europe*, etc. — **Bath Establishments**. Fee for drinking the waters,

10 fr. for 3 weeks at the old, 5 fr. at the new; Laths and douches, 2 fr. at the old, 75 c. at the new.

Aulus (2500 ft.) is a well-situated village on the Garbet, in a little valley enclosed by mountains covered with pastures and woods. Its warm mineral *Springs* (sulphate of lime and iron) were probably known to the Romans and still enjoy a considerable reputation. The waters are strongly charged with soda and magnesia and are actively purgative and diuretic. They have long been used for a special treatment of serious cases of syphilis. There are two Bath Establishments, both on the left bank of the river, to the right of the village proper. The *Etablissement Lombard*, the older, with four warm springs, is situated in an attractive little park, at the end of which is a *Casino*. The newer *Etablissement Lacoste* has only one spring (55° Fahr.), the water of which is heated for bathing. — The village is uninteresting.

EXCURSIONS. — To the *Montbéas* (6240 ft.), the mountain overlooking the valley on the N., an easy climb of 2 hrs. The view is fine and extends to the plains of Toulouse. Halfway up, from the *Bertrone* (4595 ft.), there is also a good view of the valley and of a large number of the mountain peaks on the frontier. — *To the CASCADE D'ARSE, a delightful walk of 1½-2 hrs., up the valleys of the Garbet and the Arse, the latter of which begins about 1½ M. to the S.E. of Aulus. We follow the left bank of the torrent, traversing a defile known as the *Trou d'Enfer*. The **Cascade d'Arse* is one of the largest and finest in the Pyrenees. The total height of the fall is about 360 ft., divided into three leaps of which the second has a breadth of more than 160 ft. — To the LAC DE GARBET, 2 hrs. The road ascends the stream to the huts of *Castel-Minier*, where we turn to the S., still following the beautiful valley of the Garbet, which also forms a fine waterfall. The *Lac de Garbet* (5480 ft.) is of considerable size, and is surrounded by pastures. Not far from it is another and smaller lake. — To VICDESSOS, 4½ hrs. We take the carriage-road via *Castel-Minier* (see above), and thence over the (2½ hrs.) *Port de Saleir* (5910 ft.) and via (1¾ hrs.) *Salair* (3320 ft.), whence there is a pretty view. — *Vicdessos*, see p. 166.

24. From Toulouse to Foix, Tarascon, Ussat, and Ax.

77 M. RAILWAY all the way. To (51½ M.) *Foix*, in 2-2¾ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 30, 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 60 c.). — To (61 M.) *Tarascon*, in 2¾-3½ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 20, 9 fr. 5, 6 fr. 65 c.). — To (63 M.) *Ussat*, in 2¾-3¾ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 60, 9 fr. 40, 6 fr. 90 c.). — To (77 M.) *Ax*, in 3½-4¼ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 35, 11 fr. 50, 8 fr. 40 c.).

Toulouse see p. 70. — The train leaves the *Gare Matabian* and follows the Tarbes line as far as (7½ M.) *Portet-St. Simon* (p. 115). — Beyond (8½ M.) *Pinsaguel*, turning to the S., we cross the Garonne, and ascend the valley of the *Ariège*. — Beyond (11 M.) *Pins-Justaret* we cross the *Lize*. — 14 M. *Venerque-le-Vernet*: 17½ M. *Miremont*; 24 M. *Auterive*, a town of 2981 inhab.; 25 M. *Cintegabelle* (2584 inhab.), with an interesting church with a 16th cent. spire.

30 M. *Saverdun*, to the right, an old town of 3642 inhab., and one of the chief places in the county of Foix during the Middle

Agès, was the birthplace of Benedict XII., the third of the Avignon popes (1334-1342).

Beyond Saverdun we cross the Ariège and passing (35 M.) *Le Vernet-d'Ariège* reach —

40 M. **Pamiers** (*Grand Soleil*, Rue des Nobles; *Cathala*, Rue Major), an industrial town of 11,944 inhab., on the Ariège, and the seat of a bishopric.

The town sprang up around an abbey and castle of the 12th cent. which no longer exists. Its founder, Roger II. of Foix, named it after the Syrian city Apamea as a memorial of the First Crusade. It often suffered from the chronic rivalry between the Counts of Foix, the abbots, the bishops, and the townsfolk. In 1553 it was ravaged by the plague: and in 1628, having become Protestant, it was taken and sacked by Condé (Henry II. of France). The abbey had already (1586) been destroyed, like many others, by the 'Casaques Noires' of the Sire d'Audon.

The Rue Ste. Hélène, beginning at the station, traverses the entire town and passes through the market-place. From the latter, the Rue Major leads, to the right, to the partly modern Romanesque church of *Notre-Dame-du-Camp*, with a fortified brick façade of the 14th century. The church of *Notre-Dame-des-Cordeliers*, farther to the N.E., has a curious small ruined tower. — The Rue des Nobles, behind the market to the left, leads by a small vaulted passage to the *Cathedral*, also largely rebuilt in modern times. It has a Transition portal, concealed by a modern brick tower in the Toulouse style, and other portions are in the Greco-Roman style of the 17th century. The interior is decorated with modern mural paintings by Bénézet and Baduel. Behind the cathedral is the modern brick *Palais de Justice*, and in front of it, to the right, are the *Seminary* and the *Bishop's Palace*. The ascent in front leads up to the *Castellat*, a promenade on the site of the old castle, with a fine view. — The iron of the Pamiers foundries enjoys a high repute.

43 M. *Verniolle*; 46 M. *Varilhes*. The valley now contracts and the line recrosses the Ariège. — Beyond (48½ M.) *St. Jean-de-Verges* the scenery improves. To the right is a handsome modern château. The Ariège is again crossed; and the château of Foix appears, also on the right.

51½ M. **Foix** (Hotels: *Rousse*, *Lacoste*, near the bridge), a town of 7369 inhab., formerly the capital of the Counts of Foix and now the chief town of the department of the *Ariège*, is admirably situated at the confluence of the Ariège and the Arget. It is overlooked by its picturesque castle, but the town itself is badly built and unimportant.

Foix during the Middle Ages had a certain importance, and was the capital of the Counts of Foix, one of whom, Raymond (1188-1223), successfully resisted Simon de Montfort's attack upon his castle during the Albigenian crusade. Having thrown off the suzerainty of the lords of Toulouse, the Countship of Foix passed in 1229 under that of the kings of France: but nevertheless, owing to the differences between Roger Bernard III. and Philip the Bold, the countship was invaded in 1272 by

the latter, who only became master of the castle on its becoming evident that he was determined to undermine the rock on which it stood. The territory was afterwards united to Béarn and annexed to France under Henri IV.

The CASTLE, or rather what is left of it, is especially interesting when viewed as a whole, and presents a very picturesque appearance from a distance. It is situated on a rock, 180 ft. high, on the N.W. of the town, and still retains two square towers, of different sizes, dating in part from the 12th cent., and one round tower, 136 ft. high, forming an interesting specimen of 14th cent. architecture. To enter the castle (gratuity) we skirt the rock to the right. The buildings are now unoccupied and contain little or nothing of interest; they were used last as a prison. In the lowest and oldest of the towers, originally the keep, are a chamber once used by the Inquisition, and some of its dungeons. The main tower affords a fine view.

At the foot of the rock is *St. Volusien*, the principal church, dating from the 12th cent., but with some older work. It has been restored in recent years, and contains some fine altars and modern paintings.

In 1882 a *Statue of Lakanal*, a member of the National Convention of 1792, by Picault, was erected in the Promenade Vilotte, on the other side of the town.

About $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., near the village of *Herm*, is the large *Grotte de l'Herm*, a bone-cavern interesting to geologists; there are also other caves, see below.

The railway now passes under the bridge of Foix and ascends the right bank of the Ariège. The best views are to the right. — 55 M. *St. Paul-St. Antoine*. Beyond a tunnel we command a view of the gorge of the Ariège, spanned by an ancient fortified bridge. Lofty and barren mountains now appear. — Shortly after (58 M.) *Mercus*, the Ariège is crossed.

61 M. **Tarascon** (Hotels: *Francal*; *Arnaud*), a small though very ancient industrial town, at the confluence of the Ariège and the Oriège. Tarascon-le-Vieux, to the left of the road, is built round a picturesque rock, surmounted by a *Tower*, now the only relic of a castle destroyed in the 17th century. The iron-furnaces and foundries of Tarascon are well-known.

About 3 M. to the N.W., on the St. Girons road, is *Bèdeillac*, where there are some interesting caves (see pp. 163, 167). Similar caves abound in the limestone mountains of this district, among others the *Grotte du Pouchet*, in the *Montagne de Sabart*, a short distance from Tarascon, beyond the confluence of the Ariège and the Oriège; besides those mentioned below, the cavern at the Roche de Mas (p. 163), etc.

FROM TARASCON TO VICDESSOS (*Montcalm* and *Pic d'Estar*), $8\frac{1}{2}$ M.; diligence from the station, 1 fr. The road leads to the S., up the narrow valley of the Oriège, or of Vicedessos, which is flanked by bare mountains. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Niaux*, with the celebrated stalactite *Grotte de la Calbière*, in which are two small lakes. — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Capoulet*, near the ruined *Château de Miglos*. — $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Vicedessos** (*Îlot de la Renaissance*), a village to the S.E. of which is the *Montagne de Rancié* with the richest iron-mines

in France. The ore yields 700/0 of excellent iron. Visitors to the mines proceed to the village of *Sem*, about 2 M. from Viedessos, and thence ascend in about 1 hr. — From Viedessos to *Aulus*, see p. 164.

Viedessos is the point whence the Montcalm and the Pic d'Estax are ascended in about 7¼ hrs. to the first summit, 8 hrs. to the second (guide necessary). Part of the ascent may be made on horseback. We continue to ascend the Oriège valley, viâ (¼ hr.) *Auzat*, and the (¾ hr.) large and fine *Cascade de Bassiès* (on the right), to (1 hr.) *Marc*. There we enter the lateral valley on the right, making direct towards the Montcalm, and ascend steeply viâ the (2 hrs.) *Cabanes de Pigeol* (5590 ft.) to the (½ hr.) *Cabanes de Subra* (6265 ft.), beyond which the horses cannot proceed. Thence a climb of 2 hrs., toilsome at first, brings us to the crest (9335 ft.) between the valleys of Subra and Rioufred; and in ¾ hr. more we reach the top of the **Montcalm** (10,105 ft.), which repays us with a glorious view extending W. to the snowy peaks beyond Luchon and E. to the Canigou. On the S. the view is partly blocked by the **Pic d'Estax** or *Pique d'Estats* (10,300 ft.), whose summit may be gained in less than ¾ hr. from the Montcalm.

The railway recrosses the Ariège, and continues to ascend its valley.

63 M. Ussat-les-Bains. — **Hotels.** GR.-HÔT. DES BAINS ET DU PARC, on the right bank, near the chief Bath Etab.; GR.-HÔT. CHAUMONT, farther to the right; CASSAGNE FILS, MENVILLE, beyond the Establishment; HÔT. DE FRANCE, 7 fr. per day; BOSC, DE LA RENAISSANCE, on the left bank, nearer the station. — *Furnished Apartments.* — **Baths**, 70 c. 1½ fr.; douches, 60 c. 1 fr. — Small **Casino** beside the Hôtel des Bains, and **Café** close by. — *Telegraph Office* in the season.

Ussat-les-Bains (1590 ft.), which takes its name from *Ussat-le-Vieux*, the neighbouring village on the right bank of the Ariège, is a hamlet widely known on account of its abundant thermal springs (bicarb. of lime), supplied by a subterranean lake situated below the rocks which border the valley. These waters, which are almost solely used for baths and douches, are extremely soothing and efficacious in certain female and nervous complaints. Their temperature varies from 103° to 89.6° Fahr., according to the distance of the bathing-places from the outflow. The principal *Etablissement Thermal* is situated on the left bank of the Ariège, beyond a small park, which forms the only promenade of the place. The *Thermes Ste. Germaine*, and the *Bains St. Vincent* (closed for several years) are on the right bank.

About 1½ M. from Ussat is the **Grotte de Lombrive**, one of the most interesting caverns in the district, the mouth of which may be seen on the hill on the left bank, opposite the station. Intending visitors apply at the ground-floor of the lodging-house Pujol; adm. 5 fr. each, bargain for a party. The cavern consists of a series of chambers on different levels, connected by narrow passages. It contains stalactites, bone-deposits, and a small pool, and it may be followed for nearly 3 M. into the heart of the mountain, which also contains other caverns possibly communicating with the Grotte de Lombrive. Several Albigenes who had taken refuge in this cavern were buried alive by the troops of the Inquisition who built up the entrance.

The valley now expands a little. At (67½ M.) *Les Cabannes* is a château on a hill to the right, and at the head of a little valley rises the *Pic de Riez* (8495 ft.). We cross a bridge, traverse a short tunnel, and again cross a bridge. To the left are the Pic St. Barthélemy

(see below). and. on a cliff, the picturesque ruins of the *Château de Lordat*, which was in existence as early as the 10th century. — 71½ M. *Luzenac-Garanou*.

77 M. **Ax.** — **Hotels.** **BOYER**, Rue de la Gare; **SICRE**, at the Establishment of the same name; **BORDEAUX**, in the town, very plain. — *Maison Meublée Tardieu*, Place du Couloubret. — Numerous *Furnished Apartments*. — **Cafés**, Place du Couloubret. — **Baths**, 80 c.-1 fr. 25 c.; **douches**, 40 c.-1 fr. 25 c. — Glass of the water, 5 c.

Ax (2350 ft.), an ancient and ill-built town with 1813 inhab., is well-situated at the confluence of three streams. The warm sulphur springs, for which it is noted, were known to the Romans, as is indicated by the name of the town, derived from *Aquae*. Ax has no fewer than 61 springs, which vary in temperature (63°-171° Fahr.), mineral constituents, and medicinal uses, like those of Luchon and Cauterets. The opening of the railway and the quietness of the place as compared with the fashionable life at other spas, have largely contributed to the prosperity of Ax. The waters are used both for drinking and for bathing, and are specially efficacious in rheumatism, skin diseases, scrofula, and catarrhs; while they are also used for domestic purposes. The springs are so numerous and so thickly strewn that it has been conjectured that the town is built, like Carlsbad in Germany, above a natural reservoir of thermal mineral water. There are four bath establishments in the town, each fed by a different group of springs; viz. the *Couloubret*, to the left, at the end of the square of the same name, reached directly viâ the street ascending from the station; the *Etablissement Thermal Modèle*, on the bank of the stream skirting the right side of the same square; the *Breilh*, a little farther on, in a square of the same name, in the shady court of the Hôtel Sicre; and the *Teich*, on the other side of the town, reached by the Rue du Coustou. Behind the Teich is a pretty park, and higher up are the ruins of a castle, on which a statue of the Virgin has been erected. — The *Hospital*, in the Place Breilh, was founded for leprous soldiers by St. Louis in 1260. The neighbouring *Church* is dedicated to St. Udat, 'conqueror of Attila and martyred at Ax in 452'. — The temperature of Ax is very variable, and the evenings are generally cool. The neighbouring hills command fine views.

Excursions. — The **PIC ST. BARTHÉLEMY** may be ascended in about 5½ hrs. (with guide) from the small village of *Lassur* (to which we may drive), about ¾ M. beyond the station of Luzenac (see above). The excursion is interesting and easy. We cross the Ariège at Lassur and ascend to the N.E., viâ (1 hr.) *Lordat* (see above), to the (3 hrs.) *Col de la Peyre* (5680 ft.), which, however, we do not cross, but bear to the W. and pass to the left of the (¾ hr.) *Lac Tort*. Then skirting the *Pic de Soularac* (7685 ft.), we descend to (¼ hr.) a little col, and finally ascend once more to the (½ hr.) summit of the **Pic St. Barthélemy** (7705 ft.), which affords a famous view, from the Pic du Midi to the Canigou and from the mountains of Andorra to the plains of Toulouse.

To **QUILLAN** (p. 171), to the N.E., an easy and interesting excursion occupying one day. The route leads viâ the (3 hrs.) *Col d'El Pradel*

(about 5400 ft.) and the *Vallée du Rebenty*, in which the scenery is remarkably picturesque as far as Joucou, about 4 hrs. from the col. — The ascent of the **Puy de Carlitte** (9580 ft.; with guide), to the S.E., may be made viâ the *Lac Lanoux* (see below) in 2 days from Ax (1 day from L'Hospitalet); but it is more conveniently undertaken from Les Escaldas (9 hrs. from Ax; see p. 140).

To ANDORRA (Andorre) viâ the Port de Saldeu, the shortest and easiest route, about 12 hrs. Carriages can go as far as (4 hrs.) L'Hospitalet, where it is well to sleep, and the road is practicable for horses for the rest of the way. A guide, not necessary in fine weather, may be useful as an interpreter. The charge is 10 fr. a day for horse and man from L'Hospitalet in addition to food for both. The road leaves the valley of the Orlège to the left, and ascends to the S. in the narrow and rocky valley of the Ariège. — 5 M. *Mérens*, with little-used warm springs (93° to 154° Fahr.; sulphur). — 8½ M. *Saillens*, with a cold sulphur spring. — 10½ M. **L'Hospitalet** (4630 ft.; *Inn*) lies at the point of divergence of the Andorra road. — To make the ascent of the *Puy de Carlitte* (see above) we return towards Ax as far as the bridge near Saillens and then ascend to the E. to the (3½ hrs.) *Col de Bésines* (7710 ft.), on the N.E. of the *Pics Pédroux* (9290 ft.). From the col we descend in about 1 hr. to the *Lac Lanoux* (7065 ft.; fishermen's hut), the largest lake in the Pyrenees (about 270 acres), and thence reach the summit of the mountain (p. 179) in 2½ hrs.

From L'Hospitalet the ROAD continues to the S.E. in the direction of (16½ M.) Puycerda, making at first a detour of 3½ M., which pedestrians may avoid. It then crosses the (1¼ hr.) *Col de Puymorens* (6335 ft.) to (1¼ hr.) *Porté*, another starting-point for the ascent of the Puy de Carlitte (1 day) viâ the Lac Lanoux, and (½ hr. more) *Porta* (*Inn*), from which the *Pic de Campeadoros* (9560 ft.: fine view) may be ascended in 4½ hrs. (7 hrs. there and back).

The ANDORRA ROUTE continues for some time to ascend the Ariège valley, and in less than ½ hr. crosses a brook on the frontier and turns to the W. where it is indicated by a kind of landmarks. After 1 hr. more a path viâ the *Port de Framiquel* (about 8200 ft.), also leading to Andorra but 1 hr. longer, diverges to the left from our route. About 2 hrs. beyond we gain the *Port de Saldeu* (8200 ft.), which affords only a limited and monotonous view, and we then descend viâ (1 hr. 20 min.) *Saldeu* (*Inn*), (1 hr. 20 min.) *Canillo*, the *Méritzell Chapel* (a resort of pilgrims), a (1 hr.) defile commanded by the remains of a fort, and (½ hr.) *Les Escaldas*, with warm sulphur springs, situated in a valley planted with olives and tobacco. Thence Andorra is reached in ½ hr. more.

Andorra (3450 ft.; *Calounes's Inn*, tolerable), a village of 700-800 inhab., is of importance only as the chief place of the little republic of that name. It is well situated at the foot of the Anclar and above a small and fertile plain, but it is ill-built and, beyond the primitive manners of its inhabitants and the organization of its petty government, the only object of interest is the modest *Palais*, with three irregular windows in the façade, and a tower pierced with loopholes. The meetings of the Conseil Général are held in this building, and the members and their steeds are lodged in it. It also serves as the Palais de Justice, the Hôtel de Ville, the school, and the gaol. The Council Chamber, an unadorned apartment, surrounded with oak benches, and the kitchen, with a huge fireplace, should be visited.

Andorra is a little independent Republic lying amidst the mountains between the territories of France and Spain. In no direction does it measure more than 18 M. across and its total population is less than 10,000. Tradition asserts that Charlemagne granted independence to the Val d'Andorre in return for assistance lent him in his wars with the Moors. It is certain that the little state was from 1278 to 1793 under the joint rule of the Bishops of Urgel (in Spain) and the Counts of Foix (and their successors the Kings of France), while since the French Revolution it has been almost wholly independent of its two suzerains.

— The government is vested in a council of 24 members, 4 for each of the 6 parishes comprized within its territory, who appoint a *Syndic Procureur Général*, a President, and two coadjutor syndics. The French government and the bishop of Urgel, on their part, each nominate a *viguier* or provost, the former for life, the latter for 3 years, and the Spanish government appoints a viceroy. The executive authority is wielded by the *viguiers*, subject to the usages and customs of the country. — Life is still patriarchal among the Andorrans; the law of primogeniture prevails; every man is a soldier at his own charges; taxes are levied on an income-tax basis; public education is free. The people devote themselves to cattle-rearing, but still more to smuggling.

25. From Carcassonne to Quillan.

Upper Valley of the Aude. Valley of the Rebenty.

34 M. RAILWAY in 2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 75, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 70 c.).

Carcassonne, see p. 80. The line ascends the valley of the Aude and crosses the river between ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Madame* and ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Coufjoulens-Leuc*. From (8 M.) *Verseille* a diligence ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) plies to (3 M.) *St. Hilaire*, where there are the remains of a famous abbey, with a church of the 13th cent. containing the tomb of St. Hilary, with bas-reliefs of the 11th century. The cloisters date from the 14th cent.; the abbot's house is adorned with paintings, etc. — Beyond ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pomas* we cross the Aude for the second time and beyond (13 M.) *Cépie* for the third time. Before the last bridge the shrine of *Notre-Dame-de-Marceille* (see below) comes into view on the left.

$16\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Limoux** (*Hôt. du Commerce*), an industrial town with 6810 inhab., on the Aude, is surrounded by vine-clad hills, which produce a white wine of good quality. The vineyards unhappily have not escaped the ravages of the phylloxera. A little to the N. is *Notre-Dame-de-Marceille*, a pilgrim-resort of considerable local repute, with a black marble statue of the Virgin and a fine altar-screen, etc. Fine view of the valley and the mountains.

Beyond Limoux the valley contracts, and the line passes through four short tunnels and crosses the Aude for the last time.

22 M. **Alet** (*Établissement Thermal*, moderate), a decayed town, called *Eletca* by the Romans, who made use of its mineral waters. It was a place of some importance during the Middle Ages when it possessed a Benedictine Abbey and was the seat of a bishopric. Its *Cathedral*, founded in 873 and rebuilt in 1018, is now in ruins, but the pentagonal apse, the most interesting part, is standing. This is adorned on the outside by four large columns in the Corinthian style and an elaborate cornice. — The *Établissement Thermal* possesses two warm springs (bicarbonate of lime; aperient; 68° and 82° Fahr.) and a cold chalybeate spring. There are gardens and a well shaded promenade on the bank of the Aude.

Two more tunnels are passed. — 27 M. *Coniza-Montazels*.

From Couiza-Montazels a diligence (11¼ fr.) plies daily in summer to the village of **Rennes-les-Bains** (*Bain Fort; Reine*), 61½ M. to the S.E., with five mineral springs (chalybeate and saline), known to the Romans. There are three bath-establishments, the *Bain Fort*, *Bain de la Reine*, and *Bain Doux*. The environs are interesting. Rennes is the starting-point for the ascent of the *Pech de Bugarach* (4040 ft.; 4 hrs.; extensive view), viâ (4½ M.) *Bugarach*.

28 M. *Esperaza*. — 30½ M. *Campagne-sur-Aude* possesses a bath-establishment with two mineral springs (76° and 82° Fahr.).

34 M. **Quillan** (*Hôt. des Pyrénées*), an industrial town of 2463 inhab., on the Aude, with the ruins of a castle, is the centre of an important forest district. A statue of the *Abbé Armand* commemorates his services in procuring the construction of the road in the upper Aude valley. About ¾ M. to the W. is the *Établissement Thermal of Ginoules* with three springs.

The railway is being extended up the Aude valley to Axat (see below), where it is to turn to the E., in order to descend the Agly valley to join the *Perpignan line* at *Rivesaltes* (p. 173).

An interesting excursion, 7 hrs. there and back (carriage-road), may be made to the S.E. to the fine **Forêt des Fanges** (firs; 2700 acres). One road, leading about 1¼ M. to the N. of Quillan, skirts the heights (3150 ft.) occupied by the forest. We quit this road at the (9 M.) *Col de St. Louis* (2250 ft.), to the S.W. of the *Pech de Bugarach* (see above), and return through the forest by a road which descends in zigzags into the valley of the Aude near Axat, and thence through the *Pierre Lis* defile (see below) back to Quillan.

The ***Upper Valley of the Aude** is extremely beautiful from *Belvianes* (about 21½ M. above Quillan) to beyond the Baths of *Carcanières* and *Escouloubre*, 20 M. higher up. Every one should at least visit the lower half of this section, as far as the upper end of the *St. Georges* defile, 4 hrs. from Quillan. There is a good road, on which a diligence plies in the season from Quillan (starting at 9 a.m.) to *Escouloubre* (fare 5 fr.). Beyond *Belvianes* begins the *'Pierre Lis Defile'*, nearly 1½ M. long, and flanked by sheer rocks, some hundreds of feet in height. For more than 300 yards the road is carried through a tunnel, known as the *Trou du Curé*, at the other end of which is *St. Martin-de-Taissac*. The picturesque valley of the *Rebenty* (see below) is ½ hr. to the right of *St. Martin*, while ½ hr. beyond it and 7½ M. from Quillan, is the village of **Axat** (*Hôt. Labat; Roche*), before which the road to (45 M.) *Perpignan* diverges to the left. We next reach the ***St. Georges Defile**, another fine part of the valley. Leaving, on our left, the old road to *Escouloubre* and *Carcanières* viâ *Ste. Colombe* into the *Aiguette Valley* (also picturesque and wild in parts), we arrive at *Gesse* (2 hrs. from Axat), where there is an inn. The valley now forms a rapid succession of defiles shut in by wooded heights. About 1¾ hr. from *Gesse* is *Fontanes*; ½ hr. farther the farm of *La Fargue*; and ¼ hr. farther, beyond the ruined *Château d'Usson*, the *Bains d'Usson*, with three cold sulphur springs. The route is throughout exceedingly fine. After passing the small thermal establishment of *La Garrigue*, another ¾ hr. brings us to the **Bains de Carcanières**, which are supplied by 13 springs (85°-138° Fahr.). The waters are used both for bathing and drinking and the two *Établissements* are much frequented by the inhabitants of the surrounding districts. On the opposite (right) bank of the Aude are the **Bains d'Escouloubre** with two *Établissements* and 4 springs (85° to 113° Fahr.) of the same kind. The establishments and the few houses connected with them have only with difficulty found standing-room on the bank of the torrent and upon the neighbouring rocks.

Farther up the Aude valley is (21½ hrs.) *Formigüères* (4855 ft.; Hotel) and still farther the col known as *La Quillane* (5645 ft.) viâ which *Mont-louis* (p. 178) may be reached in 5 hrs. from the baths of *Carcanières*. —

A diligence plies to Formiguères from Prades (p. 176), viâ (21 M.) *Olette* (p. 178), in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (fare $4\frac{1}{4}$ fr.).

The ***Valley of the Rebenty**, another highly picturesque valley, likewise presents a succession of wild ravines, connecting little basins partly under cultivation and environed with wood. A new road traverses it also, leading in 11 hrs. from Quillan to Ax (p. 168), viâ the Col d'El Pradel (see below). The most interesting part, as far as Niort, about 6 hrs. from Quillan, should by all means be explored. The route for the first $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. is identical with the one described above and leads through the superb gorge of Pierre Lis. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. short of Axat we turn to the right, after having crossed the Rebenty. The first part of the valley is wooded. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the entrance is *Marsa* and 1 hr. farther *Joucou* and the ***Joucou Defile**, where the road runs high above the rocky bed of the impetuous torrent and goes through three short tunnels. Beyond these on the right bank the waters have worn the rocks into a kind of huge colonnade. The stream and road now wind round a projecting bluff and, above a mill, enter the ***Able Defile** which is even wilder than the previous one. About 1 hr. from Joucou is *Belfort*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond which is the striking and magnificent **Niort Defile**. The village of *Niort* (Inn), $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Belfort, was formerly the chief town of the Sault or Forêts district. The upper part of the valley is also interesting; it contains the hamlets of ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Mérial* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more) *La Fajole*. In $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the latter we reach the Col d'El Pradel (about 5400 ft.), whence we descend to Ax (p. 168).

26. The Eastern Pyrenees.

I. From Narbonne to Perpignan and Port-Bou (*Barcelona*).

RAILWAY to ($39\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Perpignan* in 1-2 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 90, 4 fr. 30); from *Perpignan* to *Port-Bou* ($26\frac{1}{2}$ M.; an interesting line) in 1-2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 35, 4 fr., 2 fr. 95 c.), or to (130 M.) *Barcelona* in 7-10 hrs. (fares 26 fr. 60, 20 fr., 13 fr. 60). Best views on the left.

Narbonne, see p. 82. The line is at first the same as that to Carcassonne, skirting the left side of the town. Beyond ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mandirac* it keeps along the *Robine Canal* and passes between the *Étang de Bages et de Sijejan* on the right, and the *Étang de Gruissan* on the left, the former 11 M. long by 2 to 4 wide, the latter 8 M. long, with an average width of 2 M., communicating by two channels with the *Mediterranean*, which is now visible for some distance. The hills on the right are the Corbières (p. 82). — 10 M. *Ste. Lucie*.

13 M. **La Nouvelle** (*Hôt. St. Michel*), a modern seaport town with 2445 inhab., at the mouth of the Robine canal and of the channel from the Sijejan lagoon. Its present importance is due to its commercial relations with Algeria. There are sea-baths in the neighbourhood. Route to the Corbières, see p. 82.

The railway now keeps close to the sea, skirting on the right the *Étang de la Palme*, and crossing its mouth, called *Grav de la Franqui*, where there are sea-baths.

$20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Leucate*, station for the large village of that name, $13\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.E., near *Cape Leucate*, so called from its white rocks. — We next skirt on the left and then cross the *Étang de*

Leucate or *de Salces*, about 9 M. long with an average width of 5 M. (14,000 acres). — 22½ M. *Fitou*.

28½ M. *Salces*, a town of 2375 inhab., owes its name to two salt-springs in the neighbourhood. It is an ancient stronghold, of which the *Castle* (to the right) remains, built by Charles V. and now used as a powder-magazine. *Salces* is within the ancient province of Roussillon, and produces one of the most highly esteemed white wines, known as *Macabeu*.

The line, now at a considerable distance from the sea, crosses a wide and very fertile plain, where, near Perpignan, two or three annual crops are grown by means of irrigation. Above the last offshoot of the *Corbières* appear the imposing mass of the *Canigou* and other Pyrenean heights. At *Rivesaltes* we cross the wide and often dry bed of the *Agly*.

35 M. *Rivesaltes*, a town of 6235 inhab., famous for its Muscat wine, is the junction for the new line from Carcassonne viâ Quillan (p. 171).

39½ M. **Perpignan.** — **Hotels.** GR.-HÔT. DE PERPIGNAN, HÔT. DE FRANCE, Quai de la Préfecture; DU PETIT-PARIS, Place d'Armes, near the cathedral, well spoken of, R. & D. 6 fr.; CENTRAL, Place Arago; DE LA LOGE, Place de la Loge, with a good restaurant, déj. 2 fr. 50 c.; D'ORIENT, DU LOUVRE, both near the station. — **Cafés**, chiefly in the Place de la Loge. — *Omnibus-tramway* from the station to the town, 15 c. — *Diligences* to Amélie-les-Bains, etc., see p. 179.

Perpignan, a town of 34,183 inhab. and formerly the capital of Roussillon, is now the chief town of the department of the *Pyrenées Orientales*, the seat of a bishopric, and a fortress of the first class, on the right bank of the *Tet*, a river almost dry in summer, 7 miles from its mouth in the Mediterranean.

Its importance, now much diminished, dates from the 12th and still more the 13th cent., when it was the residence of the kings of Majorca. On the extinction of the kingdom, Perpignan reverted to Aragon, to which it had been ceded by its last count in 1172, and it remained faithful to its new masters until the middle of the 17th century. Louis XI. besieged it during his disputes with the king of Aragon in 1475, and only obtained possession of it with difficulty. Francis I. failed to capture it in 1542; but a century later, when the Spanish governor had violated its privileges, Richelieu was called in to its assistance, and annexed it definitely to France. Owing, however, to its vicinity to and long dependence on Spain, Perpignan still displays more of the Spanish character than any other town on the frontier.

The town, which is about ½ M. from the station, is divided into two unequal parts by the *Basse*, a tributary of the *Tet*. The old town, which lies on the farther side of the river and contains all the objects of interest, is poorly built and consists of a perfect labyrinth of narrow streets which, however, are kept clean and are cool in summer. We enter the town by a handsome square with a promenade along the river, embellished with a bronze statue, by A. Mercié, of the astronomer *Fr. Arago* (1786-1853, p. 175). Opposite is the small modern *Palais de Justice*.

The Quai de la Préfecture, at the opposite end of the square,

on the small tributary of the Tet, ends at the *Castillet*, a small but massive brick structure, with battlements and a cupola, built in 1319 by Sancho, the second king of Majorca, recently restored and now used as a prison. At the side is the *Porte Notre-Dame*. The Rue Louis-Blanc leads thence to the right to *La Loge* (Spanish, 'lonja', or market), originally constructed at the end of the 14th cent., and now occupied partly as the 'mairie' and partly as a café. The exterior presents a singular mixture of the Gothic and Moorish styles, while the arcades of the court are Romanesque.

Recrossing the Place de la Loge we continue straight on by the Rue St. Jean, pass the Place d'Armes, and reach the CATHEDRAL OF ST. JEAN, at the extreme N.E. of the town. Its foundation dates from the year 1324, in the reign of Sancho, but the E. end was only finished at the end of the 15th cent. during the French occupation, while the nave, not begun until the 16th cent., has remained without a portal. There is nothing to be noticed in the exterior, except the iron frame of the tower (18th cent.); but the interior is remarkable for the bold proportions of its nave, 230 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 90 ft. high, and still more for the gorgeous decoration of its altars in the Spanish taste. The **Reredos* of the high altar (1620) is of white marble with scenes from the life of St. John, etc., by Soler of Barcelona. In the left transept is the black and white marble tomb of Louis de Montmor (d. 1695), the first French bishop of Perpignan. A chapel opening from this transept to the left of the choir contains a curious altar-screen of painted wood, dating from the 15th or 16th century. The stained-glass windows, the organ-case, the paintings on the walls of the chapels, and a Gothic chapel near the porch to the right, are worthy of notice.

In returning we follow the Rue Fond-Froide, to the left of the Place d'Armes, then the Rue des Trois-Journées to the right, and another small street to the left, and reach the *Place de la République*, the largest and finest open space in the town, ornamented with trees and a white marble fountain, and used as a market for the excellent fruit which is produced in the neighbourhood.

To the E. is the theatre, and the street called after it leads us to the *University*, founded in 1349, which contains the civic *Library* and the *Museum* (open Sun. and Thurs. from 1 p. m., or noon in winter, to 5 p. m.). Visitors are also admitted on other days.

Ground-Floor. Paintings and sketches. *First and Second Floors.* Museum of Natural History: photographs of the principal thermal establishments in the Eastern Pyrenees and a few sculptures.

A little farther, to the S. of the town, is the *Citadel*, in which little of interest remains (no admission without special permit). The keep is the ancient castle, entirely transformed, of the kings of Majorca; the chapel, which is used as an arsenal, has retained its Romanesque portal and Gothic arcades.

About 14 M. to the N.W. is the small town, with some old fortifications, of *Estagel* (*Hôtel Gary*), the home of the *Arago* family. There is a statue,

by Oliva, of François Arago, the astronomer, the best known of the seven brothers (p. 173). Estagel is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Agly which separates the Corbières from the Pyrénées. Route to the Corbières, see p. 82.

From Perpignan to Prades and Puycerda, etc. see p. 176; to Amélie-les-Bains and La Preste, see p. 179.

The railway to Spain, leaving the line to Prades on the right, passes under an aqueduct, constructed by the kings of Majorca, and crosses the Réart. Beyond (45 M.) *Corneilla* we obtain a fine view of Elne, to the left.

47½ M. **Elne** (*Hôt. du Commerce*), a decayed and poorly-built town of 3237 inhab., has remains of fortifications and a fine view.

Elne is the ancient *Illiberis*, an important city of the Sardones, under the walls of which Hannibal encamped after crossing the Pyrenees (B. C. 218). It was named *Helena* by Constantine in memory of his mother, and was the scene of the assassination of the emperor Constantius (A. D. 350). Elne was destroyed by the Moors in the 8th cent., by the Normans in the 11th, and by the kings of France in the 13th and 15th centuries. The bishopric was removed to Perpignan in 1602.

The old *Cathedral* is a Romanesque building of the 12th cent., altered in the 14th and 15th. The plain battlemented façade is flanked by two square towers, that on the right being of stone, of the latter half of the 12th cent., that on the left of modern brick. On the N. side is a small **Cloister* in white marble, of the 12th-15th cent., containing some remarkable sculptures and inscriptions, and three fine ancient sarcophagi. — Railway to Céret and diligence thence to Amélie-les-Bains, see p. 179.

The line crosses the *Tech*. — 49½ M. *Palau-del-Vidre*.

Beyond (53 M.) *Argelès-sur-Mer*, with 3300 inhab., we again approach the sea, in order to round the outliers of the *Monts Albères*, the E. extremity of the Pyrenees. The first tunnel is soon reached.

56 M. **Collioure** (*Hôt. Fontano*), the ancient *Cauco Illiberis*, a small seaport with 3700 inhab., is picturesquely situated. It possesses an old castle, while the *Fort St. Elme* on the S.E. side, the chief remaining fortification, commands also Port-Vendre (see below). Good Roussillon wine is grown here. Trade in cork, etc.

EXCURSIONS. To the S.W., to *Notre-Dame-de-Consolation*, by a shaded valley, ¾ hr. there and back; to the W. to the *Tour du Diable* (Pic de Taillefert), the view from which embraces the whole Gulf of Lions, 4 hrs. (descent to Banyuls, 1 hr., see below); to the ruins of the abbey of *Valbonne*, 5 hrs.; to the cork-forest of *La Massanne*, 6 hrs. with a guide.

We now traverse a second tunnel, 920 yds. long.

57½ M. **Port-Vendres** (*Hôt. Durand*), the *Portus Veneris* of the Romans, a small town of 3000 inhab., is important both as a commercial and a military harbour, being one of the safest on the Mediterranean. Its extensive roadstead, with a depth of 40 ft., can accommodate the largest vessels. There are sea-water baths. To the S.E. (1½ M.) is the *Cap Béar* (665 ft.), with a first-class light-house and a semaphore; fine view.

Steamers leave for *Algiers* twice a week. Passage 24-26 hrs.

Before reaching the next station three tunnels are passed through. Between this point and the frontier fine glimpses of the Mediterranean are obtained, though in spring and autumn it is liable to be obscured by fog.

50½ M. **Banyuls-sur-Mer** (*Hôt. Roussillonnais*), with 4050 inhab., is noted for the best Roussillon wine. It is situated on a small bay of the Mediterranean, with pleasant sea-water baths, and enjoys a mild climate.

EXCURSIONS. To the N.W., to the *Valley of Banyuls*, planted with orange trees, 3 hrs. there and back; to the *Tour du Diable* (see p. 175), via the *Vallon de Cosperons*, where the famous *Vin de Rancio* is produced, 4 hrs., or 5 hrs. there and back, making use of the short-cuts in descending; to the *Col des Balistres*, on the frontier (see below), a very pleasant walk, by a mule-track, 4 hrs. there and back; from the Col to the *Pic Jouan*, 2 hrs. there and back.

We pass through a tunnel (¾ M. long) between two fine bays and reach (65 M.) *Cerbère* (Buffet), the last French station, on a bay of the same name, 1 M. from *Cap Cerbère*, which has marked from ancient times the frontier of France and Spain. The station is on a lofty embankment supported by a wall with two tiers of arches. We pass through a tunnel (1200 yds. long) under the *Col des Balistres* (850 ft.), and enter Spanish territory.

66 M. *Port-Bou* (Buffet), where our line joins that to (104 M.) Barcelona.

II. From Perpignan to Prades and Puycerda.

Molitg. Le Vernet. The Canigou. Les Escaldas.

RAILWAY to *Prades*, 25½ M., in 1¼-1¾ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 80 c.); thence carriage-road to (36 M.) *Puycerda*. DILIGENCE from *Prades* to (22 M.) *Montlouis* in 5 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 40, 3 fr. 60 c.); from *Prades* to (9 M.) *Olette* in 2½ hrs. (fares 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 60 c.).

The line ascends the fertile valley of the Tet. — 5 M. *Le Soler*: 8 M. *St. Félin-d'Aval*: 8¾ M. *St. Félin-d'Amont*: 9¾ M. *Millas*, with 2239 inhab., formerly a fortified place.

14 M. *Ille*, with 3397 inhab., is situated in a plain noted for its fruit. — 16½ M. *Bouleternère*, with a ruined castle. The valley contracts. — 20 M. *Vinça*, a small town, 1¼ M. to the N.W. of which are the baths of that name, with thermal sulphur springs. — 22 M. *Marquixanes*.

25½ M. **Prades** (*Hôt. January*), a town of 3850 inhab., in a fine situation, with an interesting church, etc., is the starting-point for several important routes. The railway is to be continued to *Olette* (p. 178). Superb view of the *Canigou*.

In the charming valley of the *Taurinya*, 2 M. to the S., are the ruins of the powerful abbey of *St. Michel-de-Cuïça*, founded in 878, with some fine portions still remaining, including the Romanesque cloister-arcades in pink marble, the Romanesque church with a Gothic choir, the marble portal of the abbots' house with sculptures of the 11th cent., etc.

FROM PRADES TO THE BATHS OF MOLITG, 5 M., diligence (1 fr.) during the season. The road descends and crosses the Tet. 2 M. *Cattlar*, beyond

which we ascend the valley of the Castellane, crossing the stream several times. 5 M. **Baths of Molitg** (1475 ft.: *Thermal Establishments; Marty*, etc.). in the narrow gorge of the Castellane, in which it has been difficult to find room for the three thermal establishments. The latter are supplied by 12 sulphur springs (77°-100° Fahr.), which are used for drinking and for bathing in the treatment of mucous and skin diseases, rheumatism, etc.

FROM PRADES TO LE VERNET (*Canigou*), 7½ M., with regular service of carriages (1 fr. 25 c.). As far as (4 M.) *Villefranche* (see below) we follow the road to Puycerda, then turn to the right into a narrow valley, descending from the Canigou, which soon appears on the left. — 5½ M. *Corneilla-de-Conflent*, the Romanesque church of which possesses a fine white marble porch, and a stone altar-screen of the 14th century.

7½ M. **Le Vernet** or *Vernet-les-Bains*. — *Hotels: du Parc; Ibrahim-Pacha; des Commandants; de la Préfecture; Mercader*, attached to the establishment; *Hôtel des Pyrénées*, etc. — *Furnished Villas*. — *Baths* 1-2 fr. *Doouches* 50 c.-1 fr. 50. *Glass of Mineral Water* 5 c. — *Casino* with theatre, etc.

Le Vernet (2035 ft.), famous for its thermal waters, is a beautifully situated village on the N.W. end of a shoulder of the Canigou, on the banks of the Casteill stream. The sulphur waters are supplied by 10 principal springs with a temperature varying from 46° to 136° Fahr. They are used especially for affections of the respiratory organs, the climate being such as to allow invalids to remain during the winter. The establishment is open all the year and includes the *Nouveaux Thermes* on the left, and the *Thermes Mercader* on the right bank of the stream.

An interesting excursion (3¼ hr.) may be made to the S. via (1 M.) *Casteill* to the ruins of the abbey of *St. Martin-de-Canigou*, where there is a Byzantine church with monolithic white marble columns.

THE ASCENT OF THE CANIGOU (10 hrs. there and back: guide, *Michel Nou* or *Carol* of *Le Vernet*, 10 fr., advisable; horse 10 fr.; provisions must be taken) is best made from *Le Vernet*. Riding is practicable to within 1 hr. of the summit. We proceed to *Casteill* (see above) and continue by a valley to the right to the (1 hr.) *Cascade Anglaise*. Ascending thence to the (1¼ hr.) *Col du Cheval-Mort*, and leaving to the right a path to *Prats-de-Mollo* (p. 180), we reach the (¼ hr.) *Randaïs Hut* and the (½ hr.) *Serrat de Marialles* pastures. We then descend into the valley of a tributary of the Casteill, ascend to the (½ hr.) *Col Vert*, descend again into a ravine to reach the (½ hr.) *Granges de Cadi*, and mount again to the (½ hr.) *Plateau de Cadi* (refuge-hut), the farthest point to which horses can ascend. The last part of the ascent is by a firesome climb over débris, and through a fissure or cheminée, in which natural steps are formed by the schist. The Alpine Club has supplied a railing. The *Canigou* (9135 ft.), the top of which forms a platform, 26 ft. long by 10 ft. wide, with two huts, is the last of the high mountains at the E. end of the Pyrenees. It forms a huge mass, the buttresses of which radiate to distances of 7 to 12 miles as the crow flies, and form exceedingly steep arêtes on the N. and N.E. sides of the summit. The view is superb, embracing from the S.E. to the N.E. beyond the Albères and the Corbières, the coast of the Mediterranean from Barcelona to Montpellier, 100 M. distant; to the N. the Corbières, and the plain extending to the mountains of the Aveyron; to the W. the mountains of the Ariège; and to the S. those of Catalonia.

Beyond Prades the Puycerda road continues to ascend the valley of the Tet, which gradually becomes narrower. — 26½ M. (from Perpignan) *Ria*, with a ruined castle and a factory.

28 M. **Villefranche-de-Conflent** (1425 ft.), a small town at the confluence of the Tet and the stream descending from the valley of *Le Vernet* (see above), fortified on the plans of Vauban to command the valley of the Tet, which is here very narrow. The extensive caves which are used as casemates and magazines for the

citadel cannot be visited without special permission. The situation is wild and picturesque.

The Tet is crossed. — 32 M. *Serdinya*; 32½ M. *Joncet*.

34½ M. *Olette* (*Hôtel du Midi*), a market-village, beyond which there was until lately only a path with steps or 'graus' (Lat. gradus). The road now passes through a tunnel and over a fine bridge. — To the right is the road to Formiguères (p. 171).

About 2½ M. from Olette a path to the left descends to the (¼ M.) baths of the *Graus des Canaveilles*, supplied by 10 sulphur springs (95°-130° Fahr.), similar to those described below. — 38 M. *Les Graus d'Olette* or *Bains de Thués* (about 2460 ft.), a modern establishment with 42 copious sulphur springs, from 80° to 172° Fahr., the highest temperature of any waters of the kind. They are chiefly employed in the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, and diseases of the urinary organs.

We recross to the left bank shortly before reaching (39 M.) *Thuès-de-Llar*. The valley continues to be shut in by high mountains. On the right bank are the *Gorges de Carença*, rising to the *Lake of Carença* (about 6 hrs.; 7430 ft.), with some exceedingly picturesque spots in the first two-thirds of the way.

42 M. *Fontpédrouse* (3280 ft.). Considerable engineering works have been necessary for the continuation of the road, which makes wide circuits and crosses two ravines by means of viaducts.

48 M. **Montlouis** (5250 m.; *Hôtel de France*), a small town but important as a fortress on the plans of Vauban, situated upon a plateau, the S. side of which is steep, while the E. and N. sides are perpendicular.

To the S.E. is (3 M.) **Planès**, where there is a very curious church, perhaps of Arabic construction. It forms an equilateral triangle with a semicircular apse on each side and a dome in the centre.

The road ascends for about 2½ M. more to the *Col de la Perche* (5320 ft.; Inn), which affords a fine view. We then descend into the (3 M.) valley and then into the (2 M.) fertile plain of the Cerdagne. — 55 M. *Saillagouse* (4295 ft.; Inn), on the Sègre.

The ascent of the **Puigmal** (9545 ft.; 7 hrs. up, 5 hrs. down), on the frontier to the S.E., may be made from Saillagouse without difficulty (with guide). We ascend viâ (¾ hr.) *Llo*, the (2¾ hrs.) *Cirque de la Culasse*, the (1¾ hr.) *Col de Llo* (8395 ft.), and (1 hr.) the *Pic de Sègre* (9170 ft.). The view is extensive to the S. and towards the sea.

The route now leaves to the right a more interesting but badly kept road, and traverses an isolated portion of Spanish territory, about 4½ sq. M. in area. In the latter is (3 M. from Saillagouse) *Llivia*, a dirty village of ancient origin with some ruins remaining. Our road passes (57 M.) *Ste. Léocadie* and (60 M.) *Hir*, and reaches —

61 M. **Bourg-Madame** (3740 ft.; *Hôtel du Commerce*), a small town at the confluence of the Sègre and Raur, the last place on French territory, with the custom-house. It is better to spend the night here than at Puycerda. To *Les Escaldas*, see below.

61½ M. *Puycerda* (4075 ft.; Hôt. Ayguabenita), with about 2000 inhab., was the ancient capital of the Cerdagne, and a Spanish fortress several times taken by the French. The church is curiously decorated in the Spanish style. Custom-house.

FROM BOURG-MADAME TO LES ESCALDAS (*Puy de Carlitte*), 4 M.; during the season carriages, 1 fr. per head. — **Les Escaldas** (*Aguas caldas*, or Hot-Springs; 4430 ft.; Hotel at the *Thermal Establishment*) is a French hamlet with 10 sulphur, chalybeate, and other springs (62° to 107° Fahr.), chiefly frequented by Spaniards from the neighbouring districts. The establishment is well managed, and is surrounded by shady walks in which there are fine points of view.

PUY DE CARLITTE. The ascent is best made from Les Escaldas (5 hrs.; 8½ hrs. there and back) without difficulty, and for the greater part of the way on mules. We ascend first to the N., and then to the W. to the pastures of the (1½ hr.) *Coma Armada*, and passing an irrigation canal, reach (1¼ hr.) a col to the left of the *Casteilla* (6850 ft.). We then cross the *Désert de Carlitte*, studded with ponds, and passing (1¼ hr.) a hut, and (½ hr.) a spring, arrive in ½ hr. more at the base of the peak. The mules must be left at this point. A fatiguing climb of ½ hr. now takes us to the *Col de Carlitte* (8530 ft.) and 20 min. more to the exceedingly narrow crest of the **Puy de Carlitte** (9530 ft.), the highest summit of the Eastern Pyrenees. The view is magnificent, including the whole of this part of the chain from the Central Pyrenees to the Mediterranean, which, however, is not always visible, and from the plains of Languedoc to the most distant summits of Catalonia.

III. From Perpignan to Amélie-les-Bains and La Preste.

RAILWAY to *Céret*, 23½ M. in 1½ hr. (fares 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 60 c.): thence to *Amélie-les-Bains* (4½ M.) and *Arles* (7 M.) diligence in ¾ and 1¼ hr. (railway under construction).

From *Perpignan* to (8½ M.) *Elne* see p. 175. The line diverges to the right from that to *Barcelona* and ascends the valley of the *Tech*. 13 M. *Brouilla*: 15 M. *Banyuls-del-Aspres*.

18½ M. **Le Boulou** (*Hôt. Lefèvre*), about 1 M. to the S. of which are the *Baths of Le Boulou*, with several chalybeate and other springs, chiefly employed for diseases of the liver.

The road to the Baths is continued into Spain via the *Col du Perthus* (950 ft.), commanded by the *Fort de Bellegarde*, on an isolated height, and reaches the frontier of Spain in little more than 5 M. from the bifurcation.

The line crosses the *Tech* to (21 M.) *St. Jean-Pla-de-Cors*. On the right is the interesting *Pont de Céret*, an ancient bridge of bold construction, with an arch of 150 ft. span, rising to the height of over 90 ft. above the ordinary level of the water. Fine view of the *Canigou*.

23½ M. **Céret** (*Hôtel de France*), the present terminus of the railway, is an ancient town with 3818 inhab. noted for its fruit, with some remains of fortifications.

The valley contracts and takes the name of *Vallespir* ('vallis aspera'). On the left bank is seen (26 M.) *Palalda*, an ancient village picturesquely placed on the slope of a hill.

28 M. **Amélie-les-Bains** (910 ft.: *Thermes: Kursaal; Martinet; Farret*, etc.: English Church Service in summer), formerly *Arles-les-Bains*, received its present name under Louis Philippe in honour

of Queen Amélie. It is a prosperous town, finely situated at the confluence of the Tech and the Mondony, and at the foot of the *Fort-les-Bains*, constructed in the time of Louis XIV. There are 20 copious sulphur-springs (68° - 145° Fahr.), which have been in use since the time of the Romans. Owing to the mildness of the climate the baths, which are used mainly for affections of the lungs, are open throughout the year and are considerably frequented even in winter. There are two public bath-establishments and a military hospital, all well equipped.

The *Thermes Romains* still retain some parts of the ancient establishment, the 'lavacrum' being now the waiting-room. They are connected with the hotel by a covered promenade, 100 yds. in length, contain assembly rooms, reading-rooms, and card-rooms, and are adjoined by a *Jardin Anglais*. The *Thermes Pujade*, the more important of the public establishments, with fine promenades, are beautifully situated higher up at the mouth of a gorge, from which the Mondony descends in a cascade, above a dam, called 'Hannibal's Wall'. The *Military Hospital* can accommodate 500 patients, and is the largest military thermal establishment in France.

30½ M. **Arles-sur-Tech** (907 ft.; *Hotel*), the Roman *Arula*, a small town with a remarkable Romanesque *Church* and *Cloisters* in the Transition style. The old Catalan manners and customs, fêtes and public dances, are preserved here perhaps better than anywhere else in this part of the French Pyrenees.

Beyond Arles the road to *Corsari* diverges to the right, skirting the *Gorge de la Fou*, a fissure in the limestone rock nearly 2 miles long, with its two sides, 1300 ft. in height, at the most only 50 or 60 ft. apart, while the channel at the bottom, through which the torrent dashes, is but 3 ft. wide. At 31½ M. a road leads to the left into Spain viâ (10½ M.) *St. Laurent-de-Cerdans* and (3 M.) *Coustouges* (Custodia). The road to La Preste ascends a picturesque defile, 37½ M. *Le Tech* (Inn), picturesquely situated.

42 M. **Prats-de-Mollo** (2620 ft.; *Hotel*), a small walled town on a mountain-slope commanded by its church and the *Fort de la Garde*, constructed after plans by Vauban.

46 M. **La Preste-les-Bains** (3705 ft.; *Thermal Establishments*) lies partly on a plateau between the ravines of the Tech and the Llabane. There are two establishments, open throughout the year, with abundant sulphur springs (113° Fahr.), which have been long known and are used especially for calculus. There are beautiful shady walks in the neighbourhood.

III. SOUTH EASTERN FRANCE AS FAR AS THE RHONE, AND AUVERGNE.

27. From Dijon (Paris) to Lyons 182
 Abbaye de Cîteaux, 182. — From Chagny to Ro-
 anne, 183. — From Chalon-sur-Saône to Dôle; to
 Bourg; to Lons-le-Saunier; to Cluny, 184, 185. —
 Ile de la Palme, 186. — Beaujeu, 187.
28. From Mâcon (Paris) to Geneva 188
 a. Viâ Bourg, Ambérieu, and Culoz (Aix-les-Bains,
 Chambéry) 188
 From Bourg to Lyons, 189.
 b. Viâ Bourg and Nantua 190
 From La Cluse to St. Claude, 190. — Monts d'Ain,
 191.
29. From Nevers (Paris) to Lyons 192
 a. Viâ Roanne and Tarare 192
 From Moulins to Montluçon; to Villefranche; to
 Mâcon, 193, 194. — From Varennes-sur-Allier to
 Bézenet, 195. — Sail-les-Bains. St. Alban. From
 St. Victor-Thizy to Cours, 196.
 b. Viâ Roanne and St. Etienne. Ligne d'Annonay 197
 From St. Just-sur-Loire to St. Rambert d'Albon,
 197.
30. From Nevers (Paris) to Vichy and Thiers (St.
 Etienne) 199
 Excursions from Vichy, 202.
31. From Nevers (Paris) to Clermont-Ferrand and Le
 Puy 204
 Châtelguyon, 204.
32. From Orleans (Paris) to Clermont-Ferrand viâ Bourges 206
 From Bourges to Dun-sur-Auron, 209.
33. Lyons 210
 Environs of Lyons. From Lyons to Montbrison;
 to Trévoux; to St. Genix-d'Aoste, 223, 224.
34. From Lyons to Bordeaux 224
 a. Viâ Roanne, Montluçon, and Limoges 224
 Nérès. From Montluçon to Eygurande-Merlines, 225.
 — From Busseau d'Ahun to Felletin. From
 Vieilleville to Bourganeuf, 226.
 b. Viâ St. Etienne, Clermont-Ferrand, and Tulle.
 Auvergne 226
 I. From Lyons to Clermont-Ferrand 226
 From St. Etienne to Rochetaillée, to the Gouffre
 d'Enfer, and to Mont-Pilat, 228. — From Bon-
 son to St. Bonnet-le-Château, 229. — Puy de
 Montoncel. From Pont-de-Dore to Ambert.
 From Vertaizon to Billom, 230. — From Cler-
 mont-Ferrand to Royat, 235. — To the Puy de
 Dôme, 236. — To the Mont Rognon and to the
 Plateau de Gergovie, 239.

II. From Clermont-Ferrand to Tulle. Northern Auvergne 240

From Laqueville to the Mont Dore, 240. — From the Mont Dore to the Puy de Sancy, 242. — To the Capucin, 243. — To La Bourboule, 244. — To Murols and to St. Nectaire, 245. — From Eygurande to Lagnac and to Mauriac, 246.

III. From Tulle to Bordeaux viâ Périgueux . . 247

35. From Lyons to Toulouse viâ Le Puy and Aurillac.

Southern Auvergne 247

From Le Puy to Espaly, Polignac, and the Chaise-Dieu, 251. — To the Mezenc viâ Le Monastier, 252. — Plomb du Cantal, 253.

27. From Dijon (Paris) to Lyons.

122 M. RAILWAY in $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to the Gare de Perrache (p. 210); fares 24 fr. 35, 18 fr. 30, 13 fr. 45 c. Best views to the left.

Dijon, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. — The railway crosses the Ouche and the Canal de Bourgogne, and skirts to the right the hills of the *Côte-d'Or*, so called on account of the excellent wine grown there. — To the left, beyond some large railway-workshops, diverges the line to St. Amour (see *Baedeker's Northern France*). — 7 M. *Gerrey*, the station for the celebrated wine-district of *Chambertin*. — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vougeot*, well-known to connoisseurs as having given its name to the famous *Clos-Vougeot*.

$13\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nuits-sous-Beaune*, a small town with an extensive commerce in the wines of the surrounding district. On Dec. 18th. 1870, a contest took place here between the Germans under Von Glümer and the French under Cremer, which resulted, after a severe struggle, in the defeat of the latter. A monument in commemoration of the battle was erected here in 1885.

About 7 M. to the E. is the ancient and celebrated *Abbaye de Cîteaux*, founded in 1098 and rebuilt in the 18th century. It is now used as an agricultural reformatory.

17 M. *Corgoloin*; 20 M. *Serrigny*.

23 M. **Beaune** (*Buffet; Hôtel de France; du Cherrenil*), an ancient town, with 12,146 inhab., on the *Bouzoise*, is the centre of an extensive commerce in all kinds of Burgundy wine. Its most noteworthy buildings are the collegiate church of Notre-Dame and the hospital. — *Notre-Dame*, founded in the 12th cent., has frequently been restored and altered since. The finest part is the grand portal of the 13th cent. with a magnificent porch. A tower rises above the crossing. The church possesses some valuable tapestry of the 15th century. — The château-like *Hospital* was founded in 1443 by Nic. Robin, chancellor of Burgundy, who bequeathed to it a superb *Altarpiece by Rogier van der Weyden, the principal

subject of which is the Last Judgment. — Of the old castle only two *Towers* are left, and the ancient *Hôtel de Ville* is represented by its picturesque 15th cent. *Tower*. Hard by is a fine bronze *Statue of Monge*, the mathematician and natural philosopher, a native of Beaune (d. 1818), by *Rude*. The present *Hôtel de Ville*, formerly a convent, contains a *Public Library*, the *Municipal Archives*, a *Gallery of Natural History*, and a small *Museum*, the latter comprising paintings, antiquities, and curiosities of various kinds. — The *Buttes*, the *Jardin Anglais*, and the *Rempart des Dames* are fine promenades. — About 2 M. to the S.W. is *Pommard*, and 1 M. farther *Volnay*, both producing 'Burgundy' of the best quality.

27 M. *Meursault*, noted for its white wines. Farther on, to the right, is *Puligny*, where *Montrachet* wine is produced.

32½ M. **Chagny** (*Buffet*), a commercial town with 4544 inhab., and a station upon several railways, is situated between the *Dheune* and the *Canal du Centre* (see below).

About 7 M. to the W. are the imposing ruins of the *Château de la Rochepot* (13th cent.), above the village of *Rochepot*, the church of which contains the tombs of the ancient seigneurs.

From Chagny to Nevers, see *Baedeker's Northern France*.

FROM CHAGNY TO ROANNE (Le Creusot), 86½ M., railway in 5½-7¼ hrs. (fares 17 fr. 20, 12 fr. 95, 9 fr. 40 c.). — At (2½ M.) *Santenay* the Autun line diverges to the right. Our line ascends the left bank of the *Dheune*, on the opposite side of which runs the *Canal du Centre*. We pass several industrial localities, stone quarries, coal and iron mines, ponds, etc. — 18 M. *Montchanin* (*Buffet*), a market-town of 4856 inhab., with extensive coal-mines and various industrial establishments. [From *Montchanin* a line runs to (83½ M.) *Nevers* viâ (5 M.) **Le Creusot** (*Hôtel Rodrigue*), a flourishing town with 27,300 inhab., which owes most of its prosperity to *Schneider's Ironworks*, the most important in France and among the first in Europe. This huge establishment covers over 1000 acres, employs 15,500 hands, and in 1886-87 produced 715,000 tons of coal from its own mines, 190,000 tons of cast iron, 160,000 tons of iron and steel, besides 100 locomotives, and an immense quantity of iron manufactures, including bridges, boats, machinery, and cannon. For farther particulars, see *Baedeker's Northern France*.]

The *Roanne* line next enters the industrial valley of the *Bourbince*, where it again meets the *Canal du Centre*. Coal and iron mines, stone-quarries, etc., are numerous.

24 M. *Blanzay* (4300 inhab.): 27½ M. *Montceau-les-Mines*, a town of 15,313 inhab., with coal-mines and various factories: 39 M. *Palinges* (2260 inhab.). — 38½ M. *La Gravoine*, near which was the Celtic-Roman villa of *Colonia*.

49 M. *Paray-le-Monial* (p. 194). — Then, after following the *Moulines* line (p. 194) for a short distance to the W., we turn to the S. into the valley of the *Loire*, on the left bank of which is the *Roanne and Digoin Canal*. 64½ M. *Marcigny* (2783 inhab.). — From (74½ M.) *Pouilly sous-Charlieu* a diligence plies to *Charlieu* (3 M.; 50 c.), a town of 5350 inhab., originating in an ancient Benedictine Abbey of which the chief feature remaining is the very beautiful church-porch in the Romanesque-Burgundian style. — Beyond (82½ M.) *Le Coteau* (p. 196) we cross the *Loire*. 86½ M. *Roanne* (p. 196).

The *Lyons* line next passes through two short tunnels, the first under the *Canal du Centre*; then by a deep cutting it enters the valley of the *Thalie* and reaches (36 M.) *Fontaines*.

42 M. Châlon-sur-Saône. — **Hotels.** GRAND-HÔTEL. HÔT. DU CHEVREUIL, both in the Rue du Port-Villiers, near the Saône. — There are three **Stations:** *Châlon-St. Côme*, at which alone the express trains stop, to the S. of the town; *Châlon-Ville*, nearly in the centre of the town, where the ordinary trains stop; and *St. Côme* (near the first-named), for Bourg (see below).

Châlon-sur-Saône is an old commercial and manufacturing town of 22,768 inhab., on the right bank of the Saône, at the mouth of the *Canal du Centre*, which connects this river with the Loire at Digoin (74 M.; p. 194). It has few noteworthy buildings.

Quitting the principal station we find on the left a square containing an *Obelisk* of the 17th cent., the *Palais de Justice*, and the *Corn Market*, two modern buildings. In front of the Palais is a square with a pretty *Fountain*, lately erected to the memory of the Thévenin family, who presented the town with its water supply. The Grande Rue, to the right, descends to the old Pont St. Laurent and to an island in the Saône, on which is a large *Hospital*, founded in the 16th cent. and lately rebuilt. — Not far from the bridge, to the left, is the *Church of St. Vincent*, an ancient cathedral built in the 12-15th centuries. It has a modern façade with two towers. The most interesting parts are the choir and apse, dating from the 13th century. — Below the bridge is a small harbour from which the steamers start for Lyons (see below).

— Not far from this point, in the square of the same name, is the *Church of St. Peter*, of the 18th century. Nearly opposite is the *Museum*, containing various collections of little importance. More to the S. is the basin of the Canal du Centre, and on the other side the suburb of St. Côme, with the *Church of St. Côme*, built between 1855 and 1867 in the Gothic style of the 13th century. It has a nave and aisles, with galleries over the latter. Behind the church, to the right, is the St. Côme station.

STEAMBOATS for Lyons run regularly on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. (about 6 hrs.; 5 and 4 fr.). The voyage is uninteresting until beyond Mâcon.

FROM CHÂLON TO DÔLE, 49 M., railway in 4½ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 75, 9 fr. 20, 6 fr. 75 c.). — Shortly before (15 M.) *Verdun-sur-le-Doubs*, at the confluence of the Doubs and Saône, we cross the latter. — 21 M. *St. Bonnet-en-Bresse*, a station on the line from Dijon to St. Amour (see *Baedeker's Northern France*). — 26 M. *Pierre*, with a château of 1680. — 38 M. *Chaussin*, with some ancient buildings. — Before (43 M.) *Tarain* we cross the Rhine-Rhone Canal and beyond the station the Doubs. — 49 M. *Dôle* (see *Baedeker's Northern France*).

FROM CHÂLON TO BOURG, 48 M., railway in 3-4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 60, 7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 25 c.). — This line turns to the E. and crosses the Saône. — 3 M. *St. Marcel*, once the seat of a famous abbey, the buildings of which are now represented only by the fine Transition church, rebuilt in the 12th century. — 10 M. *St. Germain-du-Plain*, the junction for Lons-le-Saunier (see below). — 20 M. *Cuisery*, with remains of its old walls and the ruins of a castle. — 25½ M. *Romenay*, an ancient place, with remains of 13-14th cent. walls. — 33 M. *Montrevel*, on the Reyssouze. — 41 M. *Allignat*, with a fine château. — 48 M. *Bourg* (p. 188).

FROM CHÂLON-ST. CÔME TO LONS-LE-SAUNIER, 42 M., railway in 3-3¾ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 35, 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 60 c.). — To (10 M.) *St-Germain-du-Plain*, see above. — 33 M. *Louhans* (*Buffet*; *Hôt. St. Martin*), a town with 4329 inhab., is also a station on the line from Dijon to St. Amour (see

Baedeker's Northern France). It has an active trade in agricultural produce. — Beyond (39 M.) *Chilly-le-Vignoble* we join, to the right, the line from Bourg. — 42 M. *Lons-le-Saunier* (see *Baedeker's Northern France*).

FROM CHÂLON-ST. CÔME TO CLUNY, 31 M., railway in 2-2³/₄ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 15, 4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 40 c.). — This line runs first to the W., then to the S., through a vine-growing country. — 5 M. *Givry*, formerly fortified, near the forest of the same name, produces good wine and has stone-quarries. — 7 M. *St. Désert*, with a fortified church of the 14th century. 10 M. *Bury*, another place formerly fortified. 13¹/₂ M. *St. Boil*. 17¹/₂ M. *St. Gengoux*, with 1900 inhab., is to be the junction for a branch-line to Montchanin (p. 184). — We now descend the valley of the *Grosne*. — 23 M. *Cormatin* has a fine château of the 18th century. — 26 M. *Massilly*. — 31 M. *Cluny* (p. 195).

Beyond Châlon the Lyons line diverges to the right from the line to Bourg, and for a short distance approaches the Saône, near which, after passing (47 M.) *Varennnes-le-Grand* and (52 M.) *Sennecey-le-Grand*, it remains. In clear weather the Jura Mts. are seen on the same side.

58¹/₂ M. **Tournus** (**Hôt. du Sauvage*, Rue du Nord 8) is a commercial and manufacturing town of 5248 inhab., on the Saône. Its most important building is the abbey-church of *St. Philibert*, which is visible, on the left, from the railway. The style is Romanesque of the Burgundian type, and the structure dates from the 11-12th cent., slightly altered in the 14-15th. With the exception of the upper part of the N. tower (the only one finished) of the façade, the general appearance of the exterior is massive and plain. From the transept rises a third tower, and in front of the nave is a kind of narthex or vestibule of three bays with huge columns supporting an upper story. The nave has large round pillars, higher than those of the narthex, with transverse barrel vaulting. In the S. aisle is a painted stone altarpiece of the 14th cent., much mutilated, and having in front of it a Byzantine statue of the Virgin, in wood. The Chapel of the Virgin, to the right of the choir, contains some interesting paintings, and the Chapel of *Ste. Philomène*, farther on, has 6 bas-reliefs painted to resemble pictures. The apse at the E. end is surrounded with columns with fine capitals, and the outside of this part of the church is also worth noticing. The crypt beneath the choir is interesting. The organ-case also repays inspection.

The Rue du Nord, beyond the church, leads down to the Saône, the banks of which are bare. The Rue du Centre, to the right on this side of the bridge, leads to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, embellished with a marble *Statue of Greuze*, the painter, a native of Tournus (1725-1805), by Rougelet.

64 M. *Uchizy*. — 69 M. *Pont-de-Vaux-Fleurville*. — 71 M. *Sénozan*.

78¹/₂ M. **Mâcon** (*Buffet: Hôtel des Champs-Élysées*, Place de la Barre; *de l'Europe*, Quai du Nord, far from the station; *Cafés* on the quay), a town of 19,669 inhab., the capital of the department of *Saône-et-Loire*, on the right bank of the Saône.

Mâcon, the *Matisco* of the *Ædui* and a place of some importance in Cæsar's time, fell into decay under the Roman empire. Later it was

repeatedly pillaged by the barbarians who invaded Gaul, and down to the 13th cent. was several times besieged. In the 14th cent., under Charles V., it was added to the possessions of the kings of France, but was frequently alienated and finally annexed to the crown only in the reign of Louis XI. (1461-83). During the Religious Wars (1559-67) it more than once changed hands and suffered accordingly. Mâcon is now a manufacturing and commercial town, but poor in historical monuments.

The Rue Joséphine, on the left as we leave the station, leads to the *Quai du Midi*, now a promenade, adorned with a bronze *Statue of Lamartine* (b. at Mâcon 1790, d. 1869), by Falguière. The Saône is crossed farther on by an old bridge of 12 arches, which leads to the suburb of St. Laurent. Near the statue is a fine block of buildings, partly of the 18th cent., comprising the *Hôtel de Ville*, the *Theatre*, and the *Archives*.

Behind the Hôtel de Ville (Musée, see below), through which we pass, is the *Church of St. Peter*, a large modern Romanesque building, with nave and aisles, transepts, ambulatory, side-chapels, and galleries. The building as a whole is somewhat heavy. The nave has squat round pillars with fine capitals, each carrying two little columns from which springs the vaulting. The chapels are richly decorated with paintings. In the right transept is a beautifully framed epitaph of 1649.

The *Musée*, in the Hôtel de Ville, the entrance to which is opposite St. Peter's, is open on Sun. from 2 to 4 and to strangers on other days also.

There are six rooms: one on the ground-floor contains sculptures, plaster casts, and antiquities; while of the five on the first floor, three are devoted to natural history, one to drawings and engravings, and one to paintings. Amongst the last are several portraits of Lamartine, one by *Fr. Gérard*; the Procession of Silenus, attributed to *Jordaens*; Market at Antwerp, by *Van Helmont*; portrait of Richelieu, by *De Champaigne*; Charles IX. and Catherine de' Medici, by *A. Scheffer*; a Holy Family attributed to *Francia*; the Apparition, by *N. Maas*, etc.

Following, to the right as we leave the Musée, the street in front of the latter, we reach the Place de l'Herberie, in which, at the left hand corner, is a curious *Timber House*. Keeping straight on we find in another square, behind the market, the remains of the ancient *Cathedral of St. Vincent*, of which the façade with the narthex and towers date from the 13-15th centuries. One of the towers still retains a portion of its spire and some fine sculptures. The narthex is used as a chapel. The entrance is on the side next the market, where the graceful columns of the church form a cloister, in which is a miscellaneous collection of fragmentary sculptures. In the chapel the tympanum of the ancient doorway may be noticed. — The building to the right is the *Préfecture*, rebuilt in 1866.

About 2½ M. above Mâcon is the *Ile de la Palme*, where the Helvetii were defeated in B. C. 61 by Cæsar, after they had to the number of 368,000 crossed the Saône with the intention of establishing themselves in Gaul.

From Mâcon to *Geneva* see R. 28; to *Aix-les-Bains* see R. 28 and 37; to *Cluny* (15 M.) and *Moulins* see p. 194.

Our line continues to descend the Saône valley, approaching the river from time to time. Attractive views to the left. — 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Crèches*; 85 M. *Pontaneraux*; 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Romanèche* ('Romana esca') noted for its wines, *Moulin-à-Vent* and *Thorins*. The scenery is picturesque. — 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Belleville*, a small town about a mile to the left.

A branch-line runs hence to (8 M.) **Beaujeu**, a town of 3418 inhab., which lends its name to the surrounding district of *Beaujolais*. Its formerly strong castle has almost entirely disappeared.

95 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Georges*. — 101 M. **Villefranche** (*Hôt. de Provence; de l'Europe*), a town of 12,518 inhab., on the Morgon. The chief buildings are *Notre-Dame-des-Marais* (14-16th cent.) and the Renaissance *Hôtel de Ville*. In the upper part of the town is a *Promenade* commanding a fine view of the Beaujolais.

103 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Anse*, a large market-town on the Azergues, was a Roman station, with proconsular villas.

106 M. **Trévoux** (*Hôtel de la Terrasse*), a town with 2666 inhab., finely situated on the left bank of the Saône and connected with Lyons by a special railway (p. 224). It also is of ancient foundation and still retains a considerable part of its walls. The name Trévoux points to the three Roman roads which converged here. The Emperor Septimius Severus defeated his rival Albinus in 198 near Trévoux. During the 18th cent. the town had a famous printing-press, from which issued the *editio princeps* of the *Dictionnaire Universel* known as the *Dictionnaire de Trévoux*. Here too the Jesuits published for 30 years the critical and literary journal called the *Mémoires* or *Journal de Trévoux*.

The scenery improves as we approach Lyons. — 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Germain-au-Mont-d'Or* (Buffet), the junction of the line from Paris, viâ Roanne and Tarare (see R. 29). — 111 M. *Neuville-sur-Saône*, a considerable town on the left bank of the Saône and on the Trévoux railway. — 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Couzon*, with a striking modern church attached to an old tower. It is ornamented with interesting sculptures and paintings. Fine retrospect. On the other side of the river is a viaduct of the Trévoux line. Beyond several cuttings and a short tunnel we reach (115 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Collonges-Fontaine*. The left bank of the river is now bordered by prettily wooded hills.

118 M. *L'Ile-Barbe*, a favourite pleasure-resort of the people of Lyons. Steamboat see p. 223. The station also serves *St. Rambert*, with a fine Romanesque church, almost entirely rebuilt in recent years. Beyond two short tunnels the church of Fourvière (p. 214) is seen on a knoll to the left.

119 M. *Lyon-Vaise*, the first of the Lyons stations, in the old suburb of Vaise, to the W. of the town and on the right bank of the Saône. — Then passing through a tunnel more than 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. long and crossing the Saône (fine view, on the left, of the city) we arrive at *Lyons* (Gare de Perrache, p. 210).

28. From Mâcon (Paris) to Geneva.

a. Viâ Bourg, Ambérieu, and Culoz (Aix-les-Bains, Chambéry).

115 M. Express route, but 30 M. longer than the route mentioned below. RAILWAY in $3\frac{1}{4}$ -7 hrs. (fares 22 fr. 85, 17 fr. 20, 12 fr. 60 c.). — From Paris, 389 M., in 11-20 hrs. (fares 75 fr. 95, 57 fr. 70, 42 fr. 35 c.).

N.B. Besides the route viâ *Dijon, Mâcon, Bourg, and Nantua*, mentioned below, diverging at *Ambérieu*, 357 M. long (from Paris), there is a still shorter route (344 M.) from Paris to Geneva viâ *Dijon, St. Amour, Bourg, and Nantua*. Both of these, especially the latter, are adapted for tourists with abundance of time who desire to see the country as they proceed, as there are compulsory halts, more or less long, at *Dijon, Bourg, and Bellegarde*. Viâ *St. Amour* the journey from Paris to Geneva takes at least $17\frac{1}{4}$ -18 hrs. (fares about 68 fr. 75, 51 fr. 50, 37 fr. 65 c.). — Viâ *Dijon, Pontarlier, and Lausanne*, the route from Paris to Geneva, 366 M., is performed in $14\frac{1}{2}$ -21 hrs. (fares 70 fr. 55, 52 fr. 40, 38 fr. 30 c.).

Mâcon, see p. 185. We diverge to the left from the Lyons line and cross the Saône. View of Mâcon to the left. — 5 M. *Pont-de-Veyle*; $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vonnas*. — Beyond ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mézériat* the Jura Mountains soon come into view. — $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Polliat*.

$23\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Bourg** (*Buffet; Hôtel de l'Europe, Place de la Grenette; de France, Place Bernard; de la Gare*), a town of 18,113 inhab., once the capital of *Bresse* and now the chief town of the department of the *Ain*.

Leaving the station we take the street to the left, and farther on turn a second time to the left, and pass the *Préfecture*, a handsome modern building, with a recently erected bronze *Statue of General Joubert* (1769-99), by Aubé. Opposite is the *Place Joubert*, with a small obelisk, and a few paces thence is the *Place du Quinconce*—embellished with a bronze statue, by Millet, of *Edgard Quinet*, the author (1803-75).

The *Rue Lalande, Rue Feynière, and Rue Neuve* lead from the *Préfecture* to the centre of the town. The *Hôtel de Ville*, on the left, contains a small *Musée* (open Sun. 12-4), entered from the *Rue Crève-Cœur*, on the right. It comprises some pictures of the Dutch School, a *Ribera*, French pictures, antique furniture, etc. The *Rue Crève-Cœur* a short distance from the *Musée* enters the *Place de la Grenette*, on the N. side of which runs the *Promenade du Bastion*, where there is a bronze statue, by David d'Angers, of *Bichat* (1771-1802), the famous surgeon and physiologist, who was a native of *Thoirette (Bresse)*.

The *Church of Notre-Dame*, seen from the *Hôtel de Ville*, is half Gothic and half Renaissance in style. The 16th cent. stalls, the old stained glass in the 3rd chapel on the left, and the fine modern windows of the choir are its most interesting features.

By taking the *Rue des Halles*, the street on the right of the church, and then turning to the right along the *Rue du Faubourg St. Nicolas*, we reach the —

*CHURCH OF BROU, celebrated in Matthew Arnold's poem, the principal object of interest in the town, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the

station. It was built in 1511-1536 by Margaret of Austria, wife of Philibert II., le Beau, Duke of Savoy, in fulfilment of a vow made by Margaret of Bourbon, her mother-in-law. The *Portal* is remarkable for its profusion of ornament, of great delicacy but not in the best taste. The interior is distinguished by a graceful simplicity, and moreover contains some masterpieces of carving and sculpture. Among these are a very rich but somewhat heavy *Rood-loft*; magnificent Gothic **Stalls* with canopies, and, above all, in the choir the splendid **Tombs* of the above-mentioned prince and princesses, by Loys van Boghem, architect of the church, and by Conr. Meyt. The tomb in the middle is that of Philibert (d. 1504), with two recumbent statues of the prince, one of which represents him living, the other dead, besides angels, twelve richly ornamented pillars, and statuettes of sibyls. To the right is the elaborate tomb of Margaret of Bourbon (d. 1483), with angels and mourners; to the left that of Margaret of Austria (d. 1530), which vies with that of her husband. It also has two statues and is surmounted by a rich canopy; on the cornice, as well as in various parts of the church (e. g. over the large holy-water basin at the entrance), is inscribed the motto of this Princess Margot: 'Fortune, infortune, forte une'. In the Chapel of the Virgin, at the side, is a large **Reredos*, of the same date, with alto-reliefs representing scenes from the life of the Virgin. The alabaster statues at the sides represent St. Philip and St. Andrew. The choir contains a modern marble altar, with fifteen gilded bronze statues. Some of the ancient stained-glass windows of the church are interesting. The statue of St. Vincent de Paul, in the nave, is by Cabuchet.

In front of the portal, on the ground, is traced an oval sun dial, on which by placing himself over the letter of the current month, the visitor may see the hour marked by his shadow.

The adjacent building, originally a convent, is now a seminary.

Branch-railway to *Besançon* and *Mouchard*, see *Baedeker's Northern France*; to *Châlon-sur-Saône*, see p. 184. — From Bourg to *Geneva* viâ *Nantua*, see below.

FROM BOURG TO LYONS, 361½ M., railway in 2-3¼ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 25, 5 fr. 40, 4 fr.). — This railway, known as the *Ligne de la Dombes*, traverses the marshy plateau of the ancient principality of that name. It is a country like the *Sologne* (p. 30), with more than a thousand pools, the draining of which, however, has been going on for a long time. The line crosses about thirty of them. — 121½ M. *Marlieux*, whence a branch-line diverges to the (71½ M.) little town of *Châtillon-sur-Chalaronne*; 32 M. *Sathonay*, a town with 4196 inhab., at which a camp has been established. Line to *Trévoux* (p. 224). — Reaching Lyons we pass between the fortresses of *Montessuy* on the left and *Caluire* on the right. 361½ M. *Lyons* (*Gare de Sathonay*, see p. 910).

The main line, via *Ambérieu* and *Culoz*, continues in a S.E. direction and joins the line from Lyons to Geneva. On the left we see the Church of *Brou* and the *Jura Mountains*. — 29 M. *La Varette-Tossiat*; 35 M. *Pont-d'Ain*. We cross the *Ain*. — 38½ M. *Ambronay*.

43 M. *Ambérieu*, on the line from Lyons to Geneva. For the continuation of the route see p. 261.

b. Viâ Bourg and Nantua.

84 M. RAILWAY in $5\frac{3}{4}$ - $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 16 fr. 80, 12 fr. 45, 9 fr. 10 c.). No through tickets. From Paris, 12-22 hrs. (fares about 71, 53, 39 fr.). — This picturesque route is 30 M. shorter than the preceding, but is not taken by the express trains from Bourg to Bellegarde. Best views on the left.

To ($23\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bourg*, see p. 188. The Nantua line is on the other side of the station, and is reached by a footbridge over the main line. Leaving on the right the *Ambérieu* and *Culoz* line, the train runs to the E. in the direction of the Jura. After passing close to the Church of Brou (p. 188), the line ascends a considerable gradient, affording an extensive view on the right. Beyond ($29\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ceyzériat* we traverse a tunnel, and descend rapidly to cross the Suran, a tributary of the Ain. View to the left. — $31\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sénisiat*; $35\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Villererensure*; $37\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Simandre-sur-Suran*. Immediately after threading a tunnel a mile long, we reach the bold **Viaduct of Cize*, 303 yds. long and 172 ft. high, over the gorge of the Ain. This has two stages, the lower one for a road, 65 ft. above the river. Fine view. — Beyond ($39\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cize-Bolozon* the line rapidly ascends again and runs at a great height above the **Gorge of the Ain*, which here makes a wide bend to the right, forming a peninsula on which stands Cize. We now leave the river and pass through 3 tunnels, the last of which is $\frac{1}{4}$ M. long (5 min.). — 44 M. *Nurieux*. We cross the *Oignin* and the *Ange*.

46 M. *La Cluse*, practically a suburb of Nantua, and on the lake of Nantua.

FROM LA CLUSE TO ST. CLAUDE, $27\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 5 fr. 40, 4 fr. 5, 2 fr. 95 c.). — $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Montréal*, in a picturesque situation, to the left, with a ruined château. — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Martignat*; 6 M. *Belignat*. 8 M. *Oyonnaz* (*Hôtel du Commerce*), an industrial town with 4230 inhab., engaged in the manufacture of 'St. Claude goods' (see below). To the E. lies *Samognat* and in the same direction the *Saut de Charmine* (50 ft. high); to the S.E. is the picturesque *Lac Genin*. Beyond (13 M.) *Dortan* we pass through a tunnel into the valley of the *Bienne*. — 18 M. *Jeurre*. Farther on, to the right, opens the picturesque valley of the *Longviry*, which is joined, 3 M. higher up, by the equally beautiful valley of the *Perrière*. — Beyond (20 M.) *Molinges*, with its marble quarries, we cross the *Bienne*. 25 M. *Lavans* is the station for *St. Lupicin*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. — The line follows the picturesque ravine of the *Bienne*. — 29 M. *St. Claude* (*Ecu de France*), a town with 8983 inhab., the seat of a bishop, is picturesquely situated at the confluence of the *Bienne* and the *Tacon*. It originated in an ancient and powerful abbey, to which St. Claude, bishop of Besançon, retired in the 12th century. As an industrial centre St. Claude is noted for the manufacture of snuff boxes, pipes, and toys, and for gem-cutting. The *Cathedral of St. Peter*, the old abbey-church (14-19th cent.), contains fine choir-stalls of the second half of the 15th century. — Various interesting excursions may be taken in the neighbourhood.

Beyond La Cluse we skirt, to the left, the picturesque **Lake of Nantua** ($\frac{1}{4}$ M. long, 550-750 yds. broad), the third in point of

size among the lakes of the French Jura, being exceeded only by those of St. Point and Chalin (see *Baedeker's North. France*). The lake is well stocked with fish, and discharges itself by the Oignin.

48½ M. **Nantua** (*Hôtel de France; du Nord*), a town of 3157 inhab., lies at the S.E. end of the lake, between steep mountains. The old Romanesque Church belonged to an abbey founded in the 7th cent., and is remarkable for the curious shape of the nave which expands towards the roof. It contains a painting of St. Sebastian by Eug. Delacroix; a reredos of 1502-1563; some good carving; a handsome high-altar with angels, by Cl. Javet (1781); some good glass; and modern mural paintings. — In front of the church is the statue of *Baudin*, 'représentant du peuple', killed at Paris on a barricade in 1851.

The ***Monts d'Ain**, the sharp crags of which rise on the opposite shore of the lake, are among the points most frequently visited from Nantua. A road, beyond the railway, ascending in zigzags through wood, with numerous picturesque glimpses, leads in about 2 hrs. to the highest point, the *Signal des Monts d'Ain* (4270 ft.), which commands an extensive and beautiful view.

Another excursion may be made to the *Lac de Silan* (see below) and the *Lac Genin* (15½ M.; p. 190), whence we may return viâ Oyonnaz (p. 190).

Interesting routes lead also from Nantua to (32 M.) *Culoz* (p. 190), viâ the *Valromey* ('Vallis Romanorum'), passing (16 M.) *Iltonnes* (Inn), (24 M.) *Champagne*, etc. — Another route leads viâ (19 M.) *Hauteville* (p. 261), etc.

We next pass between steep and rocky heights and through a tunnel (650 yds. long) to the banks of the *Lac de Silan* (about 1¼ M. long and 270 yds. wide), on which are large icehouses. The train now ascends a steep gradient and enters a tunnel, in which the line attains its summit-level (1935 ft.), having ascended 1460 ft. since leaving Bourg (28½ M.). — 5¼ M. *Charix-Lalleyriat*.

About 550 yds. to the N. of the station, at the *Moulin de Charix* (Inn) is the *Pisse-Vache Waterfall*, over 80 ft. high and especially fine in April and May after heavy rains. About 4½ M. farther on, beyond *Charix-le-Haut*, is the small *Lac Genin*, about 6 M. from the station of Oyonnaz (p. 190).

The line now descends rapidly towards the Rhone valley, with a fine dale on the right. — 56½ M. *St. Germain-de-Joux*, prettily situated on a small plateau to the left. On the same side is the picturesque gorge of the *Semine*, after which the line crosses a viaduct 100 ft. high, over the Tacon valley. Two short tunnels.

60 M. **Châtillon-de-Michaille** (1720 ft.; *Hôtel*), a picturesquely situated little town, on a height to the right, above the confluence of the *Semine* and the *Valserine*.

We now descend on the right bank of the *Valserine* and pass two more tunnels, 270 and 630 yds. in length. On the opposite bank rises the *Crédo* (p. 262).

63 M. *Bellegarde*: the station is above the one of the same name on the Lyons line (p. 261) which is reached by a footbridge.

29. From Nevers (Paris) to Lyons.

a. Viâ Roanne and Tarare.

165 M. RAILWAY in 8-12 hrs. (fares 32 fr. 85, 24 fr. 65, 18 fr. 10 c.).

Nevers, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. — We cross the Loire and, turning to the W., leave its valley for that of the Allier. Farther on we cross the Canal Latéral, which has itself been carried over the Allier by the Guétin aqueduct. Beyond a tunnel we reach (6 M.) *Saincaize* (Buffet), the junction of the line from Bourges (see *Baedeker's Northern France*). — 12½ M. *Mars*. — 16½ M. *St. Pierre-le-Moutier*, which has an interesting church, chiefly of the 12-13th centuries. Beyond another tunnel we see on the left a tasteful modern château and further on, to the right, on the left bank of the Allier, a larger one. — 22½ M. *Chantenay-St. Imbert*; 28½ M. *Villeneuve-sur-Allier*. The bed of Allier is very wide and, like that of the Loire, almost dry in summer.

36½ M. **Moulins** (Buffet; *Hôtel de Paris*, Rue de Paris; *du Dauphin, de l'Allier*, Place de l'Allier), a town with 24,720 inhab. and the capital of the department of the *Allier*, is of no great antiquity and was of importance as capital of *Bourbonnais* only from 1368 to 1527. In the latter year Francis I, confiscated the duchy in consequence of the treason of the Constable Bourbon, who had entered the service of Charles V.

A fine avenue of plane trees, facing the station, leads to the centre of the town. To the left is the theatre, to the right the Boulevard Croisy and the Boulevard de la Préfecture, which turns to the left to join the Rue de Paris (see below). Passing to the left of the theatre we gain the Rue de la Flèche, and turning to the right reach the *Tour de l'Horloge*, a square belfry of the 15th cent., the upper part of which, a fine gallery surmounted by a lantern, was restored in the 17th century. Opposite is the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a library of 25,000 vols., the chief treasure of which is the Bible of Souvigny, a splendid MS., dated 1115 and containing 122 miniatures. The library is open every day except holidays and during vacations from noon to 4 p. m.

The CATHEDRAL, a little farther to the left, has its façade, embellished with two fine towers, on the opposite side, in the Place du Château. The nave is Early Gothic in style and was built from the plans of Viollet-le-Duc, who has here imitated the combination of black lava and white stone which characterizes many churches of Auvergne. The choir, which internally is loftier than the nave, dates mainly from the latter half of the 15th cent. and was originally the chapel of the château. It has been restored since 1885. The chief points calling for notice are the fine 15-16th cent. glass; a gilt wooden canopy (modern) over the high altar; a Holy Sepulchre (16th cent.), behind that altar; a tasteful winding staircase on the right of the choir; and a small monument, representing a corpse de-

voured by worms, in the chapel before the staircase just mentioned. The chief artistic treasure, however, is a **Triptych* by *Ghirlandajo*, in the sacristy, on the left of the choir. This fine work, recently restored, represents on the outside the Annunciation (*grisaille*) and on the inside the Virgin and Child surrounded by angels, with the donors Pierre II. de Bourbon (d. 1503) and his wife Anne of France (d. 1522; daughter of Louis XI.) attended by their patron saints.

The *Château* of the Dukes of Bourbon stood opposite the cathedral, but the only portions left of it are a square tower (14th cent.), now used as a prison, and the buildings (of later date) of the *Gendarmerie*, to the right.

A little beyond, on the same side, are the *Place de Paris* and the *Rue de Paris*, at the entrance of which stands the *Palais de Justice*, formerly a Jesuit college. It contains an *Archæological Museum*, composed chiefly of local antiquities (open to the public twice a month, but at all times to strangers).

A short distance from this point, to the left, is the *Lycee*, originally the Convent of the Visitation, in which, on applying to the porter, visitors are shewn the **Mausoleum of Duke Henry II. of Montmorency*, beheaded for treason at Toulouse in 1632. It was erected by his widow, the Princess des Ursins, who rests beside him. The design is by François Anguier (d. 1669), who also worked at it as a sculptor, with Regnaudin and Thibaut Poissant.

In the middle, on a black marble sarcophagus, is the white marble statue of the Duke, in a reclining posture with his wife seated by him overcome with grief. The latter statue is a fine work. To the left, Strength, symbolized by a figure of Hercules, and to the right, Charity. The base, also of black and white marble, has four columns, between which are three niches, the middle one containing an urn which two angels are wreathing with flowers, the others with statues of War and Religion. Above is a fine pediment and the Montmorency coat of arms.

Returning to the *Rue de la Flèche* and descending to the right by the *Rue d'Allier*, we enter the *Place d'Allier*, at the end of which is the CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART (*du Sacré-Cœur*), a fine modern building in the early Gothic style, designed by Lassus. The ornamentation of the exterior is somewhat poor, but the interior is noteworthy and consists of nave and aisles and a transept, with only one side portal, and galleries below the rose-windows. This church has some very fine glass, by Lorin.

The *Rue Régemortes*, the second on the left of the façade, leads to the banks of the Allier, here crossed by a fine stone bridge.

FROM MOULINS TO MONTELIÇON (Limoges). 50 M., railway in 2½-4 hrs. (fares 40 fr. 20, 7 fr. 55, 5 fr. 55 c.). — The line crosses the Allier and skirts the town to the left. Farther on, to the right, appear the *Château de Chantilly* and the *Château de Chassagne*, both of the 16th century.

St. M. **Souvigny** (**Hôt. du Lion-d'Or*) is a little town, once famous for its Cluniac Priory, of which some buildings, restored in the 17th cent., and the Church still remain. The latter, dating from the 11-12th cent., but altered in the 15th, is partly Romanesque, and partly Gothic. The Towers of the façade, without spires, are Romanesque, but the façade itself is Gothic (15th cent.). The Interior, 273 ft long, with a double aisled

nave, is very striking. Along the vault (15th cent.) of the latter runs a central rib extending to the E. end and richly carved with foliage. The apse is a little out of line with the nave. To the left of the entrance is a piece of a Romanesque column covered with ornament and sculptures representing the months of the year, signs of the zodiac, fabulous animals, etc. On the wall is a sort of *Reredos* having two tiers of fine Romanesque arches, with little columns very richly sculptured and mutilated statuettes. To the right of the entrance are equally curious fragments of sculpture. To the right, on this side of the choir, is a stone cabinet of the 15th cent. with coarse paintings on the doors. The *Old Chapel*, on the same side, and the *New Chapel* on the left, with beautiful balustrades, were added in the 14th and 15th centuries. The former contains the *Tomb of Louis II. of Bourbon*, the latter that of *Charles I.*, with their respective wives, splendid monuments with recumbent statues, unhappily mutilated and disfigured by inappropriate inscriptions. The sacristy has some fine wainscoting of the time of Louis XIV. By the side of this church still stands the *Old Parish Church*, Romanesque in style.

Beyond Souvigny the train passes over a viaduct. 85 ft. in height. — 14 M. *Noyant*, to the left, with a 15th cent. castle. Beyond a tunnel the scenery improves. The line enters another tunnel followed by rocky cuttings. — Beyond (19 M.) *Tronget* the line descends rapidly through a district intersected by many valleys. — 26½ M. *Chavenon*, beyond which are the extensive ruins of the *Château de Mural* (13-14th cent.). — 32 M. *Villefranche* is to be the terminus of the new line from Moulins via Bourbon-l'Archambault and Cosne-sur-l'Éil (see below). We soon enter the coal-basin of Commeny. — 36 M. *Doyet-la-Presle*, the junction for *Bézenet* (4 M.), with important coal mines, and (45 M.) *Varennnes* (p. 195). — 41½ M. *Commeny*. For this town and the rest of the journey see p. 195.

FROM MOULINS TO VILLEFRANCHE via *Bourbon-l'Archambault*, about 42 M.: railway open to (35 M.) *Cosne-sur-l'Éil* (in 1½ hr.; 7 fr., 3 fr. 85 c.); thence diligence to *Villefranche*. — This line follows that to *Montluçon* until the *Allier* is crossed and then diverges to the right. — 10½ M. *St. Menoux* possesses an interesting abbey-church of the 11-15th centuries. *Souvigny*, see below. — 13 M. *Agonges*, with another interesting church.

16 M. **Bourbon-l'Archambault** (*Hôt. Montespan; de France*, etc.), a town of 4456 inhab., noted for its thermal mineral springs, the *Aquæ Borvonis* of the Romans, is commanded by the extensive ruins of the castle (13-15th cent.) of the *Sires de Bourbon*. The two springs, the *Source Chaude* (124° Fahr.) and the *Source Jonas* (72° Fahr.) belong to government, and supply a *Civil* and a *Military Establishment*. The waters are efficacious in cases of scrofula and chronic rheumatism. The environs are pleasant. — *Souvigny* (see above) lies 8 M. to the S.E. of Bourbon, via *Autry*, with its curious 12th cent. church, and only 4½ M. to the S. of *St. Menoux* (see above).

28 M. *Burrières-les-Mines*. — 35 M. *Cosne-sur-l'Éil*. — 42 M. *Villefranche*, see above.

FROM MOULINS TO MACON. 90 M.: railway in 5-7 hrs. (fares 17 fr. 95, 13 fr. 50, 9 fr. 80 c.). — 17½ M. *Dompièrre-Sept-Fonts*, an industrial town with 2979 inhab., on the *Bèbre*, 2 M. to the N.E. of which is the abbey of *Sept-Fonts*, now belonging to the Trappists. — 22 M. *Diou*, on the banks of the *Canal Latéral* and the *Loire*. 23 M. *Gilly*, junction of a line to *Auxerre* via *Cercy-la-Tour* (see *Baedeker's Northern France*), with marble quarries. — Beyond (29 M.) *St. Agnan* we cross the *Arroux* and the *Canal du Centre*. — 35 M. *Digoin* (*Hôtel de la Poste*), an old industrial town with 4639 inhab., on the *Loire*, at the mouth of the *Canal du Centre* (p. 184) and the *Canal Latéral*. — The railway now leaves the *Loire*, and skirts the *Canal du Centre*.

41½ M. **Paray-le-Monial** (*Hôtel de la Poste*), a town of 4015 inhab., which takes the latter part of its name from an ancient Benedictine monastery, and is still to some extent famous by reason of its convent of the *Visitation*, or rather from the fact that one of the nuns of this house, *Marie Alacoque* (d. 1690) brought into prominence the worship

of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The *Church* is a fine building erected in the 12th cent. by Cluniac monks; the *Hôtel de Ville* dates from the 16th cent. For the line from Chagny to Montchanin and Roanne see p. 183.

58 M. **Charolles** (*Buffet*), a very ancient town of 3311 inhab., prettily situated at the confluence of the Saône and Loire, and formerly capital of Charolais, once belonging to Burgundy and from which Charles the Bold took his title of Count of Charolois. — Farther on we ascend the valley of the *Semence*. — 61 M. *Les Terreaux-Verosvres*, beyond which the line passes through a tunnel from the valley of the Loire to that of the Rhone. — Several small stations are passed.

76 M. **Cluny** (*Buffet*; **Hôtel de Bourgogne*), a town of 4362 inhab., once of world-wide repute on account of its great Benedictine abbey founded in the 9th cent., which was at the height of its glory in the 12th. It had some 2000 religious houses dependent on it and was the intellectual capital of Europe until its wealth led to a relaxation of discipline and the preëminence passed to the Cistercian order (see Cîteaux, p. 182) under St. Bernard. The prodigality of the Cluniacs was especially shown in the superb churches which they built. Unhappily but little is left of their *Abbey Church* which furnished the type. The other buildings of the abbey have to a great extent been rebuilt and now form the *Ecole Normale Professionnelle*. The *Abbot's Palace*, now converted into the *Hôtel de Ville* and *Museum*, dates from the 15-16th centuries. The latter contains fragments of the old abbey, a model of the church, and about 50 unimportant pictures. The visitor should also note *Notre-Dame*, of the 13th cent.; *St. Marcel*, which has a Romanesque steeple of the 12th cent.; some old houses, remains of fortifications, etc. The *Chapel of the Hôtel-Dieu* contains two fine statues of the early part of the 18th cent., intended for the mausoleum of the Duke and Duchess of Bouillon, which, however, has never been erected.

Returning for a short distance by the same line we ascend to the left, pass through a tunnel nearly 1 M. long, and, after a view of the old fortress of *Berzé*, also on the left, reach (83 M.), *St. Sorlin-Milly* (*Buffet*). Milly, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the right, was the home of Lamartine (p. 186). — 90 M. *Macon* (p. 185).

Beyond Moulins the main line continues to ascend the valley of the Allier, passing (45 M.) *Bessay* and (49 M.) *La Ferté-Hauterive*, with its large modern château farther on, to the left. — $54\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Varennes-sur-Allier*.

FROM VARENNES to BÉZENET, 41 M., railway in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 10, 4 fr. 45 c.). — 6 M. *St. Pourçain*, on the *Sionne*, an ancient town with 5106 inhab., and an interesting church. — At (18 M.) *Chantelle* is a ruined castle of the dukes of Bourbon, dismantled by Francis I. in 1527, after the treason of the Constable Bourbon (p. 192). Adjoining is a Romanesque church, with cloisters of the 11th and 15th centuries. — The line ascends the pretty valley of the *Bouble*. 34 M. *Montmarault*. 41 M. *Bézenet*, and thence to *Commentry*, see p. 194.

58 M. *Créchy*. Farther on, to the left, is *Billy*, with the picturesque ruins of its feudal castle, a favourite excursion from Vichy.

$61\frac{1}{2}$ M. **St. Germain-des-Fossés** (*Buffet*), where the lines to Clermont-Ferrand (R. 31) and Vichy (R. 30) diverge to the right.

The Lyons line bends to the left towards the valley of the Bèbre, passing through a pretty, undulating country. $66\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Gérard-le-Puy*. 73 M. *Lapalisse*, a town with 2952 inhab., $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the left, with a castle of the 15-16th centuries. Beyond ($77\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Arfeuilles*, the *Montagnes de la Madeleine* appear on the right. We pass several viaducts and a tunnel more than $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. long. 88 M. *St. Martin-d'Estréaux*.

About 3 M. to the N.E. is **Sail-les-Bains** (*Hôtel de l'Etablissement*), the mineral waters of which were known to the Romans. These waters, believed to be the most highly charged with silicate in existence, are efficacious in infectious diseases and in skin-affections.

After another viaduct and a short tunnel, (89½ M.) *La Pacaudière*. — 95½ M. *St. Germain-l'Espinasse*.

103½ M. **Roanne** (*Buffet; Hôtel du Nord*, Rue de la Sous-Préfecture), an industrial town of 30,400 inhab., on the left bank of the Loire, the *Rodomna* or *Roidomna* of the Romans, offers few attractions to the tourist. The Cours de la République, to the right as we quit the station, and the Rue de la Côte, at the end on the left, lead to the Rue Nationale, which descends towards the Loire, passing the modern *Hôtel de Ville*, and, farther on, running near to *Notre-Dame-des-Victoires*, a fine modern church in the style of the 13th century. The second main thoroughfare of the town passes in front of the Sous-Préfecture, on the right, at the end of the Rue de la Côte, and is continued, to the left, towards the *Collège* (recently rebuilt) and *St. Etienne* (13-14th cent.), the principal church. The cross-street before the church is reached leads back to the station. Roanne has important spinning-mills and cotton factories.

From Roanne to *Paray-le-Monial*, *Montchanin*, and *Chagny*, see p. 183.

About 7½ M. to the W. (omnibus, 1 fr.) is **St. Alban** (*Hôt. St. Louis*, etc.), a village with cold mineral springs (aerated chalybeate), long famous as table-waters. There is a well-managed *Establishment* and a *Casino*. A variety of excursions may be made in the Monts de la Madeleine, which command fine views of the Loire valley.

Passing to the right of Roanne, the line crosses the *Loire* at a point where the bed of the river has been changed. — 105 M. *Le Coteau*, a suburb of Roanne, whence the line to St. Etienne diverges to the right and that to Paray-le-Monial (p. 194) to the left. The Tarare line ascends the valley of the Rhins, which it crosses several times. — Beyond (109 M.) *L'Hôpital* are four short tunnels. 113½ M. *Régny*. Then between two tunnels, to the left, the pencil manufactory founded by the celebrated Conté. 117 M. *St. Victor-Thizy*.

A branch-line runs hence to (4½ M.) *Thizy*, a town with 4537 inhab., picturesquely situated to the N.E., and to (8 M.) *Cours*, a cloth-manufacturing town, with 6246 inhabitants.

The engineering difficulties of the line increase and the country becomes more broken as we approach the mountains of Lyonnais. Beyond two more tunnels is (121 M.) *Amplepuis*, with 7274 inhab., and cotton and muslin manufactories. The line now makes a considerable ascent, passes through a tunnel 13¼ M. long, and rapidly descends into the basin of the Rhone. The scenery is picturesque and a good view of Tarare is obtained, to the left. Another tunnel, ½ M. long, is passed through.

129½ M. **Tarare** (*Buffet; Hôtel de l'Europe*), a modern industrial town of 12,580 inhab., in the narrow valley of the Turdine, surrounded by mountains. It is an important centre for the manufacture of plain and embroidered muslins, and of silk plush for hats.

132½ M. *Pontcharra-St. Forgeur*; 135 M. *St. Romain-de-Popey*. Two short tunnels. 139 M. *L'Arbresle*, an ancient town, with 3627 inhab., and the remains of a fortress, of which the keep has been restored. Line to Montbrison, see p. 223. — We traverse four more short tunnels. 143½ M. *Lozanne*; 146½ M. *Chazay-Marçilly*; 148 M. *Les Chères-Chassel*. — At (153 M.) *St. Germain-au-Mont-d'Or* (small buffet) we join the line from Paris viâ Dijon. 165 M. *Lyons*, see p. 210.

b. Viâ Roanne and St. Etienne.

Ligne d'Annonay.

190 M. RAILWAY in 8¼-8½ hrs. (fares 37 fr. 55, 28 fr. 15, 20 fr. 70 c.). This route is longer in distance and more expensive than the preceding, but almost as quick.

The new line to Annonay viâ St. Just-sur-Loire and Firminy (see below) is recommended, as highly interesting, to travellers bound for the lower part of the Rhone valley.

To (103½ M.) *Roanne*, see above. The direct line is quitted beyond (105 M.) *Le Coteau*. The country becomes very broken, and the line beyond (110½ M.) *St. Cyr-de-Favières* passes through three tunnels, and beyond (114 M.) *Vendranges-St. Priest*, through cuttings and two more tunnels. Near (117 M.) *St. Jodard*, we reach the banks of the Loire, whose bed is here shut in between the hills of the Forez, which extend as far as Roanne. Beyond (123½ M.) *Balbigny* the valley expands to the right, on which side it is sprinkled with pools and still bordered by the Forez mountains, dominated to the S.W. by the *Pierre-sur-Haute* (5370 ft.). 129 M. *Feurs*, a town with 3451 inhab., was formerly the capital of the Forez. Its decorated Gothic church is partly modern. — 136 M. *Montrond* (*Hôtel de la Poste*), with the imposing ruins of a castle of the 14-16th cent., overlooking the Loire. A mineral spring of considerable value has recently been discovered here, and a thermal establishment erected. — Line to Montbrison, see p. 223.

142 M. *St. Galmier* (*Hôt. Gondras; de la Poste*), a town of 3410 inhab., 2½ M. (omn. 45 c.) to the left, is celebrated for its mineral waters which are largely exported. — 146 M. *La Renardière*. — At (146½ M.) *St. Just-sur-Loire*, we join the line from Clermont-Ferrand (p. 229).

190 M. *Lyons*, see p. 210.

FROM ST. JUST-SUR-LOIRE TO ST. RAMBERT-D'ALBON (VALLEY OF THE RHONE), VIÂ FIRMINY AND ANNONAY.

64½ M. (81 M. viâ Lyons). RAILWAY in 5 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 90, 9 fr. 60 c., 7 fr.).

This line, of special importance from an industrial point of view, has 38 tunnels, of a total length of about 7 miles, ⅓ of the whole distance; 19 viaducts of medium length but varying in height from 30 to 100 feet; and numerous deep cuttings. At Bourg-Argental it makes a very sharp curved loop, with a spiral tunnel, similar in character to those on the St. Gotthard line.

St. Just-sur-Loire, see p. 197. The valley of the Loire is gained by a tunnel 170 yds. long, beyond which is ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Just-St. Rambert*, the station for the little town of *St. Rambert-sur-Loire*, which has remains of fortifications. We next cross three viaducts, 55, 100, and 90 ft. high, the second after three short tunnels, and before a fourth $\frac{1}{4}$ M. long. — $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Victor-sur-Loire*. Viaducts, the first 95 ft. high, and tunnels follow in rapid succession. — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fraisse-Unieux*, also on the line from Le Puy to St. Etienne (R. 35) which we follow as far as the next station.

12 M. *Firminy*, see p. 247. — Our line now runs S. and at first ascends the valley of the *Demène*, by considerable gradients. To the E. (left) is Mont-Pilat (see below). Five tunnels and three viaducts are passed before ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pont-Salomon*, and two viaducts and two tunnels after that station. 23 M. *St. Didier-la-Sauve* (2415 ft.; *Hôt. Verdier*), a town with 4929 inhab., beyond which we quit the valley of the *Demène*. Beyond (27 M.) *St. Pal-St. Romain* are a tunnel 650 yds. long, and a viaduct 115 yds. long and 100 ft. high (the loftiest on the line), closely followed by a tunnel of 265 yds. and a viaduct of 175 yds. (60 ft. high), the longest of all. Beyond (31 M.) *Dunières-Montfaucon* we ascend the valley of the *Dunières*, in which our direction changes to N.E. 32 M. *Riotord* (2835 ft.; *Hôt. Lionnet*) is the centre of the timber-trade (pit-props, etc.) of the district. We now traverse the longest tunnel ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.), and descend to the E. by the unusual gradient, for an ordinary line, of 1 in 33. Beyond ($35\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Sauveur-en-Rue*, a viaduct, and 5 tunnels, we reach the beginning of the **Loop of Bourg-Argental*, where the line describes almost a complete circle with a radius of only 315 yds.

44 M. *Bourg-Argental* (1755 ft.; *Hôt. Guichard; de France*), a town of 4384 inhab. Its *Church* has an interesting 11th cent. portal. The ascent of the *Mont-Pilat* (p. 228) may be made hence via *Colombier*, 6 M. to the N.E., from which the summit is reached in 2 hrs.

The loop ends a little farther on with a tunnel 1050 yds. long. We now descend the valley of the *Déome*. $47\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Marcel-lès-Annonay*. — $49\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Boulieu*. View of Annonay to the right.

52 M. *Annonay* (**Hôt. du Midi; de Provence*), an industrial town of 17,300 inhab. at the junction of the deep valleys of the *Déome* and the *Cance*, has glove-leather factories and paper-mills. In the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville a monument (by H. Cordier) was erected in 1888 to the *Brothers Montgolfier*, who in 1783 made their first balloon ascent from the Place des Cordeliers. The *Champ-de-Mars* contains a bronze statue of *Boissy-d'Anglas* (1756-1826), president of the Convention, by Hébert.

Annonay and its manufactories obtain their water-supply from a reservoir of the same character as those at St. Etienne, Rive-de-Gier, and St. Chamont, and constructed at the same period. This lies 5 M. to the N.W. and is formed by the *Barrage du Ternay*, a dam more than 100 ft. high, 90 ft. thick, and nearly 200 yds. long at the summit.

VICHY

1:9,000

0 50 100 200 300

Mètres



Sources

- | | | | |
|------------------|------|--------------|------|
| 1. Célestins | C 6. | 6. Chomel | B.2. |
| 2. Grande Grille | B.2. | 7. Larbaud | B.5. |
| 3. Hôpital | B.5. | 8. Lucas | C.3. |
| 4. Lardy | D.6. | 9. Parc | B.3. |
| 5. Mesdames | B.2. | 10. Prunelle | C.3. |

Beyond Annonay we thread a tunnel, 200 yds. long. At (55 M.) *Midon* the line turns once more to the N. E., and then rapidly descends through 4 tunnels, the first 700 yards long, and over two lofty viaducts. Fine view of the Rhone valley. 61 M. *Peyraud*, on the line from Lyons to Nîmes viâ the right bank of the Rhone (p. 390). We cross the Rhone at a point where it forms an island. — 64½ M. *St. Rambert-d'Albon* (p. 409).

30. From Nevers (Paris) to Vichy and Thiers (St. Etienne).

92½ M. RAILWAY to (69 M.) *Vichy* in 2-4¾ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 75, 10 fr. 30, 7 fr. 60 c.). From *Vichy* to (23½ M.) *Thiers*, RAILWAY in ¾-2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 55 c.). — From Paris to *Vichy*, 227 M., RAILWAY in 6½-13½ hrs. (fares 45 fr. 15, 33 fr. 85, 24 fr. 85 c.).

To (63 M.) *St. Germain-des-Fossés*, see p. 195. — The *Vichy* line continues to follow the valley of the Allier. To the right (fine view) the line to Clermont-Ferrand (R. 31) diverges. — 69 M. *Vichy*.

Vichy. — Hotel-omnibuses meet the trains. Railway-omnibus, 30 c. by day, 50 c. by night. Cabs, see below.

Hotels. In the Rue Cunin-Gridaine (Pl. C, 2-4), on the E. side of the Park, beginning at the Establishment: GRAND-HÔTEL DES BAINS (Pl. a); NOUVEL HÔTEL (Pl. b); HÔT. DE L'AMIRAUTÉ (Pl. c); VELAY ET DES ANGLAIS (Pl. d); MOMERUN ET DU CASINO and GRAND-HÔTEL, united (Pl. e, f), pens. 10-20 fr. per day; HÔT. DE LA RESTAURATION (Pl. g). — In the Rue du Parc (Pl. B, 3, 4), on the other side of the Park, beginning at the Casino: GRAND-HÔT. DES AMBASSADEURS (Pl. h), elegantly fitted up, pens. 10-20 fr.; DES THERMES (Pl. i); DE CHERBOURG (Pl. j); DES PRINCES (Pl. k), open all the year round; DE LA PAIX (Pl. l); DU PARC (Pl. m). All the above are of the first class (at least 10-15 fr. per day). — RICHELIEU (Pl. n; B. 2), Rue de l'Établissement, second class, open all the year. — BRITANNIQUE (Pl. o; C. 2), DE LA SOURCE LUCAS (Pl. p; C. 3), both in the Rue Lucas; DE BALLORE (Pl. q; C. 3), GR.-HÔT. MAUSSAND ET DE MADRID (Pl. r; C. 2), in the Rue de Ballore. In the Rue de Paris (Pl. D, 3): to the right as we go to the station, HÔT. DU LOUVRE ET DE REIMS (Pl. s), always open, R. 3, D. 3½ fr.; GR.-HÔT. DE L'UNIVERS (Pl. t), DUBESSAY (Pl. u), DU RHÔNE (Pl. v), DU BEAUJOLAIS (Pl. w); to the left, HÔT. DE LA SUISSE (Pl. x), DE ROME (Pl. y), St. LOUIS (Pl. z), etc. — Rue de Nîmes (Pl. C, 4, 5): HÔT. BRISTOL (Pl. aa), DE NICE (Pl. bb), near the church of St. Louis, DE L'EUROPE (Pl. cc), D'ORLÉANS (Pl. dd), DE MILAN (Pl. ee), not far from the Park, HÔT. DU PALAIS (Pl. cé), DE GENÈVE (Pl. ff), farther on, on this side of the Château-d'Eau. — HÔT. MOLIERE (Pl. gg; B. 4), Rue du Casino, well situated, open all the year. — Place and Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville (Pl. B, 4, 5), also well-placed: HÔT. DE NARBONNE ET D'ESPAGNE (Pl. hh), DU CHALET (Pl. ii), DE LONDRES (Pl. jj), DE RIVOLI (Pl. kk), DES COLONIES (Pl. ll), all of the second class. — Near the Source de l'Hôpital (Pl. B, 5): HÔT. DE RUSSIE (Pl. mm), open all the year, 7-9 fr. per day, DE L'UNION (Pl. nn); GR.-HÔT. DU CENTRE (Pl. oo); HÔT. DE LA PORTE DE FRANCE (Pl. pp), 7 and 8 fr. per day; etc. — There are also a great number of furnished houses, and smaller hôtels, especially in Old Vichy. Near the station, Rue de Paris, to the right, HÔT. DU GLOBE, unpretending but good, 7 fr. a day, commercial. — Living is not so dear at Vichy as one might expect considering the reputation of the place. There are, at any rate, hotels to suit every purse.

Cafés. *La Restauration*, also restaurant, in the Park, to the left of the Casino; other cafés in the Rue de Nîmes: *Grand Café Neuf*, Square de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *Grand Café de France*, Rue de Nîmes, near the Rue de Paris; *Café Riche*, same street, farther on to the right.

Cabs. From the station to the hotels, with or without luggage by day (6 a. m. to midnight), with 1 horse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; with 2 horses $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; by night (midnight to 6 a. m.) $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. extra; same scale from the station to lodgings. — Per drive, by day, $1\frac{1}{4}$ and 2 fr.; night 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. Per hour, by day, $2\frac{1}{4}$ and 3 fr.; night, 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; etc.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. A, 4), near the Hôtel de Ville.

Thermal Establishment, open all the year (see below). The mineral water drunk on the spot is gratis. For the *Baths*, visitors enter their names at the office, in the Grande Gallerie of the 1st class. Tariff: baths or douches de luxe, 5 fr.; mineral baths, 1st cl., 2 fr. 50 c.; 2nd cl., 1 fr. 50 c.; 3rd cl., 60 c.; bath in the common basin, 2 fr., etc., according to tariff posted up in the establishment. The season reaches its height in July and August.

Physicians. A complete list of consulting physicians is posted up in the galleries of the Establishment, with their addresses. English physician: *Dr. C. E. Cormack*. The inspecting French consulting physicians are *Dr. Willemain*, Boulevard National; *Dr. Cyr*, Rue Prunelle 1; *Dr. Cornillon*, Avenue de la Gare, near St. Louis.

Casino (see p. 201), admission, 2 fr. per day, 25 fr. per month. The subscription admits to all rooms except the theatre, and includes the use of chairs in the promenade and the public parks. Admission to the *Theatre*, with numbered stall, 4 fr.; to Casino and Theatre, 5 fr.; subscription for both, 60 fr., etc. An introduction is requisite.

Club. CERCLE INTERNATIONAL (Pl. C, 3), at the corner of the Rue Cunin-Gridaine and the Rue Sornin. Admission only granted to members of existing clubs, or on presentation. — *Eden Theatre*, behind the Nouvel Hôtel (3 and 2 fr.).

English Church Service in summer (June-Sept.).

Vichy (850 ft.) is a town of 10,344 inhab., prettily situated on the right bank of the *Allier*, and enjoying a healthy and temperate climate. It is the principal watering-place of France and even of Europe, for it is visited by nearly 50,000 foreigners annually. Except its old quarter, which dates from the Middle Ages, the town is entirely modern. Its waters, though well known to the Romans, who named the town *Vicus Calidus*, only came into favour towards the end of the 17th cent., when Madame de Sévigné made them known at the court of Louis XIV.; and they did not become really fashionable until the Second Empire. The celebrity of the Vichy waters, however, is not solely due to the favour of Napoleon III., who was a frequent visitor, nor to the transformation which the town partly owes to him, but also to their intrinsic virtues. The place is also indebted for its prosperity to the admirably managed Establishment, which is the property of the state and is leased by a company. The waters are chiefly used for drinking, and yet such is the influx of strangers at the height of the season that the company is called on to provide 3500 baths a day.

The long Rue de Paris leads from the station to the centre of the new town. Thence the Rue Lucas, almost straight on, passes between the *Military Hospital*, on the right, and the *Sources Lucas* and *Prunelle*, on the left, the former used chiefly for baths, the latter private property. — Farther on the Rue Cunin-Gridaine strikes away to the left, skirting the Thermal Establishment and the Park and containing many of the chief hotels.

The **Thermal Establishment** (Pl. B, 2, 3) consists mainly of a vast square structure with an arcade of round arches of massive design built in 1820, to which a yet larger annexe, on the W. side, was added in 1853. The first block, in which are the offices, is reserved for baths of the 1st class, which are only distinguished from the two others, in the annexe, by their elegance and comfort. Here, too, are several of the principal springs: the *Puits Chomel* (111° Fahr.) at the end of the gallery as we come from the Park, where the water is raised by a pump; the *Grande Grille* (107.6° Fahr.), the most celebrated of the Vichy springs, the water of which bubbles up naturally at the E. end of the cross gallery at the back of the building; the *Source Mesdames* (60.8° Fahr.), at the other end, brought hither from the Cusset road; and the *Puits Carré* (113° Fahr.), the hottest and most abundant spring (55,000 gallons per day), which is in the basement. The total daily supply from all the springs is about 64,000 gallons. The water of the Puits Chomel is especially effective in maladies of the digestive organs; that of the Grande Grille for liver-complaints, and hepatic affections; that of the Source Mesdames for chlorosis and other female diseases; while that of the Puits Carré is used solely to supply the baths. For the other springs, see below. Behind the Establishment are the *Bâtiments d'Exploitation* (visitors admitted), in which are produced the salts, pastilles, and barley-sugar of Vichy.

The **Park** (Pl. B, C, 3, 4), between the Thermal Establishment and the Casino, is a promenade shaded by fine trees, planted in the time of Napoleon I. It is the centre of Vichy, and the rendezvous of the visitors during the *Concerts* (8.30 to 9.30 a. m., and 2.30 to 3.30 p. m.). It is still more frequented in the evening. On the right as we come from the Establishment is the *Source du Parc* (71.6° Fahr.), which is little used, though in certain cases it is to be preferred to the Sources de l'Hôpital and des Célestins (see below). — Farther on, to the right of the Casino, is the Concert enclosure; to the left the band-pavilion and the Café 'La Restauration' (p. 199).

The **Casino** (Pl. B, 4) is a fine building in the style of the Renaissance, erected 1860-65, by Badger. The façade, in front of which is a small garden, forms a verandah in the middle, and on each side a pavilion, with a large window between two colossal caryatides, and a circular pediment. The caryatides, representing the Seasons, are by Carrier-Belleuse. On the back of the building is a colossal high-relief, by the same artist, representing 'The Springs of Vichy'. Within are to be found all the means of recreation usual in establishments of this kind. These include a large *Salle des Fêtes*, a reading-room, well provided with French and foreign newspapers, a ladies' saloon, a billiard room, a card room, and a theatre. The Casino is open from May 15th to Sept. 30th, but the real season only lasts from June 1st to Sept. 15th. Admission, p. 200.

To the right of the Casino, beyond the Park, is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. A, 4), a small plain building with a pretty fountain in front of it. At the side are the *Post* and *Telegraph Offices*. Behind the Casino and on the left side are large *Bazaars*. — The *Passage du Parc* leads to the *Place Rosalie* (Pl. B, 5), in front of the *Hôpital Civil*. Here is the *Source de l'Hôpital* (88° Fahr.), similar in character to the Grande Grille. The water is chiefly used for gastric disorders. It has a separate bathing establishment in the Place. The hospital is to be closed as soon as a new one on the other side of the railway is finished.

The Rue du Pont, which descends from this spring towards the Allier, crosses the **New Park**, a splendid promenade formed since 1861 by the construction of an embankment protecting land which the Allier used often to overflow. It extends almost the whole length of the town by the river-bank, and has an area of nearly 30 acres. There is a fine view of the valley and the eminences on the opposite bank. The bridge dates from 1866. Lower down the stream is a weir.

Old Vichy, skirted by this park on the left side of the Rue du Pont, has nothing to interest the visitor. In the lower part are the private *Bains Larbaud* (Pl. B, 5), with a gratuitous drinking-room, and a little higher up is the *Pavillon de Sévigné*, so named from its having been in 1676 the residence of Madame de Sévigné, who then spent a season at Vichy, and speaks of it in her letters.

Farther on are the *Sources des Célestins* (Pl. C, 6), named after a convent of Celestines which existed here down to the last century. They are three in number: the *Source de la Grotte* (57.2° Fahr.), the *Old Source* (53.6° Fahr.) farther away and scanty, and the *New Source* (53.6° Fahr.), the most frequented. Their waters are pleasant to drink, but must, it is said, be used with caution. They are efficacious in cases of gout, gravel, and diabetes. Above the springs is a pretty park which, on the other side, communicates with the Route de Nîmes.

The Boulevard des Célestins joins, at the end of the New Park, the Avenue des Célestins, which skirts the town, passing in front of the private establishment of the *Bains Lardy* (Pl. D, 6) and an establishment of *Bains Thermo-résineux* (pine-cone baths; Pl. D, 6).

Turning to the left along the Route de Nîmes, we re-enter the town, passing some small water-works. In the Rue de Nîmes, of which the Route de Nîmes is a continuation, is the new *Church of St. Louis* (Pl. C, 4), Romanesque in style, and decorated inside with polychrome paintings.

Excursions. To CUSSET, 13.4 M. to the E., beyond the railway. Omnibus railway, 20 c., gratis for bathers at the establishment Ste. Marie. An alternative route leads by the *Allée des Dames*, a pleasant promenade skirting the *Sichon*, a small tributary of the Allier, and reached by the Rue de Ballore. **Cusset** (*Hôtel et Villa des Bains*) is a small and ancient town, with its own *Bath Establishment*, having two cold springs. Both the

establishment and the hotel are situated a little on this side of the square, in which the cars stop. In the square is a third mineral spring. -- About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, on the left, is *Les Malavaux*, in a somewhat dull valley.

TO THE ARDOISIÈRE, a continuation of the preceding route, 7 M. from Vichy: one-horse carriage, 8 fr., two-horse, 12 fr. there and back including halt of 1 hr. About $13\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Cusset, in the valley of the Sichon, is the village of *Les Grivats*; $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther, in a picturesque gorge, the *Gour Saillant*, a pretty little cascade, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond it the *Ardoisière* (slate quarry), less interesting than the road to it. There is an expensive restaurant (déjeuner, 5, D. 6 fr.).

TO THE CHÂTEAU DE BOURBON-BUSSET, a continuation of the preceding route, 8 M. from Vichy. There is also a road *via St. Yorre* (see below), but it is to be preferred for the return, unless we go by train (see below) from Vichy to St. Yorre and walk thence ($21\frac{1}{2}$ M.). One-horse carriage 15 or 16 fr.; two-horse, 20 or 22 fr., according to the route chosen: public conveyance from the Place de la Marine, 4 fr. each. An ascent of little more than a mile from the Ardoisière brings us to the plateau on which stands the **Château de Bourbon-Busset**, with the large village of *Busset*. This château (visitors admitted) became in the 18th cent. the property of a branch of the Bourbon family, but the building dates from the 14th century. It is a very remarkable feudal castle, entered by a draw-bridge between two large modern round towers. The block in the rear, the only old part, though restored in recent times, presents a severe but picturesque appearance, with its massive machicolated tower. On this side is a terrace commanding a superb view of the valley of the Allier, the Limagne (p. 204), the *Monts Dôme*, and the *Monts Dore* (pp. 238, 242, 243), as well as of the *Foréz* group (p. 197). To the left of the court is a small chapel, rebuilt in the style of the 13th century. Some of the rooms have been judiciously restored in the original style. -- In returning by ($21\frac{1}{2}$ M.) St. Yorre, we obtain splendid views of the valley of the Allier and the mountains.

TO THE SPRINGS OF VESSE AND HAUTERIVE. The former is an intermittent spring near Vichy (about 1 M.), on the left bank of the Allier, by the bridge. The hours at which it flows are posted up at the Thermal Establishment (adm., 50 and 25 c.). *Hauterive*, $21\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther (carriage, 7 or 10 fr.), possesses, within a fine park, one of the chief mineral springs worked by the Company. The water, of the same character as that of *Les Célestins* (p. 202), is only used for exportation.

TO THE CHÂTEAU DE RANDAN, 9 M., *via the Bois de Randan*. One-horse carriage, 15 fr., two-horse, 20 fr., with return *via Maulmont* (see below) 18 and 24 fr.; public conveyance from the Place de la Marine, $31\frac{1}{2}$ fr. The **Château de Randan** is of very ancient foundation, but was entirely rebuilt in 1822 by Mme. Adélaïde d'Orléans, sister of Louis-Philippe, and now belongs to the Duke of Montpensier. It is open to visitors from July 1st to Oct. 15th on Thurs., Sun., and holidays, from noon to 5. The return is usually made by the hunting-lodge of *Maulmont* (5 M.), also a modern edifice. Thence we may either proceed by *Hauterive* (see above), or, better, cross the Allier by the Pont de Ris ($13\frac{1}{4}$ M., see below).

The *Côte St. Amant*, $21\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. of Vichy, on the left of the road to Thiers, and the *Montagne Verte*, $21\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N., are especially visited for the sake of the views, similar to that from Busset. -- The ruins of the *Château de Billy*, mentioned on p. 195, are also visited: they are $21\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station of St. Germain-des-Fossés (p. 195).

The railway now follows the right bank of the Allier, passing on the left the new civil hospital of Vichy. -- 74 M. from Nevers: 5 M. from Vichy, *St. Yorre* has a copious cold mineral spring, in a fine park to the right of the line a little before the station. The water is only used for drinking purposes. Excursion to Busset, whose château is seen on the left, see above.

78 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ris-Châteldon*. *Ris*, near the confluence of the Allier and the Dore, has a fine suspension bridge over the Allier (to Raudan, see above). *Châteldon* (Hôt. Dassaud), 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.E. at the foot of rocky heights, is an ancient town of 1933 inhab., with remains of fortifications and an old castle. It has also a small *Mineral Water Establishment*. To the right of the *Dore*, which the line now skirts, are the Monts Dôme (pp. 238, 239). 82 M. *Puy-Guillaume*; 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Noalhât*.

92 M. *Courty*, where our line joins that from Clermont-Ferrand to Thiers and St. Etienne (p. 230).

31. From Nevers (Paris) to Clermont-Ferrand and Le Puy.

103 M. and 91 M. RAILWAY in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -6 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. and in 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 20 fr. 25, 15 fr. 40, 11 fr. 35 c.; and 18 fr. 15, 13 fr. 65, 10 fr. 5 c.). — From Paris to Clermont-Ferrand, 261 M., RAILWAY in 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 hrs. (fares 51 fr. 85, 38 fr. 80, 28 fr. 50 c.). — Line to Clermont-Ferrand via Bourges and Montluçon, see R. 32; to Le Puy via Lyons and St. Etienne, RR. 29 and 35.

To (63 M.) *St-Germain-des-Fossés*, see R. 29. — The railway turns to the W. and crosses the Allier. Beyond (66 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Remy*, the line steadily ascends, affording a fine view of the basin of the Allier and the mountains of the Forez (p. 197), bounding the horizon to the left. The Monts Dôme are also in view (pp. 238, 239). — 74 M. *Monteignet-Escurolles*.

77 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gannat* (Hôt. de la Poste), a town of 5600 inhab., on the *Andelat*, with an interesting church of the 11th and 14th centuries. — Line to Bourges and Montluçon, R. 32. — We next traverse the *Limagne*, a fertile basin of the Basse-Auvergne, covering an area of about 90 sq. miles, watered by the Allier and bounded by the Monts Dôme on the W. and the Forez range on the E.

84 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Aigueperse*, a little town with a fine Gothic church of the 13-15th cent., lately restored. It possesses a painting by A. Mantegna, one by Ben. Ghirlandajo, and some good carving. — 90 M. *Pontmort*. To the right is the chain of the Monts Dôme, dominated by the Puy de Dôme (p. 238).

95 M. *Riom* (Hôt. de la Poste), a town of 10,300 inhab., long the capital of Auvergne and a rival of Clermont, is well built, but of dark stone or Volvic lava. The chief churches are *St. Aimable*, (11-14th and 18th cent.); *Notre-Dame-du-Marthuret* (15th cent.), with a dome; and *Ste. Chapelle* (14-15th cent.), with fine windows of the 15th century. There is a *Museum* with 200 pictures, a large *Prison* of the 17th cent., and some ancient houses of the 15th and 16th cent., including the *Hôtel des Consuls*, opposite the *Hôtel de Ville*.

About 3 M. to the N.W. (diligence in 50 min., 4 times a day, 60 c.) is *Châtelluguyon* (*Splendid Hôtel*; *Grand Hôtel*; *des Thermes*; *Barthélemy*, etc.), a village of about 1600 inhab., noted for its mineral-springs, with a well managed *Establishment*.

Public conveyances also leave Riom twice a day in the season (2 and 3 fr.) for (171½ M. to the N.W.) **Châteauneuf-les-Bains** (*Hôt. St. Cyr; Bresle; Chataud; La Rotonde; Petit Rocher*, etc.), on the *Sioule*, also with mineral springs. The 18th cent. *Château* contains various collections.

Besides the Puy de Dôme on the right, we now see, on the left the Mont Rognon, with a ruined tower, and the Plateau of Gergovie (p. 239). Beyond (99 M.) *Gerzat*, on the right, is *Montferrand*, with large new barracks.

103 M. **Clermont-Ferrand** (*Buffet*). For this town and Auvergne, see pp. 231 seq.

Keeping in view for a long time the Puy de Dôme, Mont-Rognon, and the Plateau of Gergovie, we pass (108 M.) *Sarlèvre-Cournon* and (109 M.) *Le Cendre-Orcet*, and reach the banks of the Allier. Undulating country; best views to the right. Beyond (112 M.) *Les Martres-de-Veyres* we have on the right the *Puy de Monton* (1925 ft.) on which is a modern statue of the Virgin, 65 ft. in height. We cross the Allier.

114 M. *Vic-le-Comte*, the little town of which name lies 3 M. to the S.E. The old part of its church, the Ste. Chapelle, is remarkable as a rich example of the end of the Gothic period and the beginning of the Renaissance.

Farther on, near Coudes, are the imposing ruins of the **Château de Buron*, an ancient stronghold of the Counts of Auvergne. This country abounds in old castles and ruins, most of them on 'pays' (p. 235), as the singularly formed peaks are called. To the right, beside the Allier, are the ruins of a toll-tower. Above Coudes, on the right, is *Montpeyroux*, dominated by a 13th cent. tower.

118½ M. *Coudes* (*Hôt. de la Gare*), on the right bank of the Allier. Diligence to St. Nectaire, see p. 246; to Besse, p. 243. To the right and left are rocks and picturesque eminences. We recross the Allier and see on the horizon to the right the *Monts Dore* (pp. 242, 243).

124½ M. **Issoire** (*Buffet; Hôtel de la Poste*), a town of 6265 inhab., to the right, on the *Conze*, was the scene of many excesses both by Calvinists and Catholics in the 16th century. The fine **Church of St. Paul*, in the Auvergnat-Romanesque style, resembles *Notre-Dame-du-Port* at Clermont.

The country now becomes less interesting. To the left, at a distance, is the *Château de la Grange*; farther off, to the right, *St. Germain-Lembron*, a considerable village on an eminence; then the ruins of the *Château de Châlus*. — Passing (130 M.) *Le Breuil* and (132½ M.) *Le Sant-du-Loup*, we cross the *Alagnon* and note on the left another castle in ruins. Then, after a short tunnel, (136½ M.) *Brassac*, the centre of a small coal-field.

At (140 M.) *Arrant* (*Buffet*) the Aurillac branch (p. 253) diverges to the right.

To the right, on an eminence, is the *Château de Pauthac* (15th cent.); to the left, a fine mountain amphitheatre.

146 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Brioude** (*Hôtel du Nord*), an ancient town of 5100 inhabitants. The *Church of St. Julien*, well seen from the railway, is a remarkable monument of the 12-13th cent., Gothic in its details, but still Romanesque as a whole. It has a tower at each end, both rebuilt in modern times, that over the portal without a spire. The Chapel of St. Michel contains some valuable mural paintings. — La Chaise-Dieu (p. 252) lies 24 M. to the E. of Brioude (carriage-road).

Recrossing the Allier 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, we pass (153 M.) *Frugères-le-Pin*. On the right, the picturesque ruins of the *Château de Domeyrat* (15th cent.), overlooking the village of the same name. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Paulhaguet*. — At (16 M.) *St. Georges-d'Aurac* diverges the line to Nîmes (R. 55). — Hence to *Le Puy*, see p. 253.

32. From Orleans (Paris) to Clermont-Ferrand via Bourges.

204 M. RAILWAY in 11-12 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares about 40 fr. 25, 30 fr. 20, 22 fr. 20 c.). — From Paris, 298 M. in 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares about 55 fr. 15, 41 fr. 35, 30 fr. 35 c.). This line is very interesting beyond Montluçon (p. 225).

Orleans, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. — To (49 M.) *Vierzon*, see R. 5. — The railway crosses the *Yèvre* and the *Canal du Berry*, and traverses a tunnel, beyond which diverges the line to Limoges (R. 5). We continue to skirt the S. side of the canal.

55 M. *Foëcy*. — 58 M. *Mehun-sur-Yèvre*, a town of 6350 inhab., with some remains of a castle in which Charles VII. starved himself to death in 1461, from fear of being poisoned by his son, afterwards Louis XI. Mehun also contains a remarkable Romanesque-Gothic church. — Beyond (63 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Marmagne* the line to Montluçon (p. 209) diverges on the right. We recross the *Canal du Berry* and the *Yèvre*. — 60 M. *Bourges* (Buffet).

Bourges. — **Hotels.** BOULE-D'OR, Place Gordaine (Pl. a: C. 2), R. & L. 3, A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.); DE FRANCE (Pl. b: B. 2), Place Planchat, of the same class; JACQUES-CŒUR (Pl. c: B. 3), Rue des Arènes 35. — **Cafés.** *Grand Café*, Rue Moyenne 14; *Beaux-Arts*, near the Ecole des Beaux-Arts (p. 209). — **Cabs.** Per drive 1 fr. 50; 1st hr., 2 fr. 50 c., afterwards 2 fr. 25 c. per hour. — **Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. B. 3), Place Berry.

Bourges, a town of 40,217 inhab., the old capital of Berry, is now the chief town of the department of the *Cher*, the headquarters of the 7th army-corps, and the seat of an archbishopric, etc. It stands in the midst of flat meadows at the confluence of the *Yèvre* and the *Auron*. Naturally a quiet town it owes what animation it has to the railway and the establishment of a large arsenal with a cannon-foundry.

Bourges is the *Avaricum* of the Romans, the capital of the Bituriges, who offered heroic resistance to Julius Cæsar, as he himself records. After having been taken and sacked by him, B.C. 52, it became the me-

tropolis of *Aquitania Prima*. It was later successively taken by Euric, king of the Visigoths, by Clovis, by Pepin the Short, and by the Normans. For a time under the sway of independent seigneurs, it next reverted to the crown, and even became the capital of the kingdom, under Charles XII., continuing so until the relief of Orleans by Joan of Arc in 1429, after which it still retained some of its importance as the capital of the Duchy of Berry. It became the seat of a university, which numbered amongst its students Théodore Beza, Amyot, and Calvin, and among its professors the famous lawyer Cujas. Many of the inhabitants having embraced the Reformation, the town suffered considerably in the wars of religion. It has also been several times ravaged by pestilence and terrible fires. Louis XI. was born here in 1423, and it is also the birthplace of Jacques Cœur (d. 1456), the famous treasurer of Charles VII.: as well as of Bourdaloue, the celebrated pulpit-orator of the 17th cent., etc.

The ***Cathedral** (*St. Etienne*) of Bourges (Pl. D. 3), its principal building and one of the most beautiful churches in France, is in the highest part, toward the S. E. angle of the old town, the limits of which are marked by two circular series of streets, between which are still found remains of fortifications. The building of the present church dates from the 13-14th cent., but it was not finished until the 16th.

The ***Façade**, though lacking in unity, has an imposing effect and is very richly decorated. It is 175 ft. in breadth and is pierced by five portals, which correspond to the nave and double aisles. Specially noticeable among the sculptures are those on the middle portal, the tympanum of which represents the ***Last Judgment**. This principal portal and those on the right date from the 13th cent.: those on the left from the 16th. In the centre of the façade is a magnificent rose-window, 30 ft. in diameter. At the sides rise two towers. That on the right or S. side, the *Tour Sourd* (14th cent.: unfinished), is 190 ft. high, and is flanked by a building which destroys the harmony of the façade. The north or 'Butter' Tower (*Tour de Beurre*), which is more remarkable, attains a height of 210 ft. It was built in the 16th cent., partly with the sums paid by the faithful for permission to use butter in Lent. The exterior of the church is otherwise very plain; it has no transepts, but there are two side-portals, the more remarkable from the fact that statues, from a more ancient church of the 11-12th cent., have been enshrined in them.

INTERIOR. This is not less imposing than the façade. The whole fabric measures 365 ft. in length, 136 in breadth, and 120 in height under the arch in the nave, 70 ft. and 40 ft. in the aisles. The windows and the triforium of the former appear nevertheless dwarfed when compared with the height of the pillars. Side-chapels were added in the 15th and 16th centuries. The choir is built over a crypt, for the construction of which the fosses of the Roman enceinte have been utilized. It serves as the burial-place of the archbishops. The five chapels of the apse are projected on pillars. Connoisseurs will remark the ***Stained Glass** of this cathedral, for the most part of the 13th cent., and perhaps the most beautiful existing in France, especially that of the apses and of the façade. It is said that as many as 1610 figures may be counted. Among the works of art are, in the 2nd chapel to the right of the nave, an Adoration of the Shepherds, by Jean Boucher of Bourges (1563-1633): in the next chapel, Gobelins tapestry after Raphael's cartoons, the Healing of the Cripple and the Death of Ananias: the choir-screen, a modern work in the style of the 13th cent.,

and in the Chapel of the Virgin, the statues of John, Duke of Berry (d. 1416) and his wife (see p. 209).

To the right, or S. of the cathedral is the *Archbishop's Garden* (Pl. D, 4), a fine public promenade. The Archbishop's Palace itself, which dated from the 17th cent., was burnt down in 1871, and has been partly rebuilt. — Following the streets skirting the garden on the S., we arrive at the large *Place Séraucourt* (Pl. D, 5), the old mall. At the other end ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) are large water-works, built in 1867.

To the left, at the beginning of the *Avenue Séraucourt*, which leads back to the interior of the town, is a *Door* of the 12th cent., with bas-reliefs representing the months of the year, a hunt, and fables. — Continuing straight on in this direction, we pass near the *Prefecture* (Pl. C, 4; to the left) and in front of the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 3).

A little farther on, in a small square opposite his old abode, is a marble *Statue of Jacques Cœur*, by Préault.

Jacques Cœur (1400?-1456), originally a humble workman in the mint at Bourges, rapidly rose to be one of the leading merchants and financiers of his times, owning 7 merchant fleets and 300 trading factories. In France his chief warehouses were at Montpellier, Marseilles, Tours, and Bourges. He was also an extensive landed proprietor, with no less than 30 châteaux and sumptuous mansions. His enormous riches enabled him to lend 200,000 crowns to Charles VII., who placed him in charge of his finances, and repeatedly entrusted him with important political commissions. His extraordinary fortune excited enmity and jealousy. He was accused, without proof, of having poisoned Agnes Sorel, who had loaded him with benefits, of having debased the coinage, and of having forged the royal sign-manual. Condemned to death in 1453, his life was spared at the intercession of the Pope. Banished from France, he took up his abode in Cyprus, and died in Chios in 1456.

The **Hôtel de Jacques Cœur* (Pl. B, 3) is now the *Palais de Justice*, increased by a heavy modern addition on the right, in the Renaissance style. Next to the cathedral this is the most remarkable building in Bourges. It was built in the second half of the 15th cent., against the Roman ramparts, of which it incorporates and so preserves three towers. Above the Gothic door of the façade was a statue of Charles VII., and on each side carved in a blind window there is still the head of a servant watching for his master's return from exile. Besides Cœur's arms, consisting of hearts and shells, his motto: 'A vaillans cœurs riens impossible', may be seen. The buildings in the court-yard have preserved their original character more thoroughly. There are porticoes and staircases in three beautiful octagonal turrets, embellished with bas-reliefs and medallions. The most interesting part of the interior is the chapel, on the first story, above the entrance (apply to the porter). It is preceded by a fine waiting-room, the old *Salle d'Armes*, with two carved chimney-pieces and a groined roof. The chapel itself has its ceiling decorated with paintings of the 15th cent., representing angels. On the other side is another room vaulted like the last.

We cross the court-yard and descend by a public passage to the *Place Berry*, whence the other side of the hotel, with the Roman towers, is seen.

The MUSÉE (Pl. A, 3; open on Sun. 11-4: to strangers on other days also), formerly in the Rue Jacques-Cœur, is now installed in the old Renaissance *Hôtel Cujas*, Rue des Arènes 6, a little beyond the Place Berry. It contains a variety of collections of no great importance, including ancient, mediæval, and modern sculptures, paintings, fine enamels, carved ivory, and other works of art, medals, antique vases, weapons, porcelain, faïence, antique furniture, natural history and ethnographical collections, etc. Among the sculptures are ten alabaster statuettes from the tomb of the Duke of Berry in the cathedral (p. 208). The paintings include the *Shutters of a triptych by *J. Boucher* (the centre of which is in the church of St. Bonnet, see below), representing the painter and his mother; two Annunciations; an old portrait of Cujas, etc.

Bourges still retains a considerable number of old houses; e. g., in the Rue des Toiles and the Rue Mirebeau, a little farther to the N. Between these two streets, to the left, is *Notre-Dame* (Pl. B, 2), a church founded in the 12th cent. and rebuilt in the 16th.

In the Place Cujas, to the S.E., stands the handsome *École des Beaux-Arts* (Pl. B, 2), a modern building in the Renaissance style.

To the right from the Rue Coursalon, a little farther on, diverges a street, No. 5 in which is the *Hôtel Lallement*, a curious building, Renaissance in style on the side facing the court. It is occupied as a religious house, but visitors are admitted on contributing to the alms-box.

Farther to the N. is the *Church of St. Bonnet* (Pl. D, 2), rebuilt in the 16th cent., containing two pictures by J. Boucher; in the 4th chapel, on the left, the Education of the Virgin, the principal panel of a triptych of which the shutters are in the Musée (see above); in the 6th, the Parting of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The new Boulevard de la République leads from this church to the station.

The vast military establishments (no admission) of Bourges, the *Arsenal*, *Foundry*, etc., are outside the town, to the E., about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the cathedral, viâ the Rue de Strasbourg. Still farther on, to the right, are the barracks, artillery-butts, etc.

From Bourges a railway runs to (21 M.) *Dun-sur-Auron* or *Dun-le-Roi* (*Hôtel Margot*), an ancient industrial town with 4555 inhab. and important coal-mines. The *Church* dates from the 13-15th centuries.

From Bourges to *Nevers* and to *Beaune-la-Rolande*, see *Baedeker's Northern France*. 1

Continuing our journey to Clermont-Ferrand, we return towards Vierzon, to the point at which the Yèvre and the Canal du Berry are crossed (p. 206), and there we turn to the left. The best views are to the left. In the distance Bourges Cathedral is visible. 70 M. (from Orleans) *La Chapelle-St. Ursin*. 75 M. *St. Florent*, a small town on the Cher, with iron mines and manufactories in the neighbour-

hood. We next skirt the right bank of the Cher, and soon cross it. 79½ M. *Lunery*.

85½ M. *Châteauneuf-sur-Cher*, a little town with a beautiful castle of the Renaissance, on the right bank, and a modern Gothic church with a stone spire. Continuing to skirt the Cher, we reach (90½ M.) *Bigny*, with manufactories and a castle, and (94 M.) *La Celle-Bruère*.

About 2 M. to the S. is the old *Abbey of Noirlac*, of the 12-13th cents., converted into a porcelain manufactory; and 4 M. to the N.E. is *Meillan*, with a magnificent Renaissance château in the same style as the Hôtel de Jacques Cœur at Bourges.

99½ M. **St. Amand-Mont-Rond** (*Hôtel de la Poste*), a town of 8476 inhab., situated on the *Marmande*, between the Cher and the Canal du Berry. It has a Transition church; and on a hill a little higher up are the ruins of the *Château de Mont-Rond*, which was taken by the great Condé and dismantled during the wars of the Fronde.

Noirlac lies nearly 2 M. from this town, and Meillant 4 M. (see above). About 2½ M. to the S. is *Drivant*, a village with the remains of a Roman fortified enceinte and theatre, and other Roman antiquities.

105 M. *Ainay-le-Vieil* has a Renaissance castle, to the left, a little before the station. We now skirt the Canal du Berry, which has crossed the Cher and runs parallel with it on the left bank. - The next stations are (108½ M.) *Urçay*, (115½ M.) *Valton*, (121 M.) *Magnette*, and (125 M.) *Les Trillers*, whence an industrial branch-line diverges to the left, and the line to Tours and Châteauroux (p. 225) to the right. We then join the line from Guéret (p. 34), cross the Cher, and reach (136 M.) *Montluçon*. For this town and the journey thence to (178 M.) *Gannat*, see p. 225; from Gannat to (204 M.) *Clermont-Ferrand*, p. 204.

33. Lyons.

Railway Stations. There are 8 passenger stations in Lyons including the 'Ficelles' (p. 211), but the central station and the only one of importance to visitors is the GARE DE PERRACHE (Pl. C. 6; Buffet). The others are those of *Vaise* (Pl. A. 1), on the Paris and Dijon Line (R. 27); the *Gare de Genève* or *des Brotteaux* (Pl. G. 3), and *St. Clair*, on the Geneva line (R. 36); *Sathonay* (Pl. D. 2; Ficelle), for Bourg and beyond it, via La Dombes (R. 28); *St. Paul* (Pl. C. 3) for the Montbrison line (p. 223); *St. Just* (Pl. C. 4; Ficelle) for the Mornant and Vaugneray line; *St. Genix-d'Aoste* (Pl. G. 3), for the line of that name (p. 224). - The *Gare de la Mouche* (Pl. E. F. 7) is no longer used for passengers. - For departures from Lyons see p. 223. At the Perrache station the hotel-omnibuses meet the trains, but as a rule they are as expensive as cabs, or for a party dearer.

Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL DE LYON (Pl. a; D. 3). 16 Rue de la République, R. from 3, déj. 3½, D. 5 fr., pens. from 11 fr.; GR. HOT. COLLET & CONTINENTAL (Pl. b; D. 4), 62 Rue de la République, R. 3-20 fr.; GR. HÔT. DE BELLECOUR (Pl. c; D. 5), 20 Place de Bellecour; GR. HÔT. DE L'EUROPE (Pl. d; D. 4), 1 Rue de Bellecour, R. 3 fr.; GR. HÔT. DE GLOBE (Pl. e; D. 4), 21 Rue Gasparin, R. up to 8 fr.; HÔTEL DE ROME (Pl. p; C. D. 5), 4 Rue de Peyrat; GR. HÔT. DES BEAUX-ARTS (Pl. f; D. 4), 75 Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville;

This is a detailed historical map of the Gare de Paris-Montparnasse area. The map shows the Gare d'Orléans, Gare de Paris-Montparnasse, and Gare de Paris-Montparnasse. The map includes street names like Rue de la Gare, Rue de la Gare, and Rue de la Gare. It also shows the Gare de Paris-Montparnasse and the Gare de Paris-Montparnasse. The map is oriented with North at the top.

3

4

—

Les Poncettes

6

Lunette
du Petit
S^t Foy



GR.-HÔT. DES ÉTRANGERS (Pl. g; D, 4), 5 Rue Stella, 'pens.' 7-10 fr.: HÔTEL DES NÉGOCIANTS (Pl. h; D, 4), 1 Rue des Quatre-Chapeaux, R. from 2, A. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3½, omn. 1 fr.; HÔT. DES ARCHERS (Pl. o; D, 4), 15 Rue des Archers, R. 2½, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr. — GR.-HÔT. DE L'UNIVERS (Pl. i; D, 6), 27 and 29 Cours du Midi, well spoken of, R. from 2, A. 1½ fr.; ANGLETERRE (Pl. j; C, 6), 21 Place Perrache; DE BORDEAUX ET DU PARC (Pl. k; C, 6), in the same Place (no table d'hôte); DE LA POSTE (Pl. l; D, 5), 3 Rue de la Barre (hôtel meublé), R. from 2 fr.; DU HAVRE ET DU LUXEMBOURG (Pl. m; D, 4), 6 Rue Gasparin; DE MILAN (Pl. n; D, 3), 8 Place des Terreaux; HÔTEL AND RESTAURANT DUROST (pl. o; C, 6), 19 Place Perrache. — GR.-HÔT. DE TOULOUSE, 23 Cours du Midi, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; HÔT. DES VOYAGEURS, HÔT. DE LA GARE, 17 and 16 Place Perrache.

Restaurants. *Maison-Dorée*, Place Bellecour; *Maderni*, 19 Rue de la République; *Casati*, 8 Rue de la République; *du Helder*, 98 Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, all first class, with corresponding charges; *du Théâtre*, at the Bellecour theatre (p. 212), déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Café-Restaurant Girard*, 8 Rue des Jacobins (2½ and 3 fr.); *Au Roshif*, 42 Place de la République, and Place Ampère; *Bouillon Montesquiou*, Place Perrache, at the farther corner to the left on coming from the station; *Chamossel*, 4 Place des Jacobins, D. from 2 fr.

Cafés. *Maison-Dorée*, *Casati*, see above; *Anglais*, 24 Rue de la République; *C. du XIX^e Siècle*, 37 Rue de la République; *C. de Madrid*, Place de la Comédie and 1 Rue de la République; *C. Morel*, 100 Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville and Place Bellecour.

Brasseries. *Brasserie des Chemins de fer*, 12 Cours du Midi, with garden and large billiard room, below the Perrache station, to the right on approaching it, with a branch at 93 Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *G. Ündenstock*, 30 Cours du Midi, near the Hôtel de l'Univers (pl. i), a large establishment in the Moorish style, with a terrace; *Gr.-Taverne Alsacienne*, 53 Place de la République; *Gr.-Tar. Gruber*, Place des Terreaux.

Cabs. With seats for 2 persons, 1 fr. 25 c. per drive in the town; by the hour, 1 fr. 50 c. for the first hour, 1 fr. 25 c. for each additional hour; with seats for 4 persons, 1 fr. 50 c. per drive, 2 fr. and 1 fr. 50 c. per hour. 'Voitures nouvelles' with 2 seats, 75 c. per drive, 1 fr. 25 c. per hour. — Luggage, 25 c. each trunk, 75 c. for 3 or more.

Tramways. Ten lines, the principal of which are marked in the plan, traverse the town and suburbs, viz.: *Place le Viste* (Pl. D, 5) to *Monplaisir* (Pl. G, 6) or to *Montchat* (Pl. G, 6); — *Cordeliers* (Pl. E, 4) to *Villeurbanne* (Pl. G, 3); *Parc* (pl. E, 1) to *Guillotière* (pl. E, 6-7); *Bellecour* (Pl. D, 5) to *Pont d'Ecully* (Pl. A, 2); — *Bellecour* to the *Gare de Vaise* (Pl. A, 1); — *Terreaux* (Pl. D, 3) to the *Gare de Vaise*; — *Perrache* (Pl. C, D, 6) to *Brotteux* (Pl. G, 2); — *Pont Morand* (Pl. E, 3) to *St. Clair* (Pl. E, 1); — *Place de la Charité* (Pl. D, 5) to *Oullins* (pl. C, 8). Usual fares: 1st cl. 20 c.; 2nd, outside, 10 c. — STEAM TRAMWAY from the *Avenue de Saxe* (Pl. F, 6) to *St. Fons*, viâ the Rue de la Thibaudière and Rue de la Madeleine.

Steamboats on the Saône. The *Mouches* ply between Perrache (Pont du Midi; Pl. C, 6), Vaise (Pont Mouton; Pl. A, 2), and St. Rambert (He-Barbe), 10 c. on weekdays, 15 c. on Sun. and holidays to Vaise, 25 c. all the way. The *Guêpes* ply between Lyons (Quai St. Antoine; Pl. D, 4) and Collonges (p. 187), touching at Vaise, l'Industrie, Rocheardon (opposite the tower of La Belle-Allemande), La Caille, the Lycée, Cuire, l'He-Barbe, and Quai du Vernay; maximum fare 55 c. — The *Parisiens* ply from the Quai St. Clair (Pl. E, 2-3) to Aix-les-Bains (see p. 266) and from the Quai St. Antoine to Châlon-sur-Saône (p. 184). — The *Gladiateur* plies from the Quai de la Charité (Pl. D, E, 5) to Avignon.

Cable Tramways (known as *Ficelles*). From the *Place Sathonay* (Pl. D, 3) to the *Croix-Rousse* (p. 221) every 5 min., fare 10 c. This small railway ascends about 100 ft. in less than half a mile, and considerably shortens the distance to the Bourg-Sathonay line which is connected with it, having booking offices at the lower end for both passengers and luggage. Two trains are attached to the two ends of an iron cable, and by a fixed engine ascend and descend simultaneously. — From the *Avenue de l'Arche-*

rêché (Pl. C, 4) to *St. Just*; fares 25, 15 c.: 5 c. less on weekdays to the *Station des Minimes* (for *Fourvière*; p. 214). — Another 'Ficelle' is projected from the *Place Tholozan* (Pl. E, 3) to the *Croix-Rousse*.

Post Office. The chief office is in the *Place de la Charité* and *Place Bellecour* (Pl. D, 5). — **Telegraph Office**, open day and night, 53 *Place de la République*. — *Telephone*, for Paris and Marseilles, at the *Exchange* (2 and 1½ fr. for 5 min. use).

Theatres. *Grand-Théâtre* (Pl. D, E, 3), *Place de la Comédie*; *Théâtre des Célestins* (Pl. D, 4), *Place des Célestins*; *Théâtre Bellecour* (Pl. D, 4, 5), 85 *Rue de la République*. — *Casino*, café-chantant, 79 *Rue de la République*.

Baths. *De la Grotte*, 4 *Rue de la Charité*; *du Rhône*, *Quai de Retz* and *Quai de l'Hôpital*; *Chantre*, 71 *Rue de la République*, etc.

American Consul, *Edmund B. Fairfield, Esq.*; **Vice-consul**, *Thomas Barbour, Esq.* — **British Vice-Consul**, *Robert Otley, Esq.*, 19 *Quai de Retz*.

English Church Service, *Holy Trinity Church*, *Quai de l'Est*; chaplain, *Rev. H. Lister*.

Lyons (550-1015 ft.), the ancient *Lugdunum*, formerly the capital of the *Lyonnais*, and now of the department of the *Rhône*, with 402,000 inhab., is the second city in France both for size and for industrial importance, silk being its great staple commodity. It is also an archiepiscopal see, the headquarters of the 14th corps d'armée, and the seat of an 'Académie Universitaire' (with five facultés). Its importance is due to its magnificent situation at the confluence of two navigable rivers, the Rhone and the Saône, and on the slopes of hills which are crowned by fortifications.

Lyons was founded by the Greeks in B. C. 560, but its importance dates only from B. C. 41, when the consul L. Munatius Plancus commenced some considerable constructions under orders from the Roman Senate. Augustus made it the capital of Celtic Gaul. The Roman town occupied the slope on the right bank of the Saône, now known as *Fourvière*, from the Latin *Forum vetus*. The Emperor Claudius, who was born here, gave it the rank of a Roman colony (see p. 220). Nero rebuilt it after a great fire; and Trajan constructed the magnificent *Forum Vetus*. Christianity was first preached by St. Pothinus in the 2nd cent., and afterwards persecuted under Marcus Aurelius and still more under Septimius Severus. After the invasion of the barbarians, Lyons was abandoned by the emperors, and owing to its situation and its importance underwent many misfortunes and changes of masters, until it gave itself up to the king of France in the beginning of the 11th century. From that time its industry and commerce considerably developed, but it was again hardly tried by the Italian and Religious wars. After two centuries of comparative peace, there followed the ill-omened days of the Revolution. Attached to the ancient régime, Lyons revolted against the Convention, was besieged for two months in 1793, and condemned to demolition. To accomplish this as quickly as possible Collot d'Herbois, the actor, made use of gunpowder and grape-shot, but fortunately was prevented by the fall of Robespierre from completing his work of destruction and carnage. Lyons rose again from its ruins under Napoleon I., and an unparalleled period of prosperity began which was interrupted only temporarily by a commercial crisis in 1831, a political insurrection in 1834, and by a terrible inundation in 1856. From this period date the fine quays and great improvements which have made it one of the handsomest of modern cities. Lyons manufactures annually silk and other goods to the value of about 16,000,000 l. — It is the birthplace of the Emperors Claudius, Marcus Aurelius, Caracalla, and Geta, of Irenæus, Sidonius Apollinaris, St. Ambrose, Philibert Delorme, Coyzevox, Coustou, De Jussieu, Suchet, Ampère, Jacquard, Flandrin, etc.

Lyons is divided by the Rhone and the Saône into three distinct parts, viz., the town proper, on the tongue of land between the two

rivers, including the old suburb of *La Croix-Rousse* (p. 221) on the hill above; the quarter on the right bank of the Saône, including *Fourvière* and *Vaise* (p. 187); and the quarter on the left bank of the Rhone, including *La Guillotière* (p. 222) and *Les Brotteaux* (p. 223).

The *Perrache* quarter in which is the principal railway station (Pl. C, 6), owes its name to a citizen who, at the end of the last century, enlarged the town by removing farther to the S. the confluence of the two rivers which was formerly above where the station now stands. — In front of the station, extending from one river to the other, is the spacious *Cours du Midi*. Adjoining this, opposite the station, is the *Place Perrache*, embellished with flower-beds and four fountains with statues of the Seasons, in the midst of which is placed a *Monument of the Revolution*, on a site occupied until 1870 by an equestrian statue of Napoleon I., by Nieuwerkerke. The Rue Victor-Hugo leads from this point to the Place Bellecour in the centre of the town.

On the left we pass the *Place Ampère*, ornamented in 1888 by a statue, by Textor, of the physician *Ampère* (1775-1836). Behind the Place is —

The **Church of Ainay** (Pl. C, 5), the oldest in Lyons. It was founded in the 6th cent. on the site of a temple erected to the Goddess Roma and to Augustus by sixty Gallic tribes, and was rebuilt in the Romanesque style in the 10th and 11th centuries. The façade which is ornamented with lozenge-shaped inlaid work, contains three doorways with pointed arches, and a square tower with four acroteria at the base of the spire. There is also a very low square central tower which is supported by four large ancient columns. Of the nave and double aisles the three principal are vaulted and supported by columns, the others having been added in the 12th or 13th century. The apses are decorated with paintings of Christ and various saints on a gold ground, by *Hipp. Flandrin*. In the choir is a mosaic of the time of Pascal II. (1099-1118); the high altar in gilt bronze and the fine mosaic on which it stands are both modern. In the chapel of the Virgin, to the right, is a carved altar by *Fabisch* and a Virgin by *Bonmassieur*. At the beginning of the aisle on the left is a fine ancient doorway, and opposite to it on the right a remarkable modern confessional in the Byzantine style.

We return to the Rue Victor-Hugo, which brings us to the **Place Bellecour** ('*Bella Curia*': Pl. D, 5), the fashionable promenade of the town and the centre of the best houses. A military band plays here every evening in fine weather. In the centre is an equestrian *Statue of Louis XIV.*, as a Roman Emperor, the masterpiece of *Lemot*, a native of the town (d. 1824). The large buildings on the W. and E. sides are the Registry Office and Central Post Office. The imposing building on the height to the W. is the new church of *Fourvière* (p. 214).

At No. 31 in this Place, on the 3rd floor, is the small *Musée de la Propagation de la Foi*, containing relics, instruments of torture, and an ethnographical collection, formed of objects sent home by missionaries (open daily, except Sun. and holidays, 9-5, on Frid. 10-5; ring the bell). Catalogue.

Next to the Post Office are the *Church and Hospice de la Charité* (1217 beds), founded by Kléberger, known as 'le bon Allemand', and erected early in the 17th century.

At the N.E. corner of the Place begin two magnificent modern streets, the *Rue de la République*, leading to the Place de la Comédie, and the *Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville*, extending to the Place des Terreaux (p. 217).

If the weather is clear, which unfortunately is not always the case in Lyons, we turn to the left by the *Rue de Bellecour*, in order to enjoy the view from Fourvière, and in passing we glance at the lively and picturesque banks of the *Saône*. The winding course of this river is crossed by 13 bridges and footbridges, while there are 9 across the Rhone. The church on the right is the Cathedral (see p. 215). At the end of the *Avenue de l'Archevêché*, beyond the *Pont de Tilsit* (Pl. C, 4), is the unpretending *Gare de St. Just* or the *Ficelle of Fourvière and St. Just* (see p. 211). If we proceed by train we save time and avoid a fatiguing ascent (for other routes, see p. 215). From the upper *Station des Minimes* (Pl. C, 5) we have 7 min. walk, first to the right, then to the left, and again to the right, to the *Chapelle de Notre-Dame-de-Fourvière*, by the side of the new church (see below), a comparatively modern edifice without architectural interest, but much frequented by pilgrims. It contains a black image of the Virgin, and its walls are entirely covered with votive offerings. The tower is crowned by a statue of the Virgin. From the top (25 c.) there is a fine view, as well as from the new church and from the neighbouring terraces (see below).

The **Church of Notre-Dame-de-Fourvière** (Pl. C, 4), not yet finished, although heavy and of doubtful taste, is remarkable for its originality. The style is a modernized Byzantine, by *Bossan*. It stands at a height of 400 ft. above the Place Bellecour, or 958 ft. above the level of the sea. It is 282 ft. long, 114 ft. wide and 124 ft. high to the platform of the tower. The apse, on the side towards the town, with a semicircular gallery, is flanked by polygonal towers, each terminating in a sort of crown. Instead of buttresses there are four square half-towers, with each of which two columns in the interior correspond and mark the bays, and on each side of the W. front are towers as at the apse. The façade also contains a rich portico with four granite monolithic columns, 27 ft. high. The 16 columns of the interior are of blue marble, with bases of white marble, those of the sanctuary red. The crypt, dedicated to St. Joseph, extends below the whole building, and is decorated with mosaics. We may ascend the tower (1 fr.), to the left of the choir, where there is a disc indicating the chief objects in view.

In clear weather the ***PANORAMA** is superb, extending over more than 120 M. and embracing, besides the whole town and its environs, to the E. the Alps as far as Mont Blanc, 96 M. distant as the crow flies, in the direction of the right hand corner of the Place Bellecour, to the S.E. the Alps of Dauphiné, to the S. the Cévennes, to the W. the mountains of Auvergne, etc.

Except the *Loyasse Cemetery* (Pl. A, 4), about half a mile to the W. of the Church, there is nothing farther of interest on the Fourvière hill. The huge square building to the S. is the *Grand Séminaire* (Pl. C, 4).

The shortest and most pleasant descent is by the *Passage du Rosaire* (5 c.), a winding and shady path bordered by 15 small monuments after Bossan with coloured high-reliefs by Fabisch, representing the mysteries of the Rosary. There is also a Mt. Calvary here. The path brings us out into the carriage road, the *Montée St. Barthélemy*, on the other side of which a flight of 242 steps leads directly to the cathedral.

The *Place St. Jean* (Pl. C, 4), in front of the cathedral, is embellished with a beautiful modern white marble fountain in the Renaissance style, with a group in bronze under cover representing the Baptism of Christ, after Bonnassieux.

The **Cathedral** of *St. Jean*, or *Eglise Primatiale* (Pl. C, 4), at the foot of the Fourvière hill, dates from the 12-15th cent. and is the most remarkable church in Lyons and one of the most interesting in France. The W. front, to the right of which is the *Manécanterie* (see below), has three doorways, the statues of which have been destroyed and the small medallions damaged; above these are a gallery, a Flamboyant rose-window, and two towers without spires completed at the end of the 15th century. There are two other towers at the ends of the transepts. The most remarkable part of the interior is the choir, in the arches and windows of which there is a combination of the Romanesque and Gothic styles. The Romanesque is found also in the transepts.

The *Nave* is remarkable for its purity and elegance of outline, though the W. bays belong to the 15th cent. and differ somewhat from the rest, which are of the 14th. The windows consist of three lights, surmounted by three circles. There is a gallery in front as in Notre-Dame at Dijon. The windows, as well as those in the choir, contain magnificent glass of the 13th and 14th cent., and also fine modern glass. The two aisles are not continued beyond the transepts, and the choir, being too small, has been enlarged by the addition of two bays from the nave. On the right is seen first a long low chapel belonging to the *Manécanterie*. Next is the **Chapel of St. Louis* or the *Bourbon Chapel*, a magnificent work of the 15th cent., due to Cardinal de Bourbon and his brother Pierre, son-in-law of Louis XI. The glass by Maréchal is modern. Among the works of art in the church must be mentioned the modern marble statues of St. John and St. Stephen, and the archbishop's stall, also modern, after Bossan, in the choir; an astronomical clock of the 16-17th cent. in the left transept; a copy of Domenichino's Martyrdom of St. Bartholomew, in the 5th chapel on the left: a votive picture by Orsel, representing Lyons spared by the cholera, at the side door on the left; and a modern marble

pulpit after Chenavard, in the nave. The two processional crosses at each end of the high altar have remained there since 1274, the date of the second (Œcumenical Council of Lyons (the 1st having been held in 1245), as a sign of the union of the Greek and Latin Churches, an object which was only partially attained by the council.

The *Manécanterie* or Choristers' buildings (Lat., *mane cantare* to sing in the morning), to the right of the W. front of the cathedral, has a curious façade of the 11th cent. with inlaid work and arcading. It has unfortunately been mutilated and badly restored.

Near the cathedral, higher up on the same side of the Saône, is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. C. 4), a heavy building in the classical style with a peristyle of 24 Corinthian columns. The interior is also unsatisfactory.

The bridge close by brings us to the Quai des Célestins on the left bank, on which is the *Théâtre des Célestins* (Pl. D. 4), twice burnt down since 1871 and rebuilt on the plans of André. The façade is pleasing, with busts of Scribe, Alfred de Musset, and Victor Hugo.

In the Place in front of the theatre is a cast-iron *Fountain*, the basin of which is supported by caryatides.

A little to the left we reach the *Place des Jacobins* (Pl. D. 4), embellished with a charming marble fountain, in the Renaissance style, by André.

On the other side runs the *Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville*, already mentioned (p. 214), which we follow to the N. or left.

The Church of **St. Nizier** (Pl. D. 3), to the left of this street, is the ancient cathedral, rebuilt in the Gothic style in the 15th cent. except the central portal, a heavy addition of the 16th cent. by Phil. Delorme. The statues on the W. front are by Fabisch and Bonnassieux. The fine spire of the S. tower is also modern. The interior consists of nave and aisles, transepts, and side-chapels. The nave and apse contain a fine triforium, a lofty vaulted roof with a network of ribs, and coloured bosses. The pulpit, high altar, and stained glass by Cl. Lavergne are good modern works. In the chapel to the right of the choir is a statue of the Virgin by Coyzevox, in that to the left one of St. Pothinus by Chinard.

The Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, passing on the left the Palais St. Pierre or des Arts (see below), ends at the —

Hôtel de Ville (Pl. D. 3), a handsome edifice, built by Maupin of Lyons (1646-1655), burnt in 1674, restored in 1702 by H. Mansard, and recently by Desjardins. The principal façade, in the Place des Terreaux (see below), is richly decorated with an equestrian statue of Henri IV. by Legendre-Héral, and sculptures by Fabisch, Bonnaire, and Bonnet. Behind rises the singular Tour de l'Horloge to the height of 130 ft. In the vestibule are colossal bronze statues of the Saône and the Rhone, by Coustou, formerly at the foot of the statue of Louis XIV. in the Place Bellecour. The front facing the Place de la Comédie (p. 221), rebuilt by Mansard, is more elegant

and less pretentious. It consists of a centre and two wings with lofty roofs, connected by three arcades, which are surmounted by a gallery with a balustrade.

The *Place des Terreaux* (Pl. D.3) is next in importance to the *Place Bellecour*, and is also ornamented by a modern monumental fountain. It was here that in 1642 Cinq-Mars and De Thou were beheaded by Richelieu's orders on a charge of treason, and that in 1794 the guillotine was at work, until it was found to be too slow for the number of victims and grape-shot took its place.

The **Palais St. Pierre or des Arts** (Pl. D.3), on the S. side of the *Place*, is a huge building of the 18th cent., recently restored. It formerly belonged to the Dames Bénédictines, and their fine refectory has been preserved (see p. 218). In the centre is a courtyard, now a public garden, surrounded by projecting colonnades.

The important ***Musées** which the building contains, together with the Library, comprise two *Picture Galleries*, a *Sculpture Gallery*, a *Collection of Antiquities*, a *Collection of Marbles*, and a *Natural History Collection*. The two first and the last are open daily 11-4, the others on Sun., Thurs., and holidays, 11-4, or to strangers daily. As it is difficult to see all in one visit, the visitor who has not much time is recommended to see first the picture gallery on the 2nd floor, then that on the 1st floor, and the museum of antiquities, etc.

GROUND FLOOR.

In the Vestibule are reliefs representing Strength and Law, by *Diébolt*, from the monument of Napoleon I., formerly in the *Place Perrache* (p. 213).

The **Collection of Marbles**, under the arcades, contains ancient inscriptions, fragments of sculpture, stelæ, sarcophagi, altars, terracotta vases, etc. The collection of inscriptions, which all belong to the locality, is both in size and in importance the most valuable in France.

Sculpture Gallery. On the *Porticoes* are bas-reliefs, after the antique, and medallions of famous natives of Lyons. — In the *Garden* is a fountain, with a statue of Apollo, by *Vietty*, and other bronze statues, including, to the right, *Delhomme*, Democritus; *Cugnot*, Return from a Bacchanalian festival; *Duret*, Chaetas at the tomb of Atala; *Courtet*, Female centaur and faun; to the left, *Deschamp*, Discobolos; *Legendre-Héral*, Giotto as a child; *Delorme*, Flute-player. — The Gallery is opposite the entrance, on the other side of the garden. — **VESTIBULE.** Ancient architectural fragments. — I. Room. Mediæval and Renaissance sculptures, etc.: two 16th cent. chimney-pieces: the Annunciation, two figures in painted wood, Italian works of the 14th cent.: the Virgin and Child, in a rich frame. — II. Room. A Greco-Phœnician mummy-shaped sarcophagus; Roman sarcophagi: the best No. 3, on the right, with a representation of the Triumph of Bacchus; to the left, No. 15, a large mosaic representing the games of the Circus; a Greek altar; cinerary urns, etc. III. Room. 12, 13, 15, 10, *Chinard*, Bacchantes, Perseus delivering Andromeda; 39, *A. de Graviillon*, The Ass's skin; 14, *Chinard*, Centaur tamed by the Genius of Intoxication, after the antique; 23, *Foyatier*, Girl; 54, *Vietty*, The Nymph of the Seine; 46, 43, *Legendre-Héral*, Minerva, from the antique; Leda and Jupiter; 42, *Ch. Janson*, Bacchus and Cupid; 19, *Cortot*, Pandora; 50, *Pradier*, Odalisque; 47, *Oliva*, St. Vincent de Paul; 26, *Delorme*, Psyche gathering flowers; 35, *Fabisch*, Beatrice; 44, *Legendre-Héral*, Eurydice wounded; 38, *Foyatier*, Girl playing with a kid. In the centre: 27, *Delorme*, Mercury. — IV. Room, on the other side of the vestibule, is the

original *Refectory* of the Dames de St. Pierre, remarkable for the life-size reliefs by *Blanchet*, representing Saints and Biblical scenes, and the two large paintings at the ends by *Cr  t  t*, Feeding of the Multitude and the Last Supper. It contains two ancient mosaics, and busts (labelled) of 45 distinguished natives of Lyons.

SECOND FLOOR.

***Picture Gallery.** — The staircase is at the end of the cross passage to the left. At the top are paintings by *Puis de Chavannes*, Sacred grove of the Muses, Vision, Christian Inspiration. — *GREAT GALLERY: to the right, 237. *Granet*, Choir of a Franciscan church in Rome; 240. *Henner*, Jesus at the tomb; 211. *Daubigny*, Sea-piece; 213. *Delacroix*, Last moments of Marcus Aurelius; 204. *Courbet*, Scene in a wood; 212. *David*, A market-gardener; 236. *Granet*, Savonarola; 200. *Charlet*, Episode in the retreat from Russia; 223. *Droling*, The good Samaritan; 283. *Rigaud*, Portrait of a Man; 221. 222. *Desportes*, Animals and fruit; *291. *Em. van Marcke*, The Return of the flock; 246. *Largill  re*, Portrait; 258. *Mignard*, Portrait of himself; 293. *Vouet*, Crucifix; 238. *Greuze*, Portrait of himself; *242. *Jouvenet*, The cleansing of the Temple; 141. *J. Ruysdael*, Scene in Norway; 244. *Jouvenet*, St. Bruno; 159. *Weenix*, A bouquet; 188. *A. van Dyck*, Portrait; 107. *Du-jardin*, Shepherd protecting his flock; 105. *J. van Huysum*, Flowers, etc.; 95. *J. van Hagen*, Forest scene; 78. *Ph. de Champaigne*, The Last Supper; 61. *Th. van Bergen*, Pasture; 142. *Ryckaert*, Avarice; 104. *Huysmans*, Landscape; 114. *Conning*, The Sacrifice of Manoah; 97. *De Heem*, The Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England; not numbered, *Flemish or Dutch School*, Portrait; 92. *Everdingen*, Landscape; 132. *Quellyn*, St. Jerome in the desert; 153. *W. van de Velde*, Sea-piece; *Van Oost*, 127. An old man in meditation, 128. A young man receiving a note; 120. *Mierevelt*, Portrait of a woman; *80. *de Champaigne*, Adoration of the shepherds; *136. *Rubens*, St. Francis, St. Dominic, and other saints preserving the world from the wrath of Jesus Christ; 121. *Mierevelt*, 139. *Rubens* (?), Portraits; 71. 'Velvet' *Brueghel*, The Air and 74, 73, *72. the three other Elements; 110. *Jordaens*, Mercury and Argus; *81. *De Crayer*, St. Jerome; *Jordaens*, *108. Jesus in the manger; *109. The Visitation; *137. *Rubens*, Adoration of the Magi; no number, *P. Potter*, Animals; 88. *Van Dyck*, Two heads; 83. *Cuyp*, Still life; *151. *Teniers the Younger*, Deliverance of St. Peter; 99. *De Heem*, Fruit; 152. *Terburg*, The Errand; *144. *Snyders*, A kitchen table; 55. *Murillo*, Fruit; 54. *Cano*, Annunciation; 58. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis of Assisi; *36. *Ribera*, Saint in ecstasy; 21. *Giordano*, St. Luke painting the Virgin; *39. *Sassoferrato*, Jesus asleep; *27. *Palma Vecchio*, Titian's mistress; *5. *Guercino*, Circumcision; 13. *Cantassi*, or *Cagnacci*, Death of Lucretia; below, *Unknown Italian Master, Portrait; *28. *Palma the Younger*, Scourging of Christ; 33. *Guido Reni*, Crucifixion of St. Peter; *35. *Tintoretto*, Virgin, Child and saints (ex voto); 6. *P. da Cortona*, Cesar repudiating Pompeia before Calpurnia; *Vannucci or Perugino*, 51. St. Herculanus and St. James the Greater; *45. The Ascension, the gem of the collection; *41. *Andrea del Sarto*, Sacrifice of Abraham; *Paolo Veronese*, *8. Moses saved from the water, *9. Bathsheba at the bath, 10. Adoration of the Magi; *36. *Tintoretto*, Danae; 16. *Ag. Carracci*, A canon; 3. *Correggio* (?), Virgin; 15. *L. Carracci*, Baptism of Jesus; 23. after *Giotto*, The Navicella; *42. *Scannabechi*, Descent from the Cross; 185. *Unknown German Master*, Jesus bearing the Cross; 116. *Matsys* (?), Jesus crowned with thorns; 50. *Unknown*, St. Jerome; 166. *Unknown German Master*, Descent from the Cross; *186. *186 A. *Schooreel*, Death and Coronation of the Virgin; *87. after *Albert D  rer*, Ex-voto, The Emperor Maximilian I. and his wife, kneeling before the Virgin with the infant Jesus, etc., a copy with variations of a picture at Prague (on the right is the artist, with an inscription); 168. *Unknown German Master*, Death of the Virgin; 187 *Flemish School of the 15th Cent.*, Virgin and Child; 102. *Holbein* (?), Portrait; 163. *Zeyers*, Altar with vase of flowers. Then *Early German School*, Twenty scenes from the life of Christ, Pentecost and Death of the Virgin; and 49. *Early Italian School*, Virgin and angels.

The GALLERY DES LYONNAIS, beside the preceding, contains paintings

by native artists. — Room I.: 489. *Rey*, Vienne in the Roman period; 327 *James Bertrand*, Conversion of St. Thais. — To the right of the entrance to this room is another containing drawings and water-colours. — R. II.: 360. *Chatigny*, Views in Lyons; 370. *Cornu*, Augustus granting a charter to Gaul; 479. *Paris de Charannes*, Autumn. — R. III.: Landscapes and flower-pieces; 59. *Stella*, Adoration of the angels; 497. *St. Jean*, Emblems of the Eucharist; 343. *Bonnefond*, The wicked landlord; 461. *Orsel*, Finding of Moses; 346. *Bonnefond*, Holy water; 498. *St. Jean*, Offering to the Virgin; 460. *Orsel*, Adam and Eve with the body of Abel; 307. *Bail*, The fanfare of Bois-le-Roi; 433. *Jacquand*, the Awoval; 471. *A. Perret*, Baptism in the Bresse; 38. *Biard*, Sybil; 456. *Montessuy*, Fête of Cerbara in the Apennines; 37. *Bonnefond*, Jacquard; 448. *Lortet*, Mont Blanc; 376. *Dubuisson*, Canal horses; 369. *Comte*, Henri of Guise vowing to avenge the assassination of his father; 390. *Hipp. Flandrin*, Dante in Hell; *Paul Flandrin*, Penitents; 474. *Poncet*, Portrait of H. Flandrin; 392. *H. Flandrin*, Euripides; 325. *J. Bertrand*, Bodies of the Martyrs.

FIRST FLOOR.

The GALERIE CHENAVARD, to the left as we descend from the 2nd floor, is a continuation of the preceding. Of the four rooms the last three are specially devoted to cartoons designed by the Lyons artist *P. Chenavard*, for the Pantheon at Paris after the Revolution of February, but not executed owing to the restoration of the building to divine service. The designs, only 36 of which are exhibited, illustrate the history of civilisation from the Creation to the French Revolution, and are distinguished by dignity of conception and clearness of composition. — Room I. contains several large paintings for which there is no room in the collection on the second floor. — The *Chenavard* Cartoons represent: 1. The Flood; 3. Zoroaster; 6-8. Trojan War; 10. Hippocrates; 11. Socrates; 13. Early Rome; 14. Brutus condemning his son; 15. 16. Carthage and Scipio; 17. Cato of Utica; 18. Julius Caesar; 19. Augustan Age; 20. Jesus Christ; 21. The Catacombs; 22. The Apostles; 23. Constantine; 24. Theodosius and St. Ambrose; 25. Attila; 26. Mahomet; 27. Gregory VII.; 28. The Crusades; 29. Rutli; 31. Printing; 33. Age of Leo X.; 34. Luther; 35. Age of Louis XIV.; 36. Voltaire; 37. Napoleon; 38. Philosophy of History; 39. Purgatory; 40. Hell; 41. The Resurrection; 42. Paradise. The last subjects were designed for the floor.

The *Musée Bernard*, the entrance to which is opposite that of the Galerie Chenavard, contains a collection of paintings presented to the town in 1875 by M. Bernard, formerly maire of La Guillotière. The paintings in the first three rooms, however, not forming part of this collection, are pictures of secondary importance, crowded out of the gallery on the second floor. Among them are, in R. I., 207. *Court*, Flood; 29. *Calabrese* (*Matteo Preti*), Death of Sophonisba; 233. *Baron Gérard*, Corinna at the Cape of Misenum; 11. *C. Catiari* (son of Paolo Veronese), Queen of Cyprus entering Venice in state; in R. II., 206. *Courbet*, Sea-piece. In R. III. are some casts and a mummy.

In the rooms of the Musée Bernard we begin in each at the right, opposite the entrance, and proceed to the left. Room I. FRENCH SCHOOL. 1. *Em. Adam*, Bandmaster; 24. (to the left of the window) *L. David*, Shipwreck; 14. *Chardin*, Interior; 38. (at the door) *Greuze*, Daughter of the artist, in fancy costume; 41. *La Hire*, Madonna and Child; 60. *Puget*, Portrait of the artist. A number of paintings are still uncatalogued.

Room II.: ITALIAN SCHOOL. 134. *Sassoferrato*, Jesus asleep; 135. *Raphael* (?), Madonna and Child with John the Baptist; 156. *Ribera*, Christ with the reed; 121. *Palma Vecchio*, Virgin and Saints; 101. *Cantarini*, Death of the Virgin; 159. *Zurbaran*, Praying monk; 129. *Guido Reni* (?), St. Bruno; 140. *Turchi*, David triumphant; 143. *Andrea del Sarto* (?), Madonna and child; 116. *Mabuse*, Same subject; 109. *Crivelli*, Same subject; 123. *Pellegrini the Elder*, Holy Family; 153. *Cano*, Dead Christ; 145. *Domenichino*, Angelica and Medoro; 141. *P. del Vaga* (?), Madonna and Child with St. John; 128. *Puligo*, Virgin; 155. *Murillo* (?), Child with pitcher; 137. *Solario*, Madonna and Child; 127. *Bassano*, Adoration of the Magi; 111. *Innocenzo da Imola*,

Holy Family: 122. *Panini*, Ruins: 98. *Paolo Veronese*, Jesus at the house of Simon the Pharisee, advanced sketch; 103. *L. Carracci*, Holy family: 142. *Perugino*, St. John the Evangelist; 107. *Cesari*, Andromeda: 126. *Basano*, Adoration of the shepherds.

Room III., containing a fine antique mosaic. ITALIAN SCHOOL. 105. *Annibale Carracci*, Repentance of St. Peter: 132. *Tintoretto*, Portrait of himself: 144. *Titian*, Pan and Syren; 224. *Van Orley*, Holy Family (after Raphael); 114. *L. Giordano*, Venus abandoned by Bacchus and Ceres: 187. *Bril*, Elysium; 131. *Reni* (?), Jesus asleep: 97. *Pietro da Cortona*, Nativity of the Virgin: 108. *Cesari* (*il Giosefino*), Jesus in Gethsemane: 96. *Pietro da Cortona*, Marriage of the Virgin: 154. *Domingo*, The duel: 140. *Francia*, Virgin; 158. *Ribera*, Old woman holding a glass: 99. *Paolo Veronese* (?), Jupiter and Leda: 146. *Zuccari*, Annunciation; *124. *Piazzetta*, Cream-eaters; 157. *Ribera*, St. Jerome.

Room IV.: FLEMISH SCHOOL. 186. *Velvet Brueghel* and *Rottenhammer*, Angels; 315. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape: 257. *Brackenburgh*, Interior: 287. *W. van Mieris*, Malice; 316. *Jacob van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 334. *Victors*, Interrupted sleep; 23. (on an easel), *Dagnan-Bouveret*, Wedding-party at a photographer's; 207. *Jordaens*, Portrait; 283. *Cuyper*, Fruit and porcelain: *Brauner*, 258. Surgeon, 260. Drinker; 162. *Danner*, Portrait of an old woman; 12. *Lebrun*, Descent from the cross; 310. *Rembrandt*, Portrait; 201. *Goltzius*, Magdalen; 230. *Ryckaert*, Musician.

Room V.: FLEMISH SCHOOL. 170. *Holbein*, A donor: 227. *Ommeganck*, At the pond; 278. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; *219. *Josse de Momper*, Chapel in a grotto (figures by *Hellfire Brueghel*); 245. *Cornelis Bega*, Musician drinking; 222. *Ommeganck*, Return to the farm; 169. *Holbein*, The donor: 314. *Sorgh*, Interior; *Dusart*, 272. Drinkers, 271. Dancing; 197. *Frans Francken*, John the Baptist preaching: 167. *Dietrich*, Flight into Egypt; 75. *Toepffer*, Re-establishment of religion after the Revolution: *281. *Hout-horst*, Singers; 227. *Rubens*, Assumption: 198. *Frans Francken*, Christ ascending Calvary; 235. *Teniers the Younger*, Kitchen interior: *181. *Belle-gambe*, The Trinity (triptych): 199. *Frans Francken*, Wedding at Cana: 274. *Gérard de Lairese*, Achilles at the court of Nicomedon.

Room VI.: FLEMISH AND GERMAN SCHOOLS, etc. 285. *Lucas van Leyden*, Ascension: 174. *Cranach*, Game of chess; 273. *Van der Eyck*, Allegory of the great Protestant Synod at Dort in 1618: 171. *Mengs*, Portrait of Cardinal Archinto; 262. *Brenkelenkamp*, Cobblers: 196. *Frans Francken*, Massacre of the thousand virgins: 178. *English School* (?), Guard-room interior; 189. *Van Dyck*, Virgin with angels: 269. *Hals*, Village wedding; 183. *Van der Bosch*, Alchemist: 193. *Van Dyck* (?), Portrait: 204. *Van Helmont*, Fête champêtre: 288. *W. van Mieris*, Portrait; 308. *Ravestein*, Portrait: 49. *Van Loo*, Diana and her companions detecting Callisto: then some small genre pictures of less importance.

Room VII., shut on ordinary days, contains engravings, etc.

Museum of Antiquities. — This adjoins the preceding museum and has a separate entrance by the staircase which leads from the gallery of the ground-floor to the gallery of the second story. — Room I. Rich collection of medals, marble frieze representing suovetaurilia (sacrifices of a pig, sheep, and ox); masks, busts, a Diana, etc. — Room II. Egyptian mummy and sarcophagus, Egyptian statuettes, series of medals, etc. To the left, Etruscan and Greek vases. First hexagonal glass-case: jewels and antique cameos. To the left, glass and antique bronzes. Second hexagonal glass-case: set of "jewels, gold necklaces and bracelets. To the left, bronze statuettes. In the middle, mirrors, various bronzes, including a crater, a "Foculus or portable brasier, a "Head of Juno and a "Jupiter or Neptune. — Room III., to the left near the middle of the preceding. Bronze "Tablet, bearing a large part of the speech pronounced by the Emperor Claudius in approval of the demand made by Gallia Comata to have the right of sending members to the Roman senate; fragments of mosaics. — Room IV. Mediæval objects, chiefly church ornaments: Italian bronzes of the 16th cent.; bas-reliefs, medallions. French bronzes of the 15-17th cent.; locksmith's work of the 16th cent.; manu-

sripts and coffers. — Room V. About 40 magnificent Limoges enamels, besides a triptych with 27 more: very fine ivories, sacred vessels of the 15th and 16th cent., Venetian glass, oriental and other weapons of the 14-17th cent. — Room VI. Furniture of the 16th century. — Room VII. To the left, very fine chimney-piece of the 16th cent., and various mediæval and Renaissance sculptures. — Room VIII. Continuation of furniture, and door of carved wood of the 16th cent.: ancient Japanese, Persian, and Italian porcelain; pottery of various kinds, including two large bowls of Palissy ware.

The *Museum of Natural History* is on the other side of the main staircase, in the corner of the right wing, though some of the exhibits are on the second floor. The articles bear explanatory labels.

The *Library* occupies the first floor between the collections of natural history and of antiquities. It numbers about 50,000 vols., and is especially rich in works on art, science, industry, and archaeology. It contains also about 40,000 engravings and drawings. — The second floor on this side is occupied by the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts*.

The *Church of St. Peter* (Pl. D, 3), in the Rue St. Pierre, beside the Palais des Arts, dates from the 17th cent., with the exception of a Romanesque portal of the 9th.

A short distance to the N.W. of the Place des Terreaux is the Place Sathonay (Pl. D, 3), embellished with a bronze statue, by Foyatier, of *Jacquard* (1752-1834), inventor of the Jacquard loom. — A little farther on is the former *Jardin des Plantes*, now a square, and to the right are the *Gare de Sathonay* and the *Gare de la Fillette de la Croix-Rousse* (p. 210). The uninteresting quarter of *La Croix-Rousse*, on the eminence to the N. of the town, is chiefly inhabited by workmen in the silk-factories, who are popularly known as *Canaux*.

Quitting the Place de Terreaux by the street skirting the side of the Hôtel de Ville, we reach the small *Place de la Comédie*, in front of the *Grand Théâtre* (Pl. D, 3, 4), built in 1827-30, with arcades occupied by shops. — A little farther on is the Place Tholozan, on the right bank of the Rhone, etc. (comp. p. 222).

We now enter the *Rue de la République* which runs parallel with the Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, from the Place de la Comédie to the Place Belcour (p. 222). This new street is one of the handsomest in Lyons.

The **Palais de la Bourse et du Commerce** (Pl. D, 3, 4), to the left as we approach from the Place de la Comédie, is one of the most striking buildings in the town. Of comparatively recent construction, it is built in a modified Renaissance style, after plans by *Dardel*. The two façades, with huge pavilions with pointed roofs, are imposing, but somewhat heavy. The interior, which is more interesting, is arranged not unlike the ground-floor of the Bourse at Paris. The square central court, in which members of the Bourse meet for business, is enclosed by two-storied porticoes. Above are the windows, flanked by 24 colossal wooden caryatides, by Bonnet, supporting the painted ceiling. Eight statues beneath the porticoes, by Bonnassieux, Fabisch, and Roubaux, represent the Elements and the Seasons. The clock is adorned with three white marble statues

by Bonnassieux, representing the Past Hour, the Present Hour, and the Hour to come. Business-hours 11-12¹/₂.

On the first floor are the Tribunal de Commerce and the Conseil des Prud'hommes, and on the second is the *Museum of Art and Industry*, open to the public on Sun., Thurs., and holidays from 11 to 4, and to strangers on other days also, except Monday. The entrance is at the N. façade, in the Place de la Bourse.

The Museum, which has a special library, comprises collections of objects of art, originals and copies, connected with various branches of art applied to industry. The specimens in illustration of the silk-culture and silk-manufacture are particularly instructive. Explanatory inscriptions are attached to all the exhibits.

The second façade of the Bourse fronts the Place des Cordeliers, in which rises the *Church of St. Bonaventura* (Pl. E, 4), of the 15th century. In the interior are some finely coloured windows, by Steinheil, Thibaud, Lorin, etc.; while the balustrades of the chapels, and the modern altars on each side of the choir, adorned with bas-reliefs, are noteworthy.

The **Monument de la République** rises in the small Place de la République, in the following section of the street (Pl. D, 4). The monument, erected in 1889 from designs by the sculptor *Peynet* and the architect *Blaret*, consists of a column, 50 ft. in height, surmounted by a bronze statue of the Republic, 20 ft. high, while at the foot are a fountain and four marble groups, representing the Town of Lyons, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

Farther on, to the left, is the *Théâtre Bellecour* (Pl. D, 4, 5), with a large loggia, beyond which we enter the Place Bellecour (p. 213). — Turning now to the left, we reach the right bank of the *Rhone*, which presents an imposing view with its broad quays and busy bridges. The district on the opposite bank, known as *La Guillotière*, contains little of interest, beyond the new buildings of the *École de Médecine* (Pl. E, 6), which rise beside the river. Farther up is the quarter of Les Brotteaux (see below).

To our left, on the right bank, rises the huge *Hôtel Dieu* or *Hospital* (Pl. D, E, 5, 4), originally founded in the 6th century. The present façade was designed by Soufflot, and is embellished with groups representing the Rhone and the Saône, by C. Elschödt. The *Church*, in the Place de l'Hôpital, to the E., contains a noteworthy pulpit, marble sculptures, and a fine ciborium.

Higher up, on the same bank, is the *Lyceé* (Pl. E, 3), containing the *Municipal Library*, of 200,000 vols. and 2400 MSS. (open daily, except holidays, 10-3). Beyond is the *Place Tholozan* (Pl. E, 3), embellished with a bronze statue, by Dumont, of *Marshal Suchet* (1772-1826). The Pont Morand leads from this square to the *Place Morand* (Pl. E, 3), in which is a stone fountain, by Desjardins, comprising two large and five smaller basins, with geniuses and a statue of Lyons, by Bonnet.

This latter square is situated in the handsome modern quarter of *Les Brotteaux*, which lies between La Guillotière on the S., and the Parc de la Tête-d'Or (see below), on the N.E. The Rue de Vendôme, a street crossing the Cours Morand, leads to the right to the *Church of St. Pothinus* (Pl. F, 3) in the classic style, and passes near a *Monument* (Pl. F, 3) to the victims of the siege of 1793; to the left it leads to the *Church of the Redemption* (Pl. E, F, 2), in the style of the 13th century.

The ***Parc de la Tête-d'Or** (Pl. F, G, 1, 2) is a fine park of 280 acres, occupying a site once covered with marshes, but now protected, like Les Brotteaux, from the destructive floods of the Rhone, by an immense dike, erected at a cost of over 100,000 L. Though dating only from 1856 it has already some fine trees; and a large central lake, with islands, gives it a certain resemblance to the Bois de Boulogne at Paris. A portion of the park, farthest from the river, has been formed into *Zoological* and *Botanical Gardens*. It contains also an *Observatory*, a chalet-restaurant, etc. The railway to Geneva skirts the E. side of the Park.

The circular space in front of the entrance to the park is embellished with the **Monument des Enfants du Rhône**, erected in memory of 1870-71. It consists of a bronze group surmounting a pedestal, decorated with a bas-relief of a dying lion, and surrounded with a hemicycle. The sculptures are by *Pagny*; the general design by *Coquet*.

Environs. The environs of Lyons, especially the banks of the Saône, are picturesque and sprinkled with pleasant country-houses. An agreeable excursion may be made by steamer to the *Ile Barbe* (p. 187), below which is a large weir. The island itself is comparatively uninteresting, as is also *St. Rambert*, opposite it on the right bank, with the exception of the church.

Another interesting excursion may be made to the *Mont-d'Or*, to the N., with its three principal summits, *Mont Ceindre* (1530 ft.), *Mont-Houx* (2005 ft.), and *Mont-Verdun* (2050 ft.), commanding fine views. A public conveyance (50-60 c.) plies from Lyons (Rue de la Platière 9) to (4½ M.) *St. Cyran-Mont-d'Or*. Thence *Mont-Ceindre* (restaurant on the top) may be ascended in 40 min., *Mont-Houx* in 50 min. more, and *Mont-Verdun* in 40 min. from the last. We may return by train from Couzon (p. 187). — *Charbonnières*, see below.

From Lyons to *Dijon* (and Paris), see R. 27; to *Marseilles*, R. 61; to *Nîmes*, R. 58; to *Geneva*, R. 36; to *Aix-les-Bains*, R. 37; to *Chambéry*, R. 44; to *Grenoble*, R. 49; to *Clermont-Ferrand* and *Bordeaux*, R. 34; to *Toulouse*, R. 35; to *Bourg*, via *Sathonay*, p. 189.

FROM LYONS TO MONTREISON, 49 M., railway in 3¼-3¾ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 70, 7 fr. 30, 5 fr. 30 c.). — The train starts from the *Gare St. Paul* (Pl. C, 3) and passes through a tunnel, ¾ M. long, under the hill of Fourvière. — Beyond (1¼ M.) *Lyon-Gorge-du-Loup* we cross the line to Paris and enter another tunnel, ¼ M. in length. — 5½ M. **Charbonnières**, a picturesquely situated village with a cold chalybeate spring, much frequented by the Lyonnais. 14 M. **L'Arbresle** (p. 197) is also a station on the line from Roanne to St. Germain-au-Mont-d'Or and Lyons. — The line now ascends the valley of the *Brévenne*. — About 1¼ M. to the N.E. of (16 M.) *Sain-Bel* is the village of *Savigny*, formerly celebrated for its abbey, of which few traces now remain. Much copper and sulphur is produced in this district. — Beyond (21 M.) *Courzieux* the valley

becomes narrow and picturesque, and we pass six viaducts and three tunnels. 26½ M. *Ste. Foy-l'Argentière* has an ancient castle and some coal-mines. Beyond (31 M.) *Meys* we quit the valley of the Brévenne, and enter that of the *Auzieux*, a tributary of the Loire. — 39½ M. *Montrond* is also a station on the line from Roanne to St. Etienne (p. 197). We now cross the *Loire*, near the ruined castle of Montrond, and traverse a plain studded with ponds. — 49 M. *Montbrison*, see p. 229.

FROM LYONS TO TRÉVOUX, 16 M., railway in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 2 fr. 65, 2 fr., 1 fr. 50 c.). — The train starts from the *Gare de Sathonay* (Pl. D. 2). We pass *Cuire*, *Montessuy*, *Caluire*, *Le Vernay*, and numerous other stations in the environs of Lyons, and many country-houses and factories. — Beyond (41½ M.) *Sathonay* (p. 189), we reach the bank of the Saône. 10½ M. *Neuville-sur-Saône*, with 3250 inhab., is also a station on the line from Paris to Lyons. — 16 M. *Trévoux*, see p. 187.

FROM LYONS TO ST. GENIX-D'AOSTE, 44½ M., railway in 2½-3¼ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 85, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 90 c.). — This local line, starting from its station in La Guillotière (p. 210), traverses a flat and uninteresting district to the S.E. of Lyons. — 13¼ M. *Villeurbanne* ('Villa Urbana'), with 14,715 inhabitants. 5 M. *Décines*; 7½ M. *Meyzieux*, with a château; 11 M. *Pusignan*, with a ruined castle; 13 M. *Janneyrias*, also with a ruined castle. At (16 M.) *Pont-de-Cheruy-Tignieu* we cross the Bourbre. — 20 M. *Crémieu* (*Hotels*), a decayed town with 1838 inhab., retains its walls dating from the 14-15th cent. and some remains of mediæval buildings. Near (26 M.) *Trept* rises a mediæval château. Beyond (28½ M.) *Sablonnères* diverges the line to Ambérieu and Montalieu (p. 261). 32 M. *Passin* possesses a handsome modern château. We next cross the branch-line from Virieu-le-Grand to Pressins (p. 261). — 44½ M. *St. Genix-d'Aoste* is an industrial village with 1858 inhab., about 1¼ M. from the town of *Aoste* (p. 261).

34. From Lyons to Bordeaux.

a. Viâ Roanne, Montluçon, and Limoges.

392 M. RAILWAY in 17 hrs. (fares 76 fr. 90, 57 fr. 70, 42 fr. 85 c.). — The trains start from the *Gare de Perrache*.

Lyons, see p. 210. — To (98 M.) *St. Germain-des-Fossés*, see pp. 197-195. — From *St. Germain-des-Fossés* to (15 M.) *Gannat*, see p. 204. — Beyond *Gannat* we follow the Orléans line and return for a short distance in the direction of *St. Germain*, then ascend to the left, with a fine view to the right. The line redescends and passes through three tunnels between two viaducts, the latter of which spans the *Sioule*. The district traversed is varied, with a succession of picturesque valleys and plateaux, more or less well-wooded. — 119 M. (from Lyons) *St. Bonnet-Ebreuil*, whence a new line is to run to Varennes viâ *St. Pourçain* (p. 195). *Ebreuil*, 3¼ M. to the S.W. (diligence 50 c.), has an ancient abbey-church. Near *St. Bonnet* is the 15th cent. *Château of Rochefort*, and 4½ M. beyond *Ebreuil* the *Château of Veauce*. — To the right, as we once more ascend, is the *Château of Lignat*. 125 M. *Bellenave*, with a château of the 16th cent. and a church, mainly Romanesque. Beyond (130½ M.) *Louroux-de-Bouble* we pass through a short tunnel, quitting the valley of the Allier and entering that of the Cher.

From (135 M.) *Lapeyrouse*, a branch-line runs to (5¼ M.) *St. Eloy*, with important coal-mines. The view on the right is extensive. Two viaducts are crossed. 143 M. *Hyds*.

145 M. **Commentry** (*Hôtel du Bourbonnais*) is a modern town with 12,515 inhab., engaged in the large coal-mines and iron-works of the vicinity. Branch-line to Moulins, see p. 193. Our line now descends and passes through a short tunnel.

147½ M. **Chamblet-Néris**. Omnibus to (3 M.) Néris (1 fr.), see below. The line descends a picturesque valley, at first well-wooded but farther on flanked by bare and rocky heights. To the right appears the large convent and school of the *Dames de St. Maur*.

154 M. **Montluçon** (*Buffet; Hôtel de France*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *Grand Cerf*), an industrial town with 27,818 inhab., is situated on the *Cher*. It contains an important mirror-factory, besides glass-works, large iron-works, etc., but is of little interest to tourists. The ancient *Castle* (15-16th cent.), which rises above the old town, is better seen from a distance than from near at hand. It is now used as barracks. A handsome avenue leads from the station to the boulevards that skirt the old town. To the left lies the new town, the workmen's quarter, on the left bank of the *Cher*; to the right we reach the ancient *Hôtel de Ville*, formerly a convent, the cloisters being still recognizable. The Rue de la Comédie ascends behind this building to *Notre-Dame*, an uninteresting and much mutilated church of the 13-15th centuries. In the interior are some old paintings of interest: above the side-entrance is a large Adoration of the Magi; to the left of the organ, Jesus appearing to Thomas; between the door and the organ, seven small panels of the early Flemish school, representing scenes from the life of the Virgin, with the donors.

About 5 M. to the S.E. is **Néris** (*Gr.-Hôt. de Paris; Rochette; des Bains; Dumoulin; etc.*), to which an omnibus plies from the station of Chamblet (see above), and during the season also a diligence from Montluçon (1½ fr.). The little town possesses thermal mineral springs (two bath-establishments), known to the Romans, who have left traces of a theatre and of a camp.

FROM MONTLUÇON TO EYGURANDE-MERLINES, 58 M., railway in 3 hrs. (fares 11 fr. 60, 8 fr. 65, 6 fr. 35 c.). This line is a continuation of that from Bourges in the valley of the *Cher*. Best views to the left. — 14 M. *Budelière-Chambon*. The little village of *Chambon*, 3 M. to the S.W. (diligence 60 c.), possesses a pretty Romanesque and Transition church. We next cross the **Viaduct de la Tardes*, 300 ft. high, spanning the picturesque gorge of an affluent of the *Cher*. 17½ M. **Évaux** (*Gr.-Hôt. des Bains; Lépine; de la Fontaine*), a little town with 3183 inhab., possessing thermal mineral springs, known to the Romans. 28½ M. *Auzances*, to the left of the line. Beyond (39 M.) *Létrade*, the *Monts Dôme* appear more and more distinctly. Several small stations are passed, and the line reaches a height of 1800 ft. above Montluçon. It finally descends to (58 M.) *Eygurande-Merlines* (p. 246), where it joins the railway from Limoges to Clermont-Ferrand (p. 231).

From Montluçon to *Châteauroux* and *Tours*, see pp. 34, 33; to *Bourges*, p. 210.

Beyond Montluçon we cross the *Cher*. 157½ M. *Domérat*. 161 M. *Huriel* has a château of the 12th and 15th cent., with an interesting keep. 168½ M. *Treignat*. From (172 M.) *Laraud-Franche*, a branch-line runs to (23½ M.) *Champillet-Urciers* (p. 34). 175½ M. *Chanon*; 182 M. *Parsac*; 188½ M. *Cressat*. We cross the *Creuse* by a handsome trellis-work viaduct, 184 ft. high and 320 yds. long. 193 M. *Busseau-d'Aahun* (*Buffet*).

FROM BUSSEAU-D'AHUN TO FELLETTIN, 22½ M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 4 fr. 40, 3 fr. 30, 2 fr. 45 c.). The line ascends the valley of the Creuse, crossing first the great viaduct of Busseau, and then a curved stone viaduct, 80 ft. in height. 5 M. *Lavaveix-les-Mines*, with coal mines. 10 M. *Fournaux*. 15½ M. *Aubusson* (*Hôtel de France; Notre-Dame*), with 6723 inhab., picturesquely situated, was the birth-place of Pierre d'Aubusson, grandmaster of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, who distinguished himself by his successful defence of Rhodes against Mahomet II. in 1480. Aubusson is noted for its carpets, the manufacture of which occupies about 2000 hands. — 22½ M. *Felletin* (*Notre-Dame*), with 3360 inhab., is also engaged in the carpet-industry.

200 M. *Ste. Feyre*. — 204 M. *Guéret* (*Hôtel Rousseau*), with 7065 inhab., the former capital of *Marche*, is now the chief town of the department of the *Creuse*. It contains a *Palace* (15-16th cent.), said to have belonged to the counts of *Marche*; and a small *Musée*, in the *Hôtel de Ville*.

We traverse a short tunnel. — 209 M. *La Brionne*. 3 M. to the N.W. of which (diligence) is *St. Vaury*, with a church containing five beautiful bas-reliefs, in wood, of the *Passion* (15th cent.). 214 M. *Montaigut*; 219 M. *Vieilleville*.

A branch-line runs from Vieilleville to (12½ M.) *Bourganeuf* (*Hôtel Bayard*), an industrial town with 3902 inhab., manufacturing porcelain, hats, paper, etc. It contains the remains of a priory, including a *Tower* in which Zizim (d. 1495), brother of Bajazet II., was imprisoned for several years.

230 M. *Marsac*. Then a tunnel 600 yds. in length.

232 M. *St. Sulpice-Laurière* (Buffet), also a station on the line from Orleans (Paris) to Limoges (p. 35). Limoges is 20½ M. distant, and 12½ M. farther is Nexon, junction of the railway to *Perigueux* and *Bordeaux* (p. 35).

b. Viâ St. Etienne, Clermont-Ferrand, and Tulle. Auvergne.

I. From Lyons to Clermont-Ferrand.

121 M. RAILWAY in 7½-9¼ hrs. (fares 24 fr. 10, 18 fr. 5, 13 fr. 25 c.). The trains start from the *Gare de Perrache*.

Lyons, see p. 210. — This railway, as far as St. Etienne, is the oldest in France, having been opened in 1832. The train follows the Paris line to beyond the bridge over the *Saône*, then returns by a line not entering the station, and traverses the S. end of the peninsula of Perrache, crossing the *Saône* once more near its confluence with the *Rhone*. Beyond a short tunnel *La Mulatière*, with 3315 inhab., appears on the right. Fine retrospect (on the left) of Lyons. The line follows the right bank of the *Rhone*.

3 M. *Oullins*, a picturesquely situated town with 7189 inhab., with three old castles and numerous country-houses. Fine view of the *Rhone* to the left. — 6 M. *Irigny*; 8½ M. *Vernaison*. The little towers seen here and there on the banks of the river are used for cable-ferries. — 10 M. *La Tour-de-Millery*; 10½ M. *Grigny*. Farther on a branch crosses the *Rhone* and joins the line on the left bank (R. 61).

13 M. *Givors-Canal* (Buffet) is the junction where the line to

St. Etienne diverges from the line on the right bank (R. 58 b), under which we pass, after crossing the *Canal du Gier* or *de Givors*.

13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Givors** (*Hôtel de Provence*), an industrial town with 10,974 inhab., at the junction of the Rhone and the *Gier*. The whole of the irregular valley of the latter river, which our line now ascends, is the scene of a busy and varied industry, fostered by one of the chief coal-fields in France. Lofty chimneys rise in all directions, and the district is blackened by smoke. — Beyond (16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Romain-de-Gier* we traverse five tunnels; and beyond (19 M.) *Trèves-Burel*, two more. — 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Couzon*. Then a tunnel 600 yds. long.

22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Rive-de-Gier** (*Buffet: Hôtel du Nord*), with 14,304 inhab., is situated on the *Gier* and the *Canal du Gier*. It has upwards of fifty coal-mines, noted glass-works, iron-works, and considerable silk-factories. Steam-tramway to St. Chamond (see below).

Beyond (24 M.) *Lorette*, Mont-Pilat (p. 228) appears at the head of a lateral valley. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Grand-Croix*, with 4,478 inhabitants.

28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **St. Chamond** (*Hôtel de la Poste*), with 14,383 inhab., has coal-mines, active manufactures of silk, ribbons, laces, and nails, iron-works, etc. An excursion may be made hence to Mont-Pilat, which again becomes visible to the left a little farther on. Steam-tramway to Rive-de-Gier (see above) and St. Etienne (see below).

32 M. *Terrenoire*, with 6,489 inhab., has iron-foundries and iron-furnaces. A tunnel, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, now carries the line from the basin of the Rhone to that of the Loire.

36 M. **St. Etienne** (*Buffet: Hôtel de France*, Place Dorian, expensive; *du Nord, de Paris*, Rue de la République 7 and 6. — American Consular Agent: *Mr. Oscar Malmros*), an important manufacturing town with 117,875 inhab., has been the chief town of the department of the *Loire* since 1856. St. Etienne has developed more rapidly than any other modern French town, due largely to its situation in the midst of the largest coal-field in the S. of France, yielding annually over 3,000,000 tons of coal. Weapons, ironmongery, cutlery, ribbons, etc. are among the chief manufactures. For the tourist the busy, well-built, modern town is comparatively uninteresting. The Rue de la République diverges to the right from the end of the avenue leading from the station, and passes behind the modern Romanesque-Byzantine church of *Ste. Marie*, the portals and interior of which are elaborately carved. Farther on this street ends in the Place Dorian, to the right of which rises the *Hôtel de Ville*, a modern edifice with a heavy cupola surmounted by a lantern, and a platform decorated with cast iron statues of Metallurgy and Ribbon-making, by Montagny. Behind it is the large and handsome *Place Marengo*.

Another main thoroughfare, traversing the city from N. to S. for a distance of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. (steam-tramway, 10 c.), crosses the Rue de la République at the Place Dorian. In this to the N. is the immense *National Arms Factory* (no admission), in which rifles and revolvers

are made. — On the left of the Rue des Jardins, the continuation of the Rue de la République, is the *Palais de Justice*, a large modern building, the façade of which has a portico of ten Corinthian columns, and is surmounted by an allegorical group, by L. Mertey. In a street to the right as we return from the Palais de Justice, is *St. Etienne*, a parish church of the 15th cent., with an interesting interior.

Farther to the S., to the right of the main thoroughfare mentioned above, on the slope of a hill, is the *Palais des Arts*, containing various *Museums*, open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. 10-12 and 2-4 or 5, and to strangers on other days also. The *Library* is open on weekdays 10-12 and 5-10 p. m.

On the ground-floor is a historical *Museum of Artillery*, some of the exhibits being richly ornamented (explanatory labels). — On the staircase are The Triumph of Strength and an Episode from St. Bartholomew, paintings by *Glaize* and *Fragonard*. — The principal room on the first floor is occupied by a *Gallery of Paintings*, consisting mainly of modern pictures, though with a few noteworthy older canvases: no number, *Alb. Fourie*, Etienne Marcel and the Dauphin; 111. *Sal. Rosa*, Christ in Gethsemane; 100. *Ribera* (?), Jacob's blessing; 35. *Gervey*, Reminiscence of the Siege of Paris, 1870-71; 2. *Alb. Aublet*, Nero testing poisons on a slave; 14. *Chezal*, Queen of Sheba visiting Solomon; 139. *Van de Velde*, Sea-piece; 106. *Moucheron*, Landscape; etc. — In the other rooms are some more paintings, drawings, engravings, coins, furniture, tapestries, wood-carvings, etc. Two rooms in the left wing are devoted to a *Natural History Collection*, including a fine mineralogical collection.

The Rue de la Badouillère leads from the front of the Palais des Arts to the *Jardin des Plantes*. — St. Etienne contains an important *School of Mines*, in which nearly all the engineers and chiefs of industry of the district have been educated. It contains some interesting collections.

STEAM TRAMWAYS ply to *St. Chamond* (p. 227) in 50 min., starting from the Place Fourneyron, at the end of the Rue de la République nearest the station; and to *Firminy* (p. 247) in 45 min. (55 and 35 c.), starting from the Place Bellevue in the extreme S. of the town, reached by the tramway mentioned above.

From St. Etienne to *Roanne*, etc., see below: to *Annonay* viâ *Firminy*, see below and p. 198; to *Le Puy*, etc., R. 35.

EXCURSION TO MONT-PILAT, 10 M. to Le Bessat, and thence 1½ hr. to the top, with guide; riding practicable. The road leads to the S.E. viâ the suburb of *Valbenoite*, whence it skirts the left bank of the *Furens*, a stream descending from Mont-Pilat. After 2¼ M. we pass the village of *Rochetaillée*, picturesquely situated on an isolated rock and commanded by a ruined castle. About ¾ M. farther on, in a wild gorge, is the interesting *Reservoir du Gouffre-d'Enfer*, constructed in 1861-68 to supply St. Etienne with water. It is formed by a huge dam, 330 ft. long, 130 ft. high, and 130 ft. broad at the base, connected with a rock rising in the middle of the channel of the *Furens*. It is estimated to contain nearly 2,000,000 cubic metres of water. Behind it is another reservoir, *Rive-de-Gier*. St. Chamond, and Annonay also have reservoirs of this kind. The scenery now becomes less interesting. *Le Bessat* (4100 ft.) lies at the foot of Mont-Pilat.

Mont-Pilat is one of the chief summits of the *Northern Cévennes*. Its lower slopes are covered with forests, its top with pastures. Three summits are distinguished: the *Crest de la Perdrix* (4705 ft.), the *Crest de l'Aillon* (4530 ft.), and the *Pic des Trois-Dents* (4475 ft.). *Le Bessat* lies at the foot of the first and highest of these. The legend that Pontius Pilate killed himself here in despairing remorse is related of this mountain just as it

is of the Pilatus above the lake of Lucerne in Switzerland; and both mountains serve as barometers for the surrounding districts. A popular saying in this district runs 'When Pilate puts on his hat, put on your cloak'. A similar remark is made with reference to the mists settling on the Puy de Dôme. — A farm at the foot of the Crest de la Perdrix serves as an inn, but it is not advisable to sleep there. The summit commands a splendid view, ranging to the Alps on the E., to the Rhone valley and Southern Cévennes on the S., to the Mts. of Auvergne on the W., and on the N. to the continuation of the Cévennes, the Mts. of Lyonnais, to which Mont-Pilat belongs, and the Mts. of Beaujolais and Charolais. The other two summits, though lower, also command fine views. — The Gier, which rises on the Crest de la Perdrix, near the farm, forms lower down a beautiful waterfall, 100 ft. high, known as the *Saut du Gier*. — In returning we may proceed from Le Bessat to (10½ M.) St. Chamond, by the road viâ (4½ M.) *La Villa*, or by the paths skirting the gorge of the Gier on the left and passing the waterfall. In this case about 6 hrs. are required. — The descent may also be made to Bourg-Argental (p. 198).

Beyond St. Etienne our line trends to the N.W., skirts the National Arms Factory to the left, and enters a short tunnel. 39½ M. *Villars*; 41 M. *La Fouillouse*; 42 M. *St. Just-sur-Loire*, junction of the lines to Roanne (p. 197) and Firminy (p. 198). At (46 M.) *Andrézieux* we cross the bed of the *Loire*, frequently dry in great part. 47½ M. *Bonson*.

A branch-line runs from Bonson to (17 M.) *St. Bonnet-le-Château* (*Hôt. du Commerce*), a picturesquely situated and ancient little town, with remains of fortifications, and a church of the early 15th cent., containing some fine ancient mural paintings in the crypt. This line is to be continued towards La Chaise-Dieu (p. 252).

The line now turns towards the E., in the direction of the mountains of the Forez (p. 203), which it afterwards skirts for a considerable distance, commanding an extensive view over the valley of the Loire, on the right, bounded by the mountains of the Lyonnais. — 49½ M. *Sury-le-Comtal*; 52½ M. *St. Romain-le-Puy*, with a ruined priory, of the beginning of the 11th century.

57 M. **Montbrison** (*Hôtel de la Poste*), an ancient town of 7369 inhab., the former capital of the Forez, is situated on the *Vizezy*, at the foot of a hill surmounted by a Calvary. The principal church, *Notre-Dame-de-l'Espérance*, is a handsome Gothic edifice of the 13-15th centuries. Behind the church is an ancient chapter-house, known as the *Diana* (Decana), founded about 1300, but restored in 1866. It now contains the libraries of the Société de la Diana and of the town. About 1½ M. to the S. of Montbrison is *Moingt*, with Roman remains and a feudal keep. — From Montbrison to *Lyons* viâ l'Arbresle and Montrond, see p. 223.

60 M. *Champdieu*. To the left is the isolated volcanic hill of *Mont-d'Uzore* (1770 ft.). 64 M. *Marcilly-le-Pavé*, with a fine Gothic **Château*, recently restored. 67½ M. *Boën*; 3 M. to the E. is the mediæval *Château de la Bâtie*, still inhabited. The railway now enters the mountains, ascending first the valley of the *Lignon*, then the picturesque valley of the *Auzon*. — 70 M. **Sail-sous-Couzan**, or *Couzan*. The village, 1½ M. to the S., has two mineral springs, with a well-managed bath-establishment. — Farther on are the well-

preserved ruins of the *Château de Couzan* (11-16th cent.). 72½ M. *L'Hôpital-sous-Rochefort*; 76½ M. *St. Thurin*; 84 M. *Noirétable*. The railway turns to the S.W. and enters the valley of the *Durolle*. 89½ M. *Chabreloche*; 94 M. *St. Remy-sur-Durolle*. Eight tunnels and four bridges are passed between this point and Thiers. As we emerge from the last tunnel we have a fine view, to the left, of Thiers, the wide plain of the Limagne (p. 204), and the distant mountains of Auvergne.

97½ M. **Thiers** (*Hôtel de l'Univers*, Rue des Grammonts, dear; *de Paris*, same street), a town with 16,754 inhab., is an important seat of the cutlery and paper manufactures. It consists of two distinct parts: the new town, beside the station, and the mediæval town, on the steep bank of the *Durolle*, ill-built but highly picturesque, with many old houses of the 15th cent. or older, blackened by time.

Beyond a square we descend the Rue des Grammonts to the right to the *Hôtel de Ville*. The Rue des Barres, to the left of the latter, enters the old town. In the Place du Prioux is a curious old timber house, and a few yards to the left, in the Rue de la Vaur, are two others. The ground-floors of nearly all the houses in this part of the town are occupied by small cutlers' workshops, the workmen generally working in their own homes.

The *Church of St. Genès*, to the right, a little above the Place du Prioux, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles of the 11-12th cent., contains a tomb of the 13th cent. under the porch on the left side. In the interior the capitals and the modern stained-glass windows should be noticed.

The Rue Durolle, to the right as we leave the church, leads down to the *Durolle*, from the picturesque banks of which the most attractive view of the town is obtained. Here are numerous paper-mills, workshops for polishing scissors, knives, etc., and other industrial establishments. Farther down, on the left, is the Romanesque *Church of Moûtier*, founded in the 7th or 8th cent., but largely rebuilt in the 11th. It also has curious capitals, and at the end, two high-reliefs in stone. — The valley up the river is also interesting.

To the N.E. rises the **Puy de Montoncel** (4235 ft.), connected with the Forez mountains. The ascent takes 5 hrs. on foot, viâ (5 M.) *St. Remy* and (8 M.) *Paladus*, to which point there is a carriage-road. The summit commands a beautiful and extensive prospect, including the Monts Dore.

Beyond Thiers we traverse two tunnels, and descend by wide curves to the valley of the *Dore*, a tributary of the Allier. Fine views to the left. At (98½ M.) *Courty* the line to Vichy diverges (p. 204). We cross the river. — 100 M. *Pont-de-Dore*.

A branch-line runs hence to (30 M.) **Ambert** (*Tête d'Or*), an ancient town of 8211 inhab., with a church of the 15-16th cent., and manufactures of bunting for flags.

We are now in the Limagne (p. 204). 106 M. *Lezoux* manufactures earthenware. 112 M. *Vertaison*.

CLERMONT-FERRAND

1 12,000

A horizontal scale bar labeled "Mètres" with markings at 0, 100, 300, 300, 400, and 500.



A branch-line runs hence to (5½ M.) **Billom** (*Hôtel des Voyageurs*), an ancient town with 4569 inhab., formerly celebrated for its school. The church of *St. Cerneuf* (10th, 11th, and 13th cent.) contains a fine tomb of the 14th cent., etc. — About 5 M. to the S. E. is the large ruined *Château de Mauzun* (13th cent.).

113½ M. **Pont-du-Château**, a small town ½ M. to N., on the left bank of the Allier, has a ruined château, and bitumen-wells. We cross the Allier. 118 M. **Aulnat**. To the left appear the Plateau de Gergovie and Mont Rognon (p. 239). to the right the Monts Dôme (pp. 238, 239). 121 M. *Clermont-Ferrand* (Buffet).

Clermont-Ferrand. — **Hotels.** GRAND-HÔTEL DE LA POSTE (Pl. a: A, 3);

*DE L'UNIVERS (Pl. b; B, 4), R. 2, A. ½, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr., omnibus, 25 c., view of the Puy de Dôme; GRAND-HÔT. DE L'EUROPE (Pl. c.; A, 4); HÔT. DE LYON (Pl. d; A, 4), unpretending; all these are in the Place de Jaude, about 1 M. from the station; DE LA PAIX, Montée de Jaude (Pl. e: B, 3); *HÔTEL DU LOUVRE, close by, behind the cloth-market, R. 2, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; DE FRANCE, Rue de l'Écu (Pl. A, 3); DES MINIMES, Rue des Minimes, near the Rue de l'Écu; DES VOYAGEURS, opposite the station, tolerable.

Cafés. *De Paris, Lyonnais, de l'Univers, Glacier*, Place de Jaude; etc.

Cabs. In the town, by day, 1 fr., by night (9 p. m. to 5 a. m.) 1 fr. 50; to the station and from the Place de Jaude to Royat, 50 c. extra; luggage also 50 c. extra; per hr., 3 and 4 fr., etc. — OMNIBUS from the Place de Jaude to Royat, 25 c.

Post Office (Pl. B, 2), Rue du Poids-de-Ville. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. B, 4), Square d'Assas, formerly Place des Petits-Arbres (p. 233).

Churches. *Protestant*, near the Rue Sidoine-Apollinaire (Pl. B, 2); *Evangelical*, Rue St. André, N. of the Rue Blatin (Pl. A, 4).

Clermont-Ferrand (1320 ft.), the former capital of *Auvergne* (p. 234), and now the chief place in the department of the *Puy-de-Dôme*, is a town of 46,718 inhab., the head-quarters of the 13th Army Corps, the seat of a bishopric, as well as of a university, etc. It is built on a slight eminence rising from the wide and fertile basin of Limagne on the E. and at the foot of the remarkable range of extinct volcanoes known as the Monts Dôme on the W. The chief summit in this range is the Puy de Dôme, which rises to a height of 4805 ft. (see p. 238), in full view of the Place de Jaude.

The town has superseded the Celtic *Nemetum*, which itself succeeded Gergovia (p. 239) as the capital of the Arverni, after the overthrow of Vercingetorix by Cæsar, at Alesia in B. C. 52. It was in particular favour with Augustus and for that reason named *Augusta Nemetum*. After being repeatedly ravaged by the barbarians, it took in the 10th cent. the name of *Clavus Mons*, whence its present name *Clermont*. To this was added in the 17th cent. the name of *Ferrand* on the occasion of the annexation of the little town of *Montferrand*, situated 1 M. to the N. Here at a council summoned by Pope Urban II. in 1096 the first crusade was arranged. Since that time the history of the town has been uneventful. Whether Gregory of Tours was a native of it, is uncertain, but it was the birth-place of Pascal (1623-1662) and of Delille (1738-1813), the poet.

In general appearance the town does not correspond with the beauty of its situation. Its streets are, as a rule, narrow, and the houses, built of lava, have a gloomy and forbidding look. From the station we reach the town by the Avenue Charras, which traverses a suburb and leads to the *Place Delille* (Pl. D, 2, 3), ornamented

with a fountain. The Rue du Port, beginning near the middle of this square, passes a little farther on to the S. of —

***Notre-Dame-du-Port** (Pl. C. D. 2), a church founded in the 9th cent., rebuilt in the 10th, and recently restored. Archæologically it is the most remarkable church in Clermont, being the typical representative of the Auvergnat Romanesque style, of which there are several fine examples at Nevers and Issoire (p. 205). The most interesting part of the exterior is the choir, which is covered with patterns formed of black lava and white stones and has three fine chapels, with rich modillions and pillars with capitals of elaborate workmanship, radiating in a semicircle, and alternating with buttresses. The transepts are decorated in the same manner and flanked by small apses. The south transept contains a side-portal with low-reliefs representing the Annunciation, the Nativity, and the Adoration of the Magi, and is also decorated with statues of the Apostles. From the crossing rises a good modern tower, the base of which is in the Auvergnat Romanesque style. The plain façade has a Gothic 14th cent. doorway. The first bay of the nave and the aisles are surmounted by small round-vaulted galleries with a triforium of round arches on the left and trefoil-headed on the right. Under the chancel is a fine crypt with a small black statue of the Virgin.

A small street to the N. of this church leads to the *Place d'Espagne* (Pl. C. D. 2), oblong in shape, so called because in 1692 Spanish prisoners of war were employed upon it. From this square and from the *Place de Poterne* (Pl. B. C. 2), a little farther on, fine views are obtained of the *Monts Dôme*. Lower down, in a square which bears his name (Pl. B. 2), is the bronze *Statue of Blaise Pascal* (1623-62), the philosopher, by Guillaume (1880).

We now re-enter the town, passing along the Square *Blaise-Pascal* and the *Place de la Poterne*. The second street on the right passes in front of the *Hôtel de Ville* and the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. C. 3), which together form one huge building in the neo-classical style. Farther to the S. is —

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. B. C. 3), a fine Gothic building, the construction of which was begun in 1248 from plans by Jean Deschamps, but has been interrupted and resumed several times. In the 15th cent. the side portals with their unfinished towers were added; then the building was once more abandoned till the present period which has witnessed the completion of the façade with its two towers after the plans of Viollet-le-Duc. The interior is distinguished by its harmonious proportions. The choir, with its plain aisles, apses, and side chapels, is in the early Gothic style; the nave with double aisles and chapels, is in a later Gothic style. The windows, below which is a fine triforium with pointed gables, contain good stained glass of the 13-15th cent., the rose windows in the transepts being specially fine. The high altar, of copper, the

bishop's throne, and the railings of the choir are all modern, designed by Viollet-le-Duc. In the second chapel to the right of the choir is a painted wooden reredos of the 16th cent., representing the Life of St. Crispin and St. Crispinian. In the left transept is a 'jaquemart' (clock figure), taken in the Religious Wars of the 16th cent. at Issoire.

To the S. of the cathedral we cross the Place de Clermont, in which stands the *House of Pascal*, indicated by a bust. We proceed to the S. by the Rue Royale (Pl. B. 3), passing the *Theatre*, and descend to the right by the Place de Sugny, on the left side of which is the *Préfecture* (Pl. B. 4), and by the Boulevard de la Préfecture.

The *Place de Jaude* (Pl. A. 4), where this boulevard ends, is the centre of Clermont, though situated to the W. of the town proper. It is 300 yards long and 90 yards wide and is adorned at its S. end by a bronze statue, by Nanteuil, of *Desaix* (1768-1800), the distinguished general, a native of Auvergne.

In a small triangular space a few paces from this point is a pretty *Casino* recently built in the Moorish style.

The Rue Blatin, in the direction of the Puy de Dôme, leads from the W. side of the Place de Jaude to Royat (p. 235).

In the N.W. angle of the same Place is the *Church of St. Pierre-des-Minimes* (Pl. A. 3, 4), dating from the 17th century. — Near it is the wide and fine Rue de l'Écu, by which, turning to the right, we may again reach the Place Blaise-Pascal.

On this side of the town, but farther on (direction-placards) are the *Fontaines Pétrifiantes de St. Atyre* (Pl. A. 1; mineral baths), of little interest. Visitors are expected to make some small purchase or to give a gratuity.

We return from the Place de Jaude by the Boulevard de la Préfecture, and crossing the *Square d'Assas* (Pl. B. 4) we keep straight on along the Rue du St. Esprit, at the bottom of which is the *Lycée Pascal* (Pl. C. 4). There we turn once more to the right, along the wide Rue Ballainvilliers, passing in front of the *Halle au Blé* (Corn Market), and reaching the *Fontaine Desaix* (Pl. C. 5), surmounted by an obelisk.

A little farther on, the *Palais de l'Académie*, a recent building, is passed on the left. — The building to the left at the corner, which we pass before reaching the Académie, contains the *Library* and the *Museum* (Pl. C. 5). The library, which possesses about 50,000 vols. and 1100 MSS., is open daily from 9 to 11 and from 1 to 4.

The *Musée*, which occupies the ground-floor and first floor, contains antiquities, relics of the Middle Ages, paintings, and some modern sculptures. It is open to the public daily from 10 to 4, except Mon. and Frid., and on those days also to strangers.

GROUND-FLOOR. — This part of the museum contains fragments of Roman sculpture, mediæval and modern sculptures; model of a statue of

Vercingetorix, by *Bartholdi*, design for the monument to be raised at Gergovie (p. 239); Hope deceived, a bronze by *Barraud*; Hero and Leander, group in marble by *Diebolt*; Lesbia's toilette, marble statue by *Chevallier*; Roman mosaic, Egyptian mummy, etc.

FIRST FLOOR. — Room I. Weapons, furniture, bas-reliefs, statuettes, door of a sacristy with 13th cent. paintings, Chinese ornaments. — Room II. Portraits, continuation of the Chinese collection, enamels, seals, medals, pottery, bronzes, caskets of stamped leather of the 15th cent.: Pascal's calculating machine. — Room III. contains principally pictures. On the right, 18. *C. Dolci*, Head of the Virgin; 28, 27, 29. *Callot*, The Miseries of War; 116. *Holbein*, Portrait of Ant. Duprat, chief minister of Francis I.; 5. *Teniers the Younger*, Fair at Florence, a reversed reduction, by the artist himself, of a picture which is now in the Old Pinakothek at Munich; 24. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Annunciation; *H. Rigaud*, 104. Portrait of the artist, 106. Portrait of Puget; no number, *Berthon*, Procession to St. Bonnet (Puy de Dôme; 1878); 100. *Franck*, Calvary; no number, *Schenck*, Tempest; 17. *Géricault*, Study for the picture of the Wreck of the Medusa, at the Louvre; 42. *D. Romekko*, Fairy ring; 166. *L. Leloir*, Jacob wrestling with the angel; 177. *Ehrmann*, Vercingetorix. — In the glass case at one end, a silver denier of Lothair, unique. — Room IV. Works by *Degeorges*, including 217. Invasion of the Constituent Assembly in 1789. Engravings; small ethnographical collection; Celtic-Roman antiquities.

Between the Museum and the Académie is a *School of Pisciculture*, open to visitors daily from 2 to 6 p. m.

The **Jardin Lecoq** (Pl. C. 5, 6), in the vicinity, is a fine public promenade, with a Botanical Garden: a military band plays here in summer. At the entrance stands the bust of *H. Lecoq* (d. 1871), the naturalist, formerly the director of the garden.

At the E. end of the small Place du Taureau, near the entrance to the garden, is the *Musée Lecoq* (Pl. C. 5), bequeathed by Lecoq to the town, containing a natural history collection, especially rich in specimens illustrating the geology and mineralogy of Auvergne. The museum is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. from 10 to 3, and on other days also to strangers.

We now retrace our steps by the Rue Ballainvilliers. Behind the Lycée is the *Church des Carmes* (Pl. C. 4), a fine Gothic structure of the 13-15th cent., without aisles. Its large windows have modern glass.

A little farther on we reach a square, whence a street leads to the right to the Boulevards, in the centre of which is the **Grande Fontaine** (Pl. D. 4), or *Fontaine de Jacques d'Amboise*, a tasteful monument in Volvic stone, dating from 1515. It consists of three basins, one above the other, richly sculptured and adorned with statuettes. The whole is surmounted by a statue of Hercules, with the arms of the Amboise family.

The Boulevard Trudaine ascends hence to the Place Delille and the Avenue Charras (p. 231).

Auvergne, *Arvernica*, an old province of France, was bounded on the N. by Bourbonnais and Berry, on the S. by Rouergue and Gévaudan, on the E. by Velay and Forez, on the W. by Quercy, Marche, and Limousin. It was divided into *Basse-Auvergne*, to the N. and E., and *Haute-Auvergne* to the S., the two together corresponding to the present departments of Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal and a part of Haute-Loire.

Haute-Auvergne and the environs of Clermont-Ferrand in Basse-Auvergne are especially interesting from a geological point of view, and, for the tourist, rank amongst the most interesting regions of France. In few regions is the surface more rough and broken, and nowhere can the results of volcanic action be better studied. The shape of the mountains reveals their origin at a glance. They are in general rounded, presenting a succession of isolated cones, the outcome of volcanoes extinct before the dawn of history, but whose craters are still easily recognizable. Many of these mountains bear the name of *Puy*, derived from the Latin *podium*.

The first chain is that of the *Monts Dôme*, in which are 60 puy, from 2500 to 4000 ft. in height, descending in steps right and left of the Puy de Dôme (p. 238), which attains a height of 4805 ft. above the level of the sea, or 1970 ft. above the plateau on which it stands and 3600 ft. above Clermont. This mountain, as the most characteristic of all, has given its name to the department. The second chain, more to the W. and S., includes the *Monts Dore* and the *Monts du Cantal*, of which the culminating point is the *Puy de Sancy* (6185 ft.), near Mont-Dore (p. 243), the loftiest summit in the interior of France, and the *Plomb du Cantal* (6095 ft.; p. 253).

The chief rivers of Auvergne are the *Allier*, the *Dordogne*, the *Sioule*, and the *Rue*. The soil is very fertile in the lower districts, producing cereals in great abundance, highly prized fruits (large trade in preserved apricots) and good wines. The mountains are covered with excellent pasturage and fine woods of beech and fir. Moreover the country is rich in coal-mines, bitumen, iron, lead, antimony, alum, etc. to a great extent still unexploited. Near Volvic (p. 240) are immense beds of lava, which is exported far and near for building purposes. And finally Auvergne possesses a number of mineral springs, the best known of which are those of *Royat* (see below), *Mont Dore* (p. 241), and *La Bourboule* (p. 244).

The climate of Haute-Auvergne is severe, the central part of the Cantal, called *La Montagne*, being covered with snow during six months of the year and then subject to violent storms. The people of this division, in particular, are given to migrating into the large towns of France and there exercising humble and rough trades which they render lucrative by perseverance and economy. In Paris many of the labourers, coal-porters, porters, and market-hands are Auvergnats. These direct descendants of the Gauls are regarded as the *Bœotians* of France, not only in respect of their trades, but also from their rough appearance and their strong accent. On the other hand they have various excellent qualities; they are industrious and very honest and sober.

Though Auvergne has not played an important part in the history of either the Middle Ages or of modern times, it was prominent in the annals of Gaul and the wars with Cæsar. Before his overthrow at Alesia, Vercingetorix, the chief of the Arverni, defeated the famous Roman general at Gergovia, 4 M. to the S. of Clermont (see p. 239). The first crusade was preached at Clermont in Auvergne in 1095.

EXCURSIONS FROM CLERMONT-FERRAND.

To ROYAT, 1¼ M. to the W., by the Rue Blatin which begins at the Place de Jaude; 3½ M. by rail. Conveyances, see p. 231: railway, p. 240. By the road we turn to the left before reaching Chamalières (p. 237), ascend the valley of the Tirtaine, and pass under a railway-viaduct. — The station is above us, to the left.

Royat. — **Hotels.** SPLENDID-HÔTEL, CONTINENTAL ET DES BAINS, GRAND-HÔTEL, a little higher up, all first class, above the park of the Thermal Establishment, with a fine view: GRAND-HÔTEL DE LYON, still higher:

GRAND-HÔTEL RICHELIEU, below, near the Baths; GRAND-HÔTEL BRISTOL, behind the Baths; HÔTEL CENTRAL, pens. 7-12 fr.; GRAND-HÔTEL DU PARC, DU LOUVRE, DE FRANCE ET D'ANGLETERRE, DES SOURCES, etc., farther off in the valley; HÔTEL ST. MART, DE LA PAIX, DE PARIS, DE L'EUROPE, in an elevated situation, etc. Numerous *Furnished Houses*. Pension, 10 to 30 fr. per day. Royat is considered expensive.

Baths, 1 fr. 50, 2 fr., and 2 fr. 50 according to the month and the hour at which they are taken.

Mineral Water. Subscription (obligatory). 10 franc.; then, 5 c. a glass.

Casino, open from May 15 to Sept. 30; entrance, 3 fr., with seat in the theatre, 4 fr.; subscription for 25 days, 25 fr.; family subscription 20⁰ 0 reduction; seat in the park during the music, 15 c. (day), 25 c. (evening); subscription, 5 fr. for 25 days.

Band daily in the Park from 9 to 10 a. m., from 3.30 to 5, and 7.30 to 9 p. m.

Post and Telegraph Office in the Park.

English Church Service in summer. — **English Physician**: Dr. G. H. Brandt.

A list of *Physicians* and other useful information is given in the *Journal Officiel de Royat*, which is distributed gratis.

Royat (1450 ft.), together with *St. Mart*, the part nearest to Clermont, is a place of 1560 inhab., in a beautiful valley watered by the *Tirtaine*, and overlooked on the N. by the *Puy de Chateix* (2230 ft.) and on the S. by the *Puy de Gravenoire* (2700 ft.). It commands splendid views of the valley from which rises the Puy de Dôme, to the W., and of Clermont and the Limagne, to the E.

The *Thermal Establishment* is at *St. Mart*, at the end of the valley and on the bank of the river. It has four mineral springs, used both for drinking and for bathing. These are the springs of *St. Mart* (55° Fahr.), *St. Victor* (68° Fahr.), *César* (84° Fahr.), and *Eugénie* (96° Fahr.), all grouped round the Establishment. The last-named, which is open throughout the year, and especially frequented between May 15 and Oct. 15 (about 5000 visitors annually), has 94 private bath-rooms, besides large basins, pulverization and inhalation rooms, douche-cabinets of all sorts, etc. The maladies which are successfully treated here are rheumatism, gout, and other arthritic diseases, affections of the respiratory organs, and chlorosis and anæmia. Royat claims to rival Vichy and in certain cases to be preferable. In the Park are remains of *Roman Baths*, to the right, behind the Establishment.

The village proper lies farther up the valley. The church (10-12th cent.) presents a picturesque appearance, viewed from the left bank of the *Tirtaine*. Below it, on the bank of the river, is a grotto, in which seven springs rise, partly used for the water-supply of Clermont. — Excursions, see below.

To the Puy de Dôme. — There are four routes from Clermont to the Puy de Dôme: a carriage-road through the valley of Royat, a footpath above to the right, another viâ Villars, and the old carriage-road viâ La Baraque. The distance from the town to the top is from 8 to 10 miles, which may be accomplished by carriage in about 4 hours, except the ascent of the cone, and in 7 hours on

foot, there and back, besides halts. A carriage costs not less than 20 to 25 fr. Omnibuses occasionally ply in the season to the Col de Ceyssat (see below), leaving Clermont about 7.30 a. m. and the Col about 4 p. m.; enquiries should be made beforehand. — The air at the top of the Dôme is always cold. The custodian of the Observatory has rooms for the accommodation of tourists.

a. *VIÂ ROYAT. — Carriage Road. — Royat*, see p. 235. From the Bath Establishment, where the omnibuses stop, we cross the river and ascend by the street on the left. We leave on the right the footpath (see below), nearly opposite the church and near a small cascade formed by the Tirtaine under a bridge. Farther on, towards the end of the village, we turn to the left, cross the river, follow for a short distance a street in the upper part of the village, and turn to the right at the second cross street. After that there can be no mistake. The new road ascends through meadows, with very little shade, a defect shared by most roads in this region and materially detracting from the tourist's enjoyment in summer. About 3 M. from Royat we reach the poor hamlet of *Fontanat* (two small restaurants), a little short of which the road twice crosses the Tirtaine, leaving the village on the right. About 1 or $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on we join the La Baraque road, and a post on the other side indicates the road to the Col de Ceyssat and the Puy de Dôme, across a flat succeeded by a strip of wood at the foot of the cone. To the left, on a hill, are the scanty remains of the *Château de Montrodeix*, the foundation of which dates back at least to the 8th century. The *Col de Ceyssat* (3535 ft.), on which are an inn and some huts at which the carriages stop, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the above mentioned point, to the S. of the Puy, whence a good zigzag road ascends for $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. more to the Observatory on the top of the mountain.

Pedestrian Route from Royat. This route, which is particularly to be recommended for the return on account of the view of the valley and in the direction of Clermont, ascends, as stated above, to the right at Royat, crosses some vineyards, turns to the left, and skirts the valley all the way to Fontanat, through which it passes to join the carriage-road.

b. *VIÂ VILLARS.* — This is a less interesting route than either of the preceding, but as compensation it offers remnants of a Roman road paved with blocks of lava and in a fair state of preservation. It leads first to the right beyond the divergence of the road to Royat, at the point where the latter turns to the left, passes through ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Chamalières*, a village of 2353 inhab., with a church dating in part from the 11th century. Then it passes under the Tulle railway and ascends a wooded valley. *Villars* is a hamlet about 1 hr. from Clermont. Thence, passing to the left of the hamlet of ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Cheix* and farther on to the right of ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Fontanat*, we join the preceding routes.

c. *VIÂ LA BARAQUE.* This route is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. longer and will only be followed in returning by those who descend by the side

of the Puy de Pariou (p. 239). It leaves the Royat road on the left and passes through *Chamalières* (see above). Fully $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther it joins the Tulle road at a point where a turn is made to the left and zigzags up to La Baraque. (A path cutting off the last curve diverges half-way.) *La Baraque* is a hamlet, 4 M. from Clermont, built on a lava-stream from the Puy de Pariou, the road to which branches off $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther to the right of the Tulle road, which is the way to the Col de Ceyssat mentioned above.

The ***Puy de Dôme** (4805 ft.) is formed of a white siliceous limestone, here and there tinted with yellow and red, which is peculiar to this mountain and therefore called *domite*. It is scantily clothed round its base by wood, and elsewhere by coarse grass. The top is a fairly extensive plateau sloping towards the S. Upon it are an observatory, some ruins and a hut where refreshments are sold, but the view is naturally the chief attraction.

In clear weather the ***PANORAMA** is vast and magnificent: to the E. the valley of Royat, Clermont, and the Limagne; to the S. a number of naked volcanic cones, attaining a height of from 3600 to 4100 ft. above the sea; farther away, the Lac d'Aydat, to the left of which are the *Monts Dore*, dominated by the Puy de Sancy, and still farther, the heights of the Cantal: westward, a broken plain; to the N., other volcanic cones, forming a continuation of those to the S., amongst which we may single out the Petit Puy de Dôme, a buttress of the chief mountain; then the two *Suchets*: to the left, the Puy de Côme; to the right, the Puy de Pariou, etc. (see below).

The ruins which cover a part of the plateau are those of a *Temple of Mercury*. The foundation and a few courses of masonry alone remain. It was built of enormous stone blocks bound together by iron clamps. Several platforms are still recognizable, and on the last of these are some small apartments, looking towards the S., and ending in semicircular form, nearly all provided with stone seats. This temple dates from the Roman period and is mentioned in *Cæsar's Commentaries*. Besides the fragments of stone sculptures scattered by the side of the path, similar fragments in marble of various kinds have also been discovered, as well as bronze articles, Roman coins, etc.

The **OBSERVATORY**, at the upper end of the plateau, was opened in 1876. It consists of a tower for observations at the highest point of the mountain and a main building lower down, sheltered from the north and connected with the tower by an underground passage. It communicates with Clermont by means of a special telegraph. — Pascal made his first experiments to ascertain the weight of the atmosphere on the Puy de Dôme in 1648.

Sure-footed pedestrians who wish to save time may descend in about 1 hr. straight from the summit to the road by which they ascended, by following the direction of the telegraph. Footpassengers or those who send down their carriage by this road generally descend on the N. side towards the *Petit Puy de Dôme*

(4160 ft.), to which there are two paths, the left one being shorter but steeper than the right. On the left there is a complete crater called the *Nid de la Poule*. Farther on, in front, is the *Puy du Petit-Suchet* (3950 ft.), and to the left the *Grand-Suchet* (4070 ft.). Passing to the right of the former, we may reach the *Puy de Pariou* (3970 ft.) in about 2 hrs. from the top of the Puy de Dôme. It has a crater over 1000 ft. in diameter and about 300 ft. in depth. The *Puy de Côme* (4150 ft.), the second to the W., has a double crater; on the *Puy de Chierson* (3965 ft.), between the two, are curious caves, especially on the S. side (torch or candle required). The descent is made to the N.E. to the road to Pontaumur, which joins the Tulle road at *La Baraque* (p. 238), about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the foot of the Puy de Pariou. It skirts the '*Cheire*' or lava-stream of that mountain.

FROM CLERMONT-FERRAND TO MONT-ROGNON AND THE PLATEAU DE GERGOVIE, 4 and 6 M., 4-5 hrs. walk there and back; carriage about 15 fr. We follow the Bordeaux road, by the Rue Gonod, to the S. of the Place de Jaude (Pl. A, B, 5, 6). This road, bordered by trees, leads through fine orchards and vineyards. A short-cut for pedestrians diverges to the right at the first bend, rejoining the road $\frac{1}{3}$ M. farther on, to the right of *Beaumont*, a village with about 1450 inhab. nearly 2 M. from Clermont. Another short-cut, to the left, may be made from the next curve, leading direct to *Ceyrat*, another large village nearly 2 M. from Beaumont, at the foot of the **Puy du Mont-Rognon** (1980 ft.). The top of this mountain, which, like all the neighbouring puys, is of volcanic formation, is reached in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by a steep ascent to the left. It commands fine views of Clermont to the N., the Puy de Dôme and its satellites to the W., and the Plateau de Gergovie to the S.E. On the summit are the ruins of a *Castle* which dominate the country round. They consist of two towers one of which has partly fallen in. This castle, built about 1160, has been in ruins since 1634.

The **Plateau de Gergovie** (2440 ft.) lies about 2 M. to the E. of Mont-Rognon. It is reached either by a direct footpath or by a longer carriage-road, passing *Clémensat* and the *Gorge d'Opmes* to the S. This plateau, which measures about 1600 yds. by 650 yds., is the site of the Gallic town of *Gergovia*, which Cæsar besieged after occupying Bourges, and where he was defeated by the famous Vercingetorix. After the submission of the Gauls Augustus tried to efface the memory of this defeat by transporting the inhabitants to Nemetum, now Clermont, which he loaded with his favours, whilst Gergovia was suffered to fall into ruin. The present scanty remains consist of heaps of stones lying by the sides of the roads which cross the fields, and which are said to indicate the course of the streets of the town. Excavations have from time to time been undertaken, with abundant results, especially on the E. side. The view from the plateau is still more extensive than from Mont-Rognon. A statue of Vercingetorix is to be erected here, after Bartholdi's design (p. 234). The shortest route for returning descends to the E. to the Issoire road, which the pedestrian may join by a path to the N. at ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Aubière*, a place of 3289 inhab., about $13\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Clermont.

II. From Clermont-Ferrand to Tulle. Northern Auvergne.

107¹ $\frac{2}{3}$ M. RAILWAY in 6 hrs. (fares 21 fr. 40, 16 fr. 10, 11 fr. 80 c.). — From the Place de Jaude (p. 233) it is shorter to catch the train at Royat, to which also a railway omnibus runs.

This line makes a wide circuit to the S. of Clermont, of which it affords a fine view as far as the second station; it then skirts the

N. side of the Monts Dôme. — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Royat* (p. 235), of which there is also a fine view, especially from the viaduct, 70 ft. high, which is crossed beyond the station. After passing (5 M.) *Durtol* and going through 4 short tunnels, with the Puy de Dôme, the Puy de Pariou, etc. on the left, it reaches ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Volvic*, a small town 2 M. to the right. About a mile to the N. are the interesting and extensive ruins of the *Château de Tournol*, dating in part from the 12th century. To the left of the railway are large quarries of lava, used for building. Fine views all the way to (17 M.) *Vauriat* and (20 M.) *St. Ours-les-Roches*. To the right rise the Monts Dore.

$23\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Pontgibaud** (*Hôtel Johanne*t), with 1157 inhab., has argentiferous lead-mines and a 13th cent. *Castle* containing a choice and valuable collection of paintings, to which visitors are admitted. The *Church* (15-16th cent.) contains two paintings of the Adoration, by Guido Reni, and an Assumption by Parrocel. One of the town-gates dates from 1444.

The line now rounds the end of the Monts Dôme and ascends the valley of the *Sioule*, in which the view is limited. $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Les Roziers-sur-Sioule*; 28 M. *La Miouze-Rochefort*.

Rochefort, which has a *Castle in ruins, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. and 5 M. from Laqueuille (see below). About $11\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Rochefort is *Orcival*, the church of which, with a black statue of the Virgin, is one of the chief resorts of pilgrims in Auvergne.

At (55 M.) *Bourgeade*, the view opens out in the direction of the Monts Dore; to the left is the truncated pyramid of the Pic de la Banne-d'Ordenche, and in the distance to the right the Puy de Sancy (p. 243).

$38\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Laqueuille** (3235 ft.; *Buffet*, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). The village lies on a hill, $13\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. — Continuation of the line to Tulle, see p. 246.

EXCURSION TO MONT-DORE. — Diligences ply in the season from the station of Laqueuille to ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mont-Dore* in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; and to (8 M.) *La Bourboule* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Carriages also for hire.

The road first crosses an uninteresting plain in the direction of the valley of the Dordogne. After $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. the road to La Bourboule diverges to the right (see p. 244), descending by a detour into the valley, while the Mont-Dore road ascends to the left. The mountains become more clearly defined; to the left is the Banne-d'Ordenche, mentioned above; to the right the Puy de Sancy (p. 243), recognizable by its three peaks.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Murat-le-Quaire*, the half-way village, from which La Bourboule is only about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant in a straight line. After about 7 M., a road diverges on the right to La Bourboule. We next reach the banks of the *Dordogne*, ascend its picturesque valley, turning to the right, and find ourselves in front of the mountains which close the valley, particularly the Puy de Sancy. We descend by a zigzag road to the diligence office near the casino.

Le Mont-Dore. — **Hotels.** Most of the hotels are new and comfortable, but it is advisable to ascertain the charges beforehand. Near the Bath Establishments: *HÔTEL SARCIRON-RAINALDY*; *NOUVEL HÔTEL*, next the preceding, and *HÔTEL DE LA POSTE*, same proprietor; *DE PARIS ET DU PARC*; all these are first-class houses in the *Place Michel-Bertrand*: *DE FRANCE ET DE L'UNIVERS*, *Rue Favart*, pens. from 9 fr.; *RAIMADE AÎNÉ*, *BOYER-BERTRAND*, *DES BAINS ET DE LYON*, *Rue Rigny*, second-class. — Near the church and the Casino: *BARDET*, *GRAND HÔTEL*, first-class; *MADEUF*, *Rue Ramond*; *DE LONDRES ET DE BORDEAUX*, first-class. — In the *Rue Rigny*, beyond the three above-named: *BOYER-PARISIEN*, *DE LA PAIX*; behind, *GR.-HOT. DES ÉTRANGERS*, first-class. — In the *Rue Favart*, below the *Hôtel de France*: *BRUGIÈRE AÎNÉ*, small; *BARADUC-LAUDOUZE*, *BOUTIRON*, *DES THERMES*, etc. — Numerous *Furnished Houses* and *Villas*.

Cafés. *Du Casino*, *du Pont*, *de la Rotonde*, *de Paris*, higher up, on the banks of the *Dordogne*.

Thermal Establishment. Drinking and gargling, 10 fr. for 20 days; baths 1½-4½ fr.; in the common basin, free (except in July); douches 1½ and 2 fr.; baths with douches 2½ and 3 fr.; porters 40 and 50 c. there and back 75 c. and 1 fr. The tariff and a list of *Physicians* are exhibited in the Establishment.

Carriages, generally dear, about 20 fr. per day (bargaining necessary). — *Public Conveyances* to *Laquenille*, see p. 240; to *La Bourboule* 1¼ fr., 2 fr. there and back. — *Horses and Donkeys*, 3-6 fr. per day; no tariff.

Guides, scarcely required for the ordinary excursions, with the details given below: 3-10 fr. for half a day, 5-12 fr. per day.

Casino. Admission per day 1 fr.; subscription for 20 days, 15 fr., including chairs in the park; theatre 1-4 fr.

Post and Telegraph Office, *Rue Favart*, at the corner of the *Issoire* road.

Protestant Service on Sun. at 1 p. m. in the Bath-Establishment, first floor.

Le Mont-Dore (3440 ft.), a little town of 1795 inhab., on the *Dordogne*, which rises a few miles higher up, lies in a beautiful valley surrounded on three sides by the loftiest heights of the *Monts Dore*. To the charm of situation it adds the advantages afforded by very important mineral waters, which have been known from the days of the Romans and at present attract about 6000 invalids annually. They are used both for drinking and bathing in cases of diseases of the respiratory organs, incipient pulmonary affections, rheumatism, chlorosis, etc.

The place itself is fairly well built but has no specially interesting feature. It consists chiefly of one main street, ascending in the direction of the valley, named *Rue Favart* below and *Rue Rigny* above the *Place Michel-Bertrand*. The *Thermal Establishment*, in the *Place*, is built with its back against the *Montagne de l'Angle*, from which issue the mineral springs, and has an annexe to the N. containing the vapour-baths. The springs, eight in number, are in the order of their copiousness, as follows: *Source Bertrand* or *de la Madeleine* (113° Fahr.), *César* and *Caroline*, combined (113°), *du Pavillon*, *Grand-Bain* or *Bain St. Jean* (111°), *Ramond* (108°), *Rigny* (109°), *Boyer* (113°), *Pigeon* (112°), and *Ste. Marguerite* (54°). These yield together about 90,000 gallons of water daily. In the neighbouring hotel there is another spring (48°), and to the N. the *Source Boyer-Bertrand* (113°-114°), yielding 15,800 gallons per

day, but as yet used only for drinking. In the gallery of the Establishment there are 'buvettes' for the César, Ramond (the most chalybeate), and Bertrand springs. The aerated water of the cold Ste. Marguerite spring has an agreeable taste. The Bath Establishment is open 4-10 a. m. and 2-5 p. m.; visitors may inspect it in the interval.

The treatment at Mont-Dore is peculiar. It consists chiefly in very hot baths ($104-113^{\circ}$ Fahr.), douches, vapour-baths, inhalation of vapour, and equally hot foot-baths for the reaction. It requires the supervision of a specialist. The patients are frequently carried to and from the establishment in litters or beds (porter, see p. 241). A special flannel costume is worn. The season, nominally from June 1st to Oct. 1st, only extends in reality from June 15th to Sept. 15th, the climate at this altitude (3440 ft.) being severe, the more so from the fact that the valley is exposed to the N., and closed to the S. by the great wall of the Puy de Sancy.

A little way from the Establishment, at the end of the street that fronts it, is the *Casino*, a fine building erected in 1881, with a small park on the right bank of the Dordogne. In this park may be seen fragments of Roman architecture and sculpture, discovered in rebuilding the Bathing Establishment in 1817, and later. Remains of a Roman Pantheon lingered till 1793 on the site of the Place Michel-Bertrand.

EXCURSIONS. - A number of interesting excursions may be made from Le Mont-Dore, most of them by carriage or on horses or donkeys (see p. 241). The following are the principal of these, the first the most important of all.

TO THE PUY DE SANCY *viâ* the valley. $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., or 4 hrs. there and back, by a road and path practicable for horses to within $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. of the summit. We ascend the right bank of the Dordogne, from the end of the main street, with the object of our excursion in front of us. After about 550 yards a path diverges to the left to the *Grande Cascade*, which is seen at a distance. It falls from a sheer rock of trachyte to a depth of more than 100 ft.

We may also proceed from the fall to the Puy de Sancy, or return past it at the expense of $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. extra. Ascending to it in 25 min. we find a flight of steps in the rock with a handrail leading in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Plateau de Durbize*, over which we follow for $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the route to the valley of Chaudesfour (p. 246), and then turn to the right along the path to Les Crêtes (fine views), above the *Roc de Cuzeau* (5655 ft.) and the *Pic de Cacadoigne* (5895 ft.), between the valley of Le Mont-Dore on the right, and the *Vallée de Chaudesfour*, on the left. The latter may be visited from this side (p. 246). About $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther we rejoin the path which ascends from the valley.

To the right of the valley rises first the *Pic du Capucin* (4800 ft.; see below), which more or less resembles a head covered by a cowl: then the *Puy de Clergue* (5470 ft.). Behind, opposite the Puy de Sancy, is the *Puy Gros* (4860 ft.). The carriage-road ends 7 M. from the village; $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther is a bridge; and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther we keep

straight on, avoiding the descent to the left. To our right lies the wild *Vallon de Lacour*, with its streamlet. After about 1 hr. we cross the *Dore* and then the *Dogne*, which descend from the Puy de Sancy and unite to form the *Dordogne*, $2\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Le Mont-Dore. The Dore descends in a cascade from the Puy, the summit of which is hidden by the black peaks bordering the *Gorge d'Enfer*, to the right. About 7 min. farther the long *Cascade du Serpent* is seen among the trees, descending from the Puy de Cacadoigne. Thence the ascent is continued by a fairly good zigzag path to the left over pastures to the (1 hr.) *Col de Sancy*, where we leave the horses (50 c.), and find refreshments in the season. Thence it is a short $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.'s. walk to the top of the ***Puy de Sancy** (6185 ft.), the highest mountain in the centre of France. A cross marks the summit.

The ***PANORAMA** is very grand and extensive, comprising to the N., the valley of the Dordogne and the *Monts Dore*, i. e. the mountains already named, several lower peaks to the right, farther away, the Puy Barbier (5670 ft.), Puy de Frigoux (5625 ft.), Puy de la Tache (5470 ft.), etc.; the Lac de Guéry, overlooked by the Roche Sanadoire (4225 ft.; p. 245); to the left, the Puy Gros (4860 ft.) and the Banne-d'Ordenche (p. 240), and on the horizon the *Monts Dôme*; to the W. forests, pasture-lands and smaller Puys: to the S., near at hand, another Puy Gros (5920 ft.), the Puy Ferrand (see below), the Puy de Pailleret (5680 ft.) etc., the Lac Chouvet and the Lac de la Landie, a wide stretch of pasture and the *Monts du Cantal*; to the E., the Lac Chambon, in the valley of *Chaufour*, on this side of *Murols* (p. 245). — The view on this side is finer and more complete from the *Puy Ferrand* (6055 ft.), which can be reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Sancy.

This excursion may be agreeably prolonged by descending on the other side of the Puy de Sancy. In 3 hrs. we reach the hamlet of *Vassirières* (Inns), a celebrated pilgrim-resort, with a church containing a black statue of the Virgin, which is transported to Besse for the winter. About $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther on, to the right of the road, is the *Lac Pavin* ('pavens': 3890 ft.), an ancient crater half-filled with water, over $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and nearly as broad. Its precipitous banks, on which rises the *Puy de Montchal* (4640 ft.), and the solitude which reigns all around, have given rise to many weird traditions. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. hence lies **Besse** (*Hôt. Richard*), a curious and very ancient little town, with remains of fortifications including a 15th cent. belfry-tower. — The *Grottes de Jonas*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Besse, are among the chief curiosities of Auvergne. They form an entire village, now abandoned, the dwellings being hollowed out of the volcanic rock. There are 64 of these abodes, at various elevations, connected with one another by winding staircases. Similar dwellings are to be seen at *St. Nectaire* (p. 246). The road leads on to *Coudes* (p. 205), $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Besse (omnibus). Another road, to the left, halfway between Besse and the grottoes, leads to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Besse) *Murols* (p. 245).

TO THE CAPUCIN, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. on foot there and back. Horses may be taken to within 10 min. of the top. The Plateau du Capucin is one of the principal promenades of Mont-Dore. After crossing the Dordogne we follow a steep path through the wood which clothes the greater part of this mountain, and in 45 min. reach the *Salon du Capucin*, a forest clearing, where refreshments are to be had in the season. Turning to the left, we skirt the **Pic du Capucin** (4630 ft.) in order to ascend it on the W., the only accessible side. The sum-

mit is bare and affords a fine view of the valley of the Dordogne and the surrounding mountains.

To LA BOURBOULE. The carriage route to La Bourboule follows the road to Laqueuille as far as the divergence mentioned on p. 240 (about 2 M.), where it takes the left branch (2 M.). On horseback or on foot it is much more interesting to take the somewhat longer cross roads, in the valley to the left. In the latter case we cross the Dordogne, and turning to the right, follow the left bank of the river until we are behind the hamlet of *Rigolet-Haut* (on the left are considerable beds of tufa); or we may take the shorter path which diverges to the left near the beginning of the route and ascends to *Rigolet-Haut*, afterwards rejoining the route. Thence we descend straight to *Rigolet-Bas*, turn to the left, and follow the banks of the *Clierge* streamlet. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. higher up is a saw-mill. Near the hamlet is the fine *Cascade du Plat-à-Barbe* (fee), so named from the shape of the ravine into which it falls from a height of 55 ft. The *Cascade de la Vernière* (fee), 10-15 min. lower down, is even finer, though only 25 ft. in height. In a wood to the right is a ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) clearing, much visited by pedestrians, called the *Salon de Mirabeau*, from the fact that Mirabeau-Tonneau, brother of the famous orator of the Revolution, made it a rendezvous of pleasure parties when he visited Le Mont-Dore in 1787. The path along the right bank of the streamlet leads to the Dordogne, on the other side of which, at the above-mentioned fork, the road to La Bourboule is joined. This point may also be reached by crossing the streamlet and proceeding along the left bank of the Dordogne.

La Bourboule. — Hotels. HÔTEL BELLON ET DES ÎLES-BRITANNIQUES, GRAND-HÔTEL, GR. HÔT. DES ÉTRANGERS, DE L'ÉTABLISSEMENT, PERRIÈRE, DE PARIS, all of the first class and on the right bank; BRISTOL; SPLENDID-HÔTEL; BEAUSÉJOUR ET DU CASINO, DE FRANCE, less pretentious; DU PARC, DES DEUX-MONDES, DU GLOBE, DE L'EUROPE ET DES BAINS, DE L'UNIVERS; ALGER, BOURBOULE, POSTE, RUSSIE, HELDER, LOUVRE, DES AMBASSADEURS, CONTINENTAL. — LONDRES, DES SOURCES, DES ANGLAIS, DE VENISE, BELLEVUE, second class. Numerous *Villas* and *Furnished Houses*.

Cafés, in the parks; *Café Français*, opposite the chief Establishment.

Thermal Establishments. Drinking, 10 fr. per season. Baths $1\frac{1}{2}$ -5 fr. according to class and season; douche 1-3 fr.; together $21\frac{1}{2}$ -8 fr.

Carriages dear, bargaining desirable. *Public Conveyance*, to Laqueuille, p. 240; to Mont-Dore, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — *Saddle-horses*, 6-10 fr. per day; *Donkeys*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr. per hr.

Casinos. *Casino de la Bourboule*, Parc Chardon; *Casino de la Compagnie*, Parc de Fenestre. Subscription for the former, 2 fr. per day, 10 fr. per week, 20 fr. for three weeks.

La Bourboule (2790 ft.), formerly an insignificant hamlet, had 1616 inhab. in 1886, and is rapidly developing into a small town, owing to the growing popularity of its thermal mineral springs, which are said to attract about 7000 visitors annually. There are three thermal establishments and two casinos. The chief springs, rising on the *Rocher de la Bourboule*, a height above the town, are the *Source Choussy* and the *Source Perrière*, with a temperature of 60°

Fahr., used in cases of anæmia, rheumatism, lymphatic affections, diseases of the skin and the respiratory organs, diabetes, and intermittent fevers. La Bourboule has the character of a health-resort for families and children, though complaints are made of its expensiveness.

EXCURSIONS. The excursions from La Bourboule are practically the same as those from Le Mont-Dore. — The *Mont-Dore Road* (41½ M.; carr. see p. 244) ascends the right bank of the Dordogne and joins the road from Laqueuille (p. 240) after about 2 M. Cross-roads, see p. 244. Near the junction of the roads are the *Cascades de la Vernière* and *du Plat-à-Barbe*, often visited from La Barboule. The former is visible from the road (p. 244). They may also be reached viâ the right bank.

The *Roche Vendeix* (3845 ft.) is nearer to La Bourboule than to Mont-Dore. It lies about 2 M. to the S.E. of the former, viâ the valley of the *Fenestre*, beyond the park of that name. In the Middle Ages it was surmounted by a castle, of which no traces now remain. The fine view to the N. includes the wooded heights and the valley of the Dordogne, above which rise the Puy Gros and the Banne-d'Ordenche. — At *Pregnoux*, farther down to the N., obsidians are found. — A route descends on the S. to (5 M.) Le Mont-Dore.

TO MUROLS AND ST. NECTAIRE (Issoire). 12½ and 15½ M.: carriage road. Pedestrians may follow the road to Laqueuille and after about ¾ M. turn to the right and ascend the valley of the streamlet flowing from the Lac de Guéry, and forming the *Cascades du Queureilh* (100 ft.) and *du Rossignolet*, both of them well worth visiting (see below). The carriage-road ascends to the right of the post-office and skirts the Plateau de l'Angle, whence there is a magnificent view of the valley and the mountains already mentioned. As we round the Rocher de l'Angle we see before us the valley of Guéry. We next cross the streamlet which forms on the right, at about 1½ M. from Le Mont-Dore, the *Cascade du Sant-du-Loup* and ¼ M. lower down the *Cascade du Queureilh* (see above). The road turns to the left and, ½ M. farther, forks.

The road to the left leads to Clermont (27 M. from Le Mont-Dore). Near the fork, to the left, by the side of a saw-mill, is the *Cascade du Rossignolet* (see above); ½ hr. farther, to the right of the road, the *Cascade du Pré-du-Barbier*. About 1½ M. thence, 5 M. from Le Mont-Dore, is the *Lac de Guéry*, oval in shape, surrounded by pasture-lands and with a cascade. About 20 min. farther, to the left, the *Roche Tuilière* (4250 ft.): to the right, the *Roche Sanadoire* (4225 ft.), two masses of basaltic rock, very steep and composed of very curious columns. A fortress which once stood on the Roche Sanadoire has disappeared.

The road to Murols and Issoire crosses, about 2½ M. beyond the fork, the *Col de Diane*, between the *Puy de la Tache* (5455 ft.), on the right, and the *Puy de la Croix-Morand* (4960 ft.), on the left. It descends, viâ the hamlet of *Diane*, over a high plateau, partly planted with pines, at the end of which we see Murols, its castle, and the Lac Chambon. To the right are the peaks of the Monts Dore.

12½ M. **Murols** (*Hôtel Nérat*), a village famous for its *Castle of the 13-15th centuries. The imposing ruins, perched on a mound to the left as we approach, attract attention from a distance. The château was once an extensive and splendid manor-house, and its

ruins are among the finest now extant. One of its towers has been restored and commands a very fine view. The guide expects a gratuity.

To the S.W. of Murols rises the *Tartaret* (3155 ft.), a volcanic cone covered with pines; and behind it, about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the village, is the charming *Lac Chambon*, formed by the streamlet of the Couze de Chaud-four. This streamlet descends from the **Valley of Chaudfour*, the upper part of which is extremely picturesque. From this point we can easily join the paths to the Puy de Saney (p. 242), about 5 M. from the Lac Chambon.

The road, turning then to the N.E., enters the valley of the *Fredet*.

$15\frac{1}{2}$ M. **St. Nectaire**, a village with 1252 inhab., on the *Fredet*, consisting of *St. Nectaire-le-Bas* (*Grand-Hôtel des Thermes; de Paris; Mandon-Serre; Madeuf; etc.*) and *St. Nectaire-le-Haut* (*Hôtel du Mont Cornadore; de la Paix; de France*). St. Nectaire has about a dozen thermal mineral springs, and three thermal establishments: the *Bains Romains* and the *Bains Boette* in St. Nectaire-le-Bas, and the *Etablissement du Mont-Cornadore*, the most important, in St. Nectaire-le-Haut. The Romanesque Church (11-12th cent.) is interesting and has lately been restored.

To the N.W. rises the *Puy de Châteauneuf* (3065 ft.) with some shapeless ruins, and nine grottos near the top resembling the Grottes de Jonas (p. 243). — About $13\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. is the pretty **Cascade de Granges*, near the village of that name, on the Couze; and to the E. are the stalactite *Grottes du Mont-Cornadore*.

RAILWAY TO TULLE (continued). — Beyond *Laqueuille* (p. 240) the line passes into the basin of the Dordogne. The Monts Dore and, afterwards, the Monts du Cantal occupy the horizon on the left.

Beyond ($47\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bourg-Lastic-Messeix* we descend the picturesque valley of the *Clidane*, crossing the stream eight times before (51 M.) *La Celette*, the old convent of which is now a lunatic asylum. The line now passes at a great height above the stream and enters a tunnel. — $52\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Eygurande-Merlines** (*Hôtel Tixier*, at the station), station for two villages, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 M. distant.

A branch-line runs hence in the valleys of the *Chavanon* and Dordogne to (30 M.) *Lagnac*, viâ (21 M.) **Bort**, near which are the curious columnar basaltic formations known as the *Orgues de Bort*, and the *Saut de la Saule*, a fine cascade. — From Lagnac, the temporary terminus, a diligence plies to ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Mauriac** (*Écu de France*), an ancient town (pop. 3575) with a Romanesque church of the 12th century. — The railway when completed will join the line to *Aurillac* at *La Capelle-Viescamp* (p. 255).

$57\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Aix-la-Marsalouse*.

$64\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Ussel** (*Hôtel de la Gare*), a town of 5252 inhab., built on a hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the railway. Here on a modern fountain is a *Roman Eagle* in granite, measuring 2 yds., found in an old Roman camp in the neighbourhood. Ussel is, perhaps, the *Uxellodunum* of the ancients (see pp. 92, 94).

Beyond a short tunnel is ($72\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Meymac** (*Hôtel de la Gare*), with 4181 inhab., and an interesting church of the 11-12th centuries. Line to Limoges, see p. 38. — $76\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lapleau-Maussac*; 81 M. *Soudeilles*; $84\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Egletons*; $88\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rosiers-d'Egletons*; $90\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Montagnac-St. Hippolyte*. Beyond ($93\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eyrein* we

enter the valley of the *Montane*. 96 M. *Corrèze*, a small village at the S. end of the *Monédières* (2950 ft.).

98½ M. *Gimel*, a village below which the *Montane* forms a celebrated cascade nearly 400 ft. in height, often rather scanty and divided into several falls, but imposing after heavy rains. — Then come four short tunnels and a bridge over the *Corrèze*.

106 M. **Tulle** (*Hôt. de la Comédie*), a town of 16,277 inhab., the capital of the department of the *Corrèze*, is picturesquely situated on the *Corrèze*, near its junction with the *Solane*. The chief object of interest is the *Cathedral*, of the 12th cent., with a fine tower of the 14th cent., but stripped of its choir and its transepts in 1793. At the side is a cloister of the 13th century. Houses of the Renaissance and even of the Middle Ages are still to be seen in the town. Tulle possesses a government *Fire-Arms Factory*.

III. From Tulle to Bordeaux, viâ Périgueux.

140 M. RAILWAY in 6 hrs. 50 min. (fares 27 fr. 75, 20 fr. 75, 15 fr. 25 c.).

The first part of the way is through the deep-set valley of the *Corrèze*, which is crossed several times before reaching Brive. Two short tunnels, beyond which is (5 M.) *Cornil*. — 15 M. *Aubazine*, which possesses, 1¾ M. to the left, an ancient abbey church of the 12th century.

18 M. **Brive** (*Buffet*), on the line from Paris-Limoges to Toulouse (R. 12). Thence to *Périgueux* and *Bordeaux*, see p. 91.

35. From Lyons to Toulouse viâ Le Puy and Aurillac.

Southern Auvergne.

349 M. RAILWAY interesting, but no through trains. The best plan is to sleep at Le Puy, whence there is a morning train with connections (fares about 69, 52, 38 fr.). — From Lyons to *Le Puy*, 90 M., railway in 5¾-6¾ hrs. (fares 17 fr. 85, 13 fr. 40, 9 fr. 70 c.). — From Le Puy to *Toulouse*, railway in about 15½ hrs. — The trains start from the *Gare de Perrache* (p. 210).

To (36 M.) *St. Etienne*, see p. 227. — The line to Le Puy skirts the town on the W., passing the arms manufactory, to the right, and crossing a curved viaduct. Beyond (38 M.) *Le Clapier* are two short tunnels; and beyond (40 M.) *Bellevue* another, nearly 1¼ M. long.

41½ M. *La Ricamarie*, an industrial place of 6330 inhab., producing shoe-nails and bolts. In the neighbourhood are important coal-mines, one of which has been on fire since the 15th century.

43½ M. *Le Chambon-Feugerolles*, with 8532 inhab., has iron-works and coal-mines.

45½ M. **Firminy** (*Buffet*; *Hôtel du Nord*), another industrial town with 13,992 inhab., the centre of a coal and iron district.

Lines to *St. Just-sur-Loire* and *Annonay-St. Rambert-d'Albon*, see p. 198.

46½ M. *Fraissé-Unieux* is the junction for St. Just-sur-Loire (p. 197). After a tunnel we reach the banks of the *Loire*, which flows between very picturesque mountains. — 47½ M. *Le Pertuiset*. The aspect of the country changes. A busy industrial region, black with smoke and coal, is succeeded by a peaceful valley with picturesque and verdant landscapes. On *Mont Cornillon*, to the left, are the ruins of a fortress of the 12-16th centuries. We traverse a tunnel, a viaduct 65 ft. high, and another tunnel, and beyond (51½ M.) *Aurec*, two more tunnels and another viaduct. To the right, beyond the stream, is the ruined *Château de Rochebaron*. 58 M. *Bas-Monistrol*, the station for *Bas* (pron. 'Bass'), with 3093 inhab., 2½ M. to the W., and *Monistrol*, with 4850 inhab., 2 M. to the E. From *Bas* we visit the ruins of *Rochebaron*, and *Monistrol* also has a castle of the 15th century. Farther on are three tunnels and a bridge over the *Loire*. — 61½ M. *Pont-de-Lignon*. The valley of the *Loire* becomes narrower. Beyond two more tunnels we cross the stream twice.

69 M. *Retournac*, with 3744 inhabitants. Beyond it another bridge and tunnel and, on a hill to the right, the ruins of the *Château d'Artiac*. Beyond (71½ M.) *Chamalières* we pass a bridge and three tunnels. 77 M. *Vorey* and (80 M.) *St. Vincent* are each followed by a short tunnel. 82 M. *Lavoûte-sur-Loire*. The *Château de Lavoûte* is visible from the railway, to the left a little farther on. It is dominated by a modern castle. We next cross the *Loire* twice by bridges very close together; farther on follow another bridge, three tunnels, a bridge, a tunnel, and a viaduct.

89½ M. **Le Puy** (*Hôtel Garnier*, Boulevard St. Louis 17; *des Ambassadeurs*, Place du Breuil; *de l'Europe*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, moderate), the Roman *Podium*, a town of 19,031 inhab., was the ancient capital of the *Velay* and is now the chief town of the department of the *Haute-Loire*. It is, taken as a whole, ill-built, but it is picturesquely situated between the *Borne* and the *Dolezon* on the slope of *Mont Auis*, on which rise the remarkable cathedral and a rock with a colossal statue of the Virgin.

Quitting the station we cross a suburb and, turning to the left, via the Boulevard St. Jean, reach the large and fine PLACE DU BREUIL, the centre of the lower town. In the middle is the **Fontaine Crozatier*, presented by M. Crozatier, a bronze-founder, who was a native of Le Puy (1796-1855). The imposing structure, in marble and bronze, was designed by Pradier of Le Puy, the sculptures by Bosio, the nephew. The latter, all in bronze, consist of a statue of the town of Le Puy, on the top of the monument, and of seated statues of the *Loire*, the *Allier*, the *Borne*, and the *Dolezon*, four rivers of the department, and of genii, grouped round four basins at the foot of the fountain.

On the other side of the Place is the *Préfecture* and, on the left the *Palais de Justice*.

At the back of the Préfecture is a public garden, at the foot of which is the *Musée*, a fine modern building, also due to the munificence of Crozatier. It is open to the public on Sun. and holidays from 2 to 5 in summer and from 1 to 4 in winter, and on other days also for a small gratuity.

GROUND-FLOOR. In the vestibule, sculptures and inscriptions; *Charity*, by *Oudiné*; *Hygeia*, by *Julien*. Room on the left: Remains of Roman monuments found at Le Puy, arranged without regard to order. — Room on the right and following room: Roman antiquities, architectural and sculptural: works of art of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance; furniture, miniatures, arms, ivories, tapestries. Antique vases: mummy.

FIRST FLOOR. Paintings. Room I., to the right: *Virgin on a gold ground*, of the *Italian School*; a coloured drawing reproducing the *Dance of the Dead* at La Chaise-Dieu (p. 252); portraits. — Room II., on the right, besides some second-rate works of the *Dutch and Flemish School*: 14. *Umbrian School*, *Virgin*: no number. *Barrias*, Helen taking refuge at the altar of Vesta; 94. *Blondel*, Triumph of Religion over Atheism; no number, *Brisset*, Arrest of Conseiller Broussel (1648), by order of Anne of Austria; no number, *Lair*, Punishment of Prometheus: *Drolling*, Parting of Hecuba and Polyxena; *After Raphael*, The Virgin of Alba, an ancient reproduction of the painting in the Hermitage at St. Petersburg; *Ulmann*, Etienne Marceel and two other victims of the partisans of the Dauphin in 1558, lying assassinated at the door of a church in Paris; 23. *Ribera*, Death of Cato of Utica: 62. *P. Pourbus*, Portrait of Henri II.: 63. *Rubens*, Departure of Adonis (the landscape by Brueghel). — Room III. Natural History collection, specially rich in birds. — Room IV., on the other side: 157. *Largillière*, Portrait of La Bruyère: 18. *Giulio Romano*, The armed dwarf: 68. *Teniers the Younger*, Open air concert; 45. *Hobema*, Landscape; 10. *C. Dolci* (?), Angel holding a lily: 5. *Guercino*, Dædalus and Icarus: 105. *Dauzats*, Interior of the Cathedral at Albi: 2. *Caravaggio*, Study. There are also some sculptures, including the Battle of the Centaurs and the Lapithæ, in bronze, by *Barye*; a Virgin, also in bronze, the last work of *Crozatier*. — Room V.: rich collection of lace-work, guipures, etc. The manufacture of lace is the chief industry of the district, employing upwards of 130,000 women.

The Rue St. Gilles, in the N. angle of the Place du Breuil, leads to the *Hôtel de Ville*, an uninteresting building of the 18th century. Continuing straight on from the other side, we reach a small square, whence we see on the right, at the end of a steep street, the —

***CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE-DAME.** This church is very singular in its general character, and particularly so in its arrangement, certain peculiarities in which are quite unique. It dates chiefly from the 11th and 12th centuries. The church is approached by a grand staircase which has 60 steps outside, 42 under the great vaulted porch beneath the actual nave of the church, and 32 on the side, to the right. Formerly this staircase went straight on, crossing the pavement of the nave and joining the transept, in front of the choir, in such a way that the faithful might see the officiating priest, it is said, from the steps outside. The great *Portal* comprises three semicircular arches opening to the *Porch*, above is some smaller arcading; then three windows, at the end of the nave, and three gables, those at the sides extending beyond the roof and open. Noteworthy, too, in this church is the mixture of white and black stone which is a characteristic decoration of the churches of Au-

vergne. Under the porch is a small chapel with traces of paintings. Two of the steps bear the following inscription of the 11th cent.: 'Ni caveas crimen, caveas contingere limen; Nam regina Poli vult sine sorde coli'. The flight of steps to the left, under the porch, leads to the **Cloister*, by visiting which at once we avoid retracing our steps. It is partly enclosed by a fine Romanesque railing, which the verger will open, though it may be sufficiently well seen without his aid. The most ancient part of this fine erection dates from the 9th or even the 8th cent. and has lately been restored. Its chief features are the little columns and the splendid cornice, adorned with heads of men and beasts. The building to the W., with machicolations, is the remnant of a 13th cent. fortress.

The *Interior* of the Cathedral presents a nave and aisles with six domes in the Byzantine style, a small transept with a lantern over the centre, galleries, and small double chapels at the ends, a square choir, and a kind of apse under the tower (see below). On the high altar is a small modern black statue of the Virgin, not less venerated than the one that preceded it, destroyed in 1793. The votive offerings hung up on the pillars of the choir indicate the character of the prevalent devotion. At the farther side, on the wall of the tower, is a noteworthy fresco of the end of the 13th cent., removed from the cloister (see above) and lately restored; its chief subject is Christ between the Virgin and St. John.

Making our exit by a door at the end of the left aisle we find ourselves under the *N. Portal*, with a very slightly pointed arch.

The *S. Portal*, on the other side of the tower, is very remarkable. It forms a curious kind of porch, each side presenting a round arch, connected with the others only at three points. The *Tower*, one of the rare examples of Transitional clock-towers still extant, has seven stages with Romanesque arches, plain and trefoil-headed, intermingled with pointed arches.

Adjoining the S. portal is the *Bishop's Palace*. From the small square in front of it there is a fine view.

A lane which ascends from the side of the N. portal, between a *Baptistery* of the 4th cent., on the right, and a *Renaissance Chapel* ('Societas Gonfalonis', 1584), on the left, leads to the approach to the Rocher de Corneille (10 c.).

The *ROCHER DE CORNEILLE*, which forms the summit of Mont Anis, is a mass of volcanic breccia, rising to a peak 420 ft. above the lower town and 2480 ft. above the level of the sea. We reach it by a succession of stairs hewn in the rock. At the top was erected in 1860 a *Statue of Notre-Dame de France*, 52 ft. in height, on a pedestal of 20 ft. It was designed by Bonnassieux, and is made with more than 200 Russian cannons, taken at Sebastopol, like those which lie around it on the platform. The Virgin is represented standing erect, and holding the child Jesus who is blessing France. Notwithstanding its colossal size, it is not in keeping with the

rock on which it stands. Visitors may ascend inside the statue to the head. The openings made at various places permit us to enjoy the splendid view afforded by the environs, with their grand amphitheatre of mountains, consisting chiefly of the Cévennes, amongst which the Mezenc and the Gerbier-de-Jones (p. 252) are specially conspicuous to the S.E. In the suburb of Le Puy, to the N.W., rises the Rock of St. Michel (see below). Farther away, to the left, is Espaly and its Orgues (p. 252); to the right, the ruins of Polignac (p. 252), etc. — On the platform of the Rocher de Corneille is the bronze *Statue of Mgr. de Morlhon*, Bishop of Le Puy (d. 1862), also by Bonnassieux.

In descending it is better to pass again by the cathedral than to entangle oneself in the winding and ill-paved streets which surround it.

The street at the foot of that which ascends to the cathedral leads towards the western Boulevards, where we note, on the left as we arrive, a low, massive tower, with machicolations, forming the remains of a town-gateway of the 13th century. On the next Boulevard is a *Statue of La Fayette* (1757-1834), by Hiolle. — We descend by the Boulevard at the side of the tower.

St. Laurent, a church of the 14th cent., in the lower part of the town, near the Borne, contains the *Tomb of Bertrand du Guesclin* (d. 1380), with the statue of the famous warrior. To the left of the entrance is a Gothic font, in the shape of a tabernacle.

The street on this side of the church leads to the base of a rock, similar to the Rocher de Corneille but even more picturesque, on which stands the *Church of St. Michel-d'Aiguilhe*. It is reached by a succession of stairs with 277 steps (10 c., paid to the 'lessee' who is always to be found at the top). This church, or rather chapel, is an architectural curiosity, dating from 962-84. The plan is very irregular. It forms a sort of oval, the chancel occupying the end to the right of the entrance, while in front of this chancel is a small central aisle, inclosed with very low pillars and surrounded by a small aisle. The portal is adorned with curious bas-reliefs. Opposite to the entrance stands an isolated tower, of the same style as that of the cathedral; the upper part is less ancient than the church.

In the suburb, a little way off in front of the rock, is an old 12th century chapel of the knights-templar, called the *Temple of Diana*.

Excursions. — The following are the principal of the numerous excursions that may be made in the neighbourhood of Le Puy.

TO ESPALY, POLIGNAC, AND LA CHAISE-DIEU. Espaly lies fully 1½ M. to the W., Polignac 3 M. to the N.W., La Chaise-Dieu is 31 M. distant by the road which passes between the two. There is a service of public carriages for the last-named place from the station of Darsac, 13 M. from Le Puy (p. 253); fares 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 15 c. in summer. — The road crosses the Borne beyond the Church of St. Laurent and ascends for a considerable distance, leaving on the right, halfway, a direct path to Polignac, by which we may return. — *Espaly*, to which another road

on the left leads, is a large village, above which we may see from the road, a curious mass of basalt, showing fine columns, called from their arrangement the *Orgues d'Espaly*. — *Polignac*, situated farther to the right of the road to St. Paulien and La Chaise-Dieu, is celebrated for the imposing ruins of the *Castle of the same name, on a rocky plateau which overlooks it and on which are found Roman remains, seen in the midst of the other ruins. The plateau is encircled by a battlemented enceinte in a tolerably good state of preservation. The road which ascends to it begins near the church. The remains of the castle, properly so called, dating from the 12-15th cent., are scanty. The guide (gratuity) gives the necessary explanations. The principal parts are the keep, square and very high (14th cent.), and a round tower (13th cent.), which together give to the whole a picturesque appearance.

The second route mentioned above is in the valley on the other side of Polignac; it skirts the high ground on the right.

The road is continued across a very broken country. At 8½ M. it is joined by the road from Darsac and 2 M. farther reaches *Nolhac*. — 13 M. *St. Paulien*, a small town near which is the site of *Ruessium*, the capital of the Vellavi or Velauni. The Church (11th cent.) occupies the site of an antique building, and other antiquities have been found. To the left is seen the *Mont de Bar* (3825 ft.), a volcanic mountain, ascended in ½ hr. from *Allègre*, 8 M. from St. Paulien, whence it is reached by a good road which joins our road 6 M. farther on, 4 M. from La Chaise-Dieu. — 20 M. *St. Just-près-Chomelix*. Here, and again at (26½ M.) *Chamborne*, our road bends to the left.

31 M. *La Chaise-Dieu* (*Lion d'Or*), a village with 1782 inhab., situated on a hill (3575 ft.). It owes its name to a celebrated Benedictine abbey, the *Casa Dei*, founded about 1036 by St. Robert. Amongst its abbots and nominal rulers have been Roger de Beaufort, afterwards Pope Clement VI., Mazarin, Richelieu, etc. The vast buildings of the *Abbey* were surrounded in the 14-15th cent. by fortifications, parts of which still remain, notably the *Tower of Clement VI.*, at the side of the church. There are few traces of the *Cloister* which dates from the 14-15th cent., to which time also belongs the present *Church*. The façade is approached by a grand flight of steps and is flanked by two towers, which have, however, lost their spires. The wide nave and aisles are uniform in height. In the choir is the mutilated tomb of Clement VI., some magnificent stalls, tapestries of 1501-1518, and, on the left, in the ambulatory a remarkable but very dilapidated *Dance of the Dead* (p. 249) by an unknown artist of the second half of the 15th century. — *Brioude* (p. 206) is only 24 M. from La Chaise-Dieu, but there is no public conveyance thither.

TO THE MEZENC VIA LE MONASTIER. A carriage-road (public conveyance, 1 fr. 60 c.) leads from Le Puy to (12 M.) Le Monastier; thence a bridle-path to the (4 hrs.) Mezenc. We proceed to the E. At (2½ M.) *Brive-Charensac*, we cross the Loire. The Mezenc road turns to the right. To the left is the *Mont-Dore* (2740 ft.), on which stands an old 12th cent. abbey of the Premonstratensians. Farther on, to the right, on another eminence is the fine *Château de Bouzols*, the oldest part of which dates from the 11th century. 12 M. *Le Monastier* (Hôt. Issartel), with 4000 inhab., owes its name to a monastery of which the church remains, partly Romanesque in style. In 2½-3 hrs. more we reach the village of *Les Estables*, from which the ascent of the Mezenc is made in ¼ hr. — The *Mezenc* (5750 ft.) is a volcanic mountain, isolated and precipitous, except to the W., the side next Les Estables. Its sides afford excellent pasturage. From the top there is a fine panorama extending westwards to the mountains of the Cantal, northwards over the mountains on both sides of the Loire, and the valley of that river, eastwards to the mountains of Dauphiné and Savoy, as far as Mont Blanc, and southwards to the Cevennes, amongst which the Gerbier-de-Jons (see below) is conspicuous, and to the western extremity of the Alps, where, on the horizon, Mont Ventoux rears itself.

— About 4½ hrs. from the Mezenc is the *Gerbier-de-Jons*, another volcanic

mountain on which the Loire rises. Its height has been only 5090 ft. since a landslip which occurred in 1821; before that it was 5610 ft.

Beyond Le Puy the railway turns to the S., commanding on the right a fine view of the picturesque town. We cross the Borne and ascend its valley for some distance. From (98 M.) *Borne* a diligence plies to (3 M.) *St. Paulien* (p. 252), and from (102 M.) *Darsac*, a diligence plies to *La Chaise-Dieu* (see p. 251). We traverse a tunnel, $1\frac{1}{3}$ M. long, in the *Monts du Velay*, beyond which the line attains its highest point (3660 ft.), afterwards descending into the valley of the *Allier*, with magnificent views to the right, extending as far as the *Monts Dôme* (pp. 238, 239). — 107 M. *Fix-St. Genèys*; 110 M. *La Chaud*, beyond which are a tunnel and a wide sweep to the S., round the *Mont-Briançon* (3420 ft.). — 118 M. *Rougeac*; 122 M. *St. Georges-d'Aurac*. Here we join the line from *Nîmes* to *Clermont-Ferrand*, which we follow *viâ Paulhaguet, Frugières-le-Pin*, and *Brioude*, to (143 M.) *Arvant* (see p. 205).

The line which crosses the *Cantal* is also very interesting and its construction has demanded much engineering skill. It attains an elevation of 3800 ft. in the tunnel of *Le Lioran* (p. 254). The best views are to the right. — 146 M. *Lempdes*, on the *Alagnon*. The line ascends the picturesque and in places very narrow valley of that river, with an extensive retrospect to the right. Before the next station 7 bridges and 5 tunnels are passed. 154 M. *Blesle*, on the right, at the foot of columnar basaltic rocks ('orgues'). — 158 M. *Massiac*; 162 M. *Molompise*. Fine view into a valley on the left. The river frets along on the right; and on the same side are the ruins of a castle. Before and after (167 M.) *Ferrières* are tunnels. Beyond a rocky gorge appear some ruins on the right; to the left is the line to *St. Flour*, etc.

173 M. *Neussargues* (Buffet). Line to *St. Flour*, *Millau*, and *Béziers* (Causses de la *Lozère*), see R. 56.

We next perceive, at a distance on the right, the ruins of the *Château de Merdogne*. On the same side there is a fine view. We recross the *Alagnon*.

178 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Murat** (*Hôtel Gaurvain*), an ill-built town with 3140 inhab., at the foot of a basaltic rock crowned by a colossal statue of the Virgin. On the left the *Plomb du Cantal* appears (see below). The valley contracts as we enter the region of the *Monts du Cantal* and the line rapidly ascends, crossing a dozen bridges or viaducts, running through a short tunnel, and overlooking deep valleys, with rocky or wooded gorges, torrents, and cascades. — 186 M. *Le Lioran* (*Hôt. du Cantal*), a good centre for excursions.

The *Plomb du Cantal* may be ascended hence in less than 2 hrs., 3 hrs. there and back; guide 5 fr. We follow the high road as far as a tunnel, where we take the stony path to the right, which bends to the left before a wood. We then direct our course towards a 'baron' or herdsman's hut which we reach in less than 1 hr.; and thence scale the summit on the N. side.

The *Plomb du Cantal* (6095 ft.) is volcanic, like all the mountains of

Auvergne, and culminates in an isolated cone, whence radiate a number of valleys. The view from the summit is said to command a circumference of 150 M. In the neighbourhood, to the S., is the *Puy Gros* (5245 ft.), to the N.W. the *Puy Griou* (5560 ft.), farther off, the *Puy Mary* (5860 ft.), the *Puy Chavaroche* (5720 ft.), the *Puy Violent* (5230 ft.), etc., all forming part of the same group. To the N. are the *Monts Dore*, with the *Pic de Sancy*, and the *Monts Dôme*: to the E. the *Cevennes* and the *Alps*; to the S.S.E. the *Pyrenees*.

The *Puy Mary* (5860 ft.), the peak most frequently visited next to the *Plomb*, may be ascended in 4 hrs. from *Le Lioran*. — The ascent of the *Puy Griou* (5560 ft.), which commands the most interesting view of the *Cantal* group, takes only 1-1½ hr., by the old route through fine pine-woods, to the W. of the *Signal du Lioran* (4490 ft.).

Beyond a viaduct we now enter the *Tunnel du Lorian*, 1¼ M. long, by which we pass from the basin of the *Loire* to that of the *Garonne*, where we descend the valley of the *Cère*. Above the railway is the *Col de Sagnes* (4100 ft.), between the *Puy Lioran* (4660 ft.) and the *Plomb du Cantal* (see above). The road to *Aurillac* also passes through a tunnel here, nearly 1 M. long, always lighted. — We cross a viaduct, 100 ft. high, and beyond a short tunnel, three more viaducts, nearly as high. To the right is the *Puy Griou*, to the left the *Plomb du Cantal*. — 190 M. *St. Jacques-des-Bluts* (3250 ft.). The village (Inn) lies ½ M. distant in the valley.

The *Plomb du Cantal* may be ascended from this point also, in 5-6 hrs. there and back; guide 5 fr. We cross the *Cère* and the railway above the station, and ascend towards the N.E. (short-cuts by the footpaths) over pastures, with herdsmen's huts ('burons'). In 20 min. we reach the huts of *St. Erval*, and in 35 min. more the *Grange du Sarret*. Thence we proceed to the left to the (50 min.) 'baron' of the *Pré Delbos*, which we leave on the right (fine view), and in 1 hr. more we reach the 'baron' of *Pranadal* at the base of the crest, by which we climb in ½ hr. to the summit of the *Plomb* (see above).

Beyond *St. Jacques* the route is not less interesting. The *Cère* flows through splendid gorges, along which the railway is carried by works of great engineering skill, including six viaducts and two short tunnels, with a fine cascade between the first and second. Behind us, to the right, appears the *Puy Chavaroche*, while on the left we skirt the *Puy Gros*. — Beyond (194 M.) *Thiézac*, we pass through three more tunnels, and traverse fine wooded gorges, beyond which the valley widens. Extensive view to the right. — 196½ M. *Vic-sur-Cère*, beautifully situated, with remains of fortifications. In the environs arechalybeate and aerated springs, used for baths. — 199½ M. *Polminhac* with an old castle to the right, and a modern château to the left. Farther on are several other old castles. We now enter the plain. Beyond (206½ M.) *Arpajon* the line turns to the N. On the right is *Aurillac*.

209 M. *Aurillac* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel St. Pierre*, at *Le Gravier*, far from the station; *de Bordeaux, des Trois-Frères*, *Place du Palais-de-Justice*), on the *Jordanne*, with 14,613 inhab., is the chief town of the department of the *Cantal*.

The street which descends from the station leads to the *Place du*

Palais-de-Justice, whence is seen, on the right, the pretty Renaissance tower of *Notre-Dame-des-Neiges*. Hence the Avenue du Pont leads to *Le Giravier*, a square decorated with a bronze *Statue of General Delzons* (1775-1812), with bas-reliefs (1883), and, farther on, a *Statue of Gerbert* (Pope Sylvester II.), of Aurillac, also in bronze and with bas-reliefs, by David d'Angers.

The *Church of St. Géraud*, which we reach by turning to the right, into the Rue du Buis, is a 15th cent. building, recently continued and with a still unfinished tower. It was dependent on an abbey founded in the 9th cent. by its patron saint, born in the château of Aurillac. It has finely reticulated vaulting. In a chapel on the left are some paintings of the 16th cent., and behind the pulpit a Death of St. Francis Xavier, attributed to Zurbaran.

From the door of the church we may see, on an eminence, the *Château*, in great part rebuilt and transformed into a normal school. — The Rue du Monastère and the Rue du Consulat, on the right, lead into the middle of the town. At the end of the Rue du Consulat is the *Hôtel des Consuls*, a 16th cent. house, with turrets and a fine Gothic gateway in the street on the left.

The *Collège*, in the vicinity, contains a small *Museum*, open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. from 1 to 4, and on others days also to strangers.

A single large room, on the first floor, contains paintings and sculptures. On the right, 9. *Dutch School*, Landscape: 35. *Gourdet*, The Steward; 73. *School of Giotto*, Crucifixion: 80. *Syrrouy*, Prodigal son; 71. *Gennari*, Virgin suckling the infant Jesus: 64. *Cassolini*, Virgin and Child: 65. *Manetti*, Saint; 68. *Lagrenée*, Fidelity of a Satrap; 82. *Vagrez*, Education of Achilles: 12. *Monginot*, The Rent; 83. *Callias*, Devotion of the Chevalier d'Assas: 70. *Sir Peter Lely* (Van der Faes), Portrait: 14. *Largillière*, Portrait; etc. In the middle, *Manglier*, Fortune, in bronze: *Boisseau*, Daughter of Celuta mourning for her child, in marble.

Returning to the Rue des Consuls, we proceed to the right, by the Rue Marchand, to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, and straight on thence to the Palais de Justice.

214 M. *Ytrac*. On the right is a large and lofty viaduct intended for the lines to St. Denis-près-Martel (p. 92) and Lagnac (p. 246), not yet finished. The view on this side extends as far as the mountains of Auvergne (p. 234). — 219 M. *La Chapelle-Viescamp*, beyond which is a high viaduct, the last over the valley of the Cère. On the right the view is fine and extensive. We pass two viaducts and a cutting through the rock. -- 224½ M. *Le Rouget*, whence we descend into the wild gorge of the *Moulègre*, in which we successively come to four bridges, four tunnels, and three more bridges. Beyond (231 M.) *Boisset* we pass a viaduct, cross the Moulègre three times, and pass by a tunnel into the valley of the *Rance*, where a fine view presents itself to the left. Then follow rocky gorges, two viaducts, a tunnel, and four bridges. — 237 M. *Mauves*, a small commercial town, beyond which is another bridge and a viaduct over the Rance, whence we

pass through a short tunnel into the pretty valley of the Célé, crossing the stream twice. — 241 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bagnac*, followed by another bridge, a short tunnel and a last bridge over the Célé. To the right is —

249 M. *Figeac*, on the line from Paris and Limoges to Toulouse (p. 93).

IV. THE FRENCH ALPS.

36. From Lyons to Geneva 260
 From Ambérieu to Montalieu and Sablonnières. From
 Virieu-le-Grand to Pressins (St. André-du-Gaz). 261. —
 The Crêdo, 262. — Geneva to Annemasse; to St. Julien, 264.
37. From Lyons to Aix-les-Bains 264
 Marlioz. Lac du Bourget. Abbey of Hautecombe, 265. —
 From Aix-les-Bains to Lyons, by the Rhone, 266.
38. From Aix-les-Bains to Annecy and Geneva . . . 266
39. From Bellegarde and Geneva to Chamonix . . . 267
 a. Viâ Annemasse and Cluses 267
 The Salèves. From Annemasse to Sixt, 268. —
 From Cluses to Sixt (Chamonix). Mont-Ruan.
 Pic du Tenneverge. Pointe Pelouse. Désert
 de Platé. From Sixt to Chamonix viâ the Col
 d'Anterne and du Brévent, 269. — The Buet.
 Pointe-Percée. St. Gervais-le-Village. Col de la
 Forclaz, 270. — Gorges of the Diosaz, 271.
 b. Viâ Annemasse, Le Bouveret, Martigny, and
 the Col de Balme 271
 The Voirons, 271. — Val d'Illicz. From Cham-
 péry to Samoëns viâ the Col de Coux and the
 Col de la Golèse; to Sixt viâ the Col de Sa-
 gerou, 272. — Glacier de Trient, 273.
40. Chamonix and its Environs 274
 Aiguille de Charmoz. Aig. du Dru, 277. — Aig. de la Tour.
 Pierre à l'Echelle. Plan de l'Aiguille. Aig. du Midi,
 279. — From Chamonix to the Buet; to Courmayeur viâ
 the Col du Géant; to Orsières viâ the Col d'Argentière.
 Col du Chardonnet and Col du Tour, 280.
41. Mont Blanc 280
 Ascent of Mont Blanc, 281. — Tour du Mont Blanc, 281. —
 Mont Joli. Col du Mont Tondou and Col de Trelatête, 283.
 — From Chapieux to Bourg-St. Maurice, 284. — Mont de
 Saxe. Grammont. From Courmayeur to Chamonix viâ
 the Col du Géant; to Martigny viâ the Col Ferret; to
 Bourg-St. Maurice, viâ the Little St. Bernard, 286.
42. From Chamonix to the Valais 286
 a. From Chamonix to Martigny viâ the Tête-Noire 287
 The Glacier d'Argentière, 287.
 b. From Chamonix to Vernayaz viâ Finhaut and
 Salvan 289
 The Cascade du Dalley, 289.
43. Annecy and its Environs 290
 Excursions to the Semnoz, the Parmelan, and the Tournette,
 291-293. — From Annecy to Albertville, by the Lake
 and Faverges, 293. — To Chamonix viâ the Lake, the
 Valley of the Arly, and St. Gervais, 294. — To Flumet
 viâ the Col des Aravis, 294.

44. From Lyons to Chambéry 295
 a. By St. André-du-Gaz 295
 b. By Culoz and Aix les Bains 296
 Environs of Chambéry, 297.
45. From Chambéry to Albertville and Moutiers. The
 Tarentaise 297
 From Albertville to St. Gervais (Chamonix) viâ Ugines,
 298. — From Albertville to Beaufort, 298. — Excursions
 from Moutiers: Mont Juvet: Pointe de Crève-
 Tête, 299.
46. From Moutiers to Tignes viâ Bourg-St. Maurice . . 300
 From Aime to Beaufort; to the Mont-Juvet, 300. — Mont-
 Pourri, 301. — From Ste. Foy to Val Grisanche, 301. —
 Excursions from Tignes: Aiguille de la Grande-Sassière,
 302. — Pointe de Bazel. To Notre Dame de Rhêmes.
 To Bonneval, viâ the Col du Mont-Iseran, 303. — From
 Val-d'Isère to the Pointe de la Sana; to the Cime de la
 Vache and the Grande Aiguille Rousse; to Cérésole, 304.
 — To Bozel, viâ the Col du Palet; Grand Bec de Pra-
 lognan, 305. — To Peisey viâ the Col de la Tourne or
 the Col du Palet. To Entre-deux-Eaux viâ the Col de
 la Leisse, 306.
47. From Moutiers to Pralognan 306
 Vallée des Allues, 307. — Excursions from Pralognan:
 Petit Mont Blanc. Rocher de Villeneuve, 308. — Rocher
 de Plassas. Dent Portetta. Grand Marchet, 309. — To
 Thermignon viâ the Col de la Vanoise, 309. — Pointe
 de Creux-Noir. Pointe de la Glière. Pointe du Val-
 lonet. Grande-Casse. Grande-Motte, 310. — Dôme de
 Chasseforêt. Aiguille de Polset. To Modane viâ the Col
 de Chavière, 311.
48. From Chambéry to the Maurienne 312
 I. From Chambéry to Modane (Turin) 312
 Mont Ceniz Tunnel. From Modane to Turin. Mont
 Thabor. Pointe à l'Echelle. Pointe Rénod, 314, 315.
 II. Upper Valley of the Arc and its Mountains . . 315
 Mont Ceniz Road, 315. — Excursions from Bessans:
 Pointe de Charbonel; Pointe de l'Albaron. Roche-
 Melon, 316. — From Bessans to Lanzo. Pointe des
 Arses. Pointes du Chatelard, 317. — From Bon-
 neval to Cérésole viâ the Col du Carro; to Lanzo.
 Mulinet. Levanna, 318.
49. From Lyons to Grenoble (Marseilles) 318
 Lac de Paledru. From Voiron to the Grande Chartreuse,
 319. — From Voreppe to the convent of Chalais and the
 Grande Aiguille, 320. — Environs of Grenoble, 324. —
 Excursions from Grenoble: Grande Chartreuse, 325. —
 Grand Som, 326. — To Sassenage and the Gorges of the
 Furon. To the Château de Beauregard and the Tour Sans-
 Venin. The Moucherotte. To the Gorges d'Engins and
 de la Bourne, 327. — To Pont-en-Royans, viâ Sassenage
 and Villard-de-Lans. From Grenoble to Valence, 328.
50. From Grenoble to Chambéry. Uriage, Allevard, and
 their Environs 329

- a. From Grenoble to Chambéry 329
Croix de Belledonne. From Tencin to Theys (Sept-Laux), 329. — Granier, 330.
- b. Uriage and its Environs 330
Excursions. Chartreuse de Prémol. Waterfall of Oursière. Croix de Chamrousse, 331. — Croix de Belledonne, 332.
- c. Allevard and its Environs 332
Excursions. To the Chartreuse de St. Hugon, 332. — To the Sept-Laux; the Puy-Gris; the Grand Charnier, 333.
51. From Grenoble to Briançon 334
- a. By Road 334
Taillefer, 334. — Col du Galibier, 336.
- b. By Railway 337
From St. Georges-de-Commiers to La Motte-les-Bains (Corps, La Salette), 337. — Grand Veymont. Mont Aiguille. From Clelles to Corps. Grand Ferrand. 339. — Pic de Bure. Tallard. From Gap to Corps, 340. — Vieux-Chaillol. From Prunières to Barcelonnette and Larche, 341. — From L'Argentière-la-Bessée to Vallouise. Croix de Toulouse. Pic de Prorél, 343. — From Briançon to the Grand Pic de Rochebrune; to Oulx (Mont-Cenis line), 344.
52. The Pelvoux Range and its Environs 344
- a. Excursions from Le Bourg-d'Oisans, Oz, and Allemont 345
Grandes-Rousses. Pies de Belledonne, 346. — Grande Lance d'Allemont. To St. Christophe and La Bérarde, 347. — Rochail. Lac de Lovitel. From Vénosc to Le Freney. Col de la Muzelle, 348.
- b. Excursions from St. Christophe and La Bérarde 349
- I. From St. Christophe to the Glacier de Mont-de-Lans and the Col de Lauze viâ the Lac Noir, 351.
— Aiguille du Plat. Roche de la Muzelle. Tête de Loranoure. Aiguille du Canard. Aiguille des Arias, etc. Montagne de l'Ours. Tête des Fétoules, 351. — Tête de l'Étret. Aiguille and Pic d'Olan. To La Chapelle-en-Valgodemar viâ the Col des Sellettes. To Clot-en-Valgodemar viâ the Col de la Muande. Col du Says. Col du Loup, 352.
- II. From La Bérarde to the Tête de la Maye, 352. — Tête du Graou. Tête du Rouget. The Piaret. Tête de la Gandolière. The Râteau. The Meije, 353. — Pavé. Tête de Charrière. Barre des Ecrins, 354. — Fifre. Pic Coolidge. To Villard-d'Arène and La Grave, via the Cols du Pavé, des Chamois, des Aigles, du Clot-des-Cavales, de la Grande Ruine, Giraud-Lézin, de la Casse-Déserte, 355-357. — Grande Aiguille. Rocher de Lancula. Cime de Clochatel. To Clot-en-Valgodemar viâ the Col des Rouies (ascent of the Rouies), viâ the Col du Chardon. Tête de Chéret. Pic du Says. Les Bans, 357. — To Vallouise viâ the Cols de la Temple, de la Coste-Rouge, de l'Ailefroide, du Sélé, de la Pilatte, 358.

- c. Excursions from Vallouise 360
 Pointe de l'Eyglière. Crête des Bœufs-Rouges. From Vallouise to the Valgodemar. Col du Sellar. Pic de Bonvoisin. Pic des Opillous, 359. — Cols du Loup and du Sirac. Mont Pelvoux. Mont Salvador Guillemain. Sommet de l'Ailefroide, 360. — To la Bérarde, viâ the Cols de la Temple, des Col des Ecrins, etc. Barre des Ecrins, 361. — Pic de Neige Cordier. To Villard d'Arène, viâ the Col du Glacier-Blanc; viâ the Col Emile-Pic, 362.
- d. Excursions from La Grave. Villard-d'Arène, and Le Lautaret 362
 To St. Christophe viâ the Col de la Lauze. Bec de l'Homme. Pic de Neige du Lautaret. Pic Gaspard. Grande Ruine, 362, 363. — To la Bérarde viâ the Brèche de la Meije, the Col du Clot-des-Cavales, the Brèche de Charrière, the Col de Roche-d'Alvau. To Vallouise, viâ the Col-Emile Pic, viâ the Col du Glacier-Blanc. Aiguille de Goléon, 364. — Aiguilles d'Arves. To St. Jean-de-Maurienne viâ the Col de l'Infernet. Roche du Grand-Galibier. Pic de Combeynot, 365.
- e. Excursions from Le Monétier 366
 To the Refuge de l'Alpe viâ the Col d'Arsine. Pic des Prés-les-Fonds. Lac des Prés-les-Fonds. Lac de l'Echauda, 366. — Montagne des Agneaux. To Vallouise viâ the Col de l'Echauda. To Mont Thabor viâ Névache, 367.
53. Vallée du Guil. Queyras. Monte Viso 367
 A. From Mont-Dauphin-Guillemestre to Abriès . . 367
 From Guillemestre to St. Paul-sur-Ubaye; to Maurin. Font Sanete, 367. — From La Maison-du-Roi to Maurin. Castel Delfino. Pain de Sucre. Grande Aiguillette. Tête de Pelvas, 368. — Bric-Bouchet. Bric-Froid, 369.
 B. From Abriès to Monte Viso 369
 Roche Taillante. Pic Traverse, Granero, 369.
54. From Grenoble to Digne. Basses Alpes 370
 From Digne to Barcelonnette; to Colmars; to Puget-Théniers, 371. — From Digne to Castellane, 372.

36. From Lyons to Geneva.

104 M. RAILWAY in 4-7 hrs. (fares 20 fr. 75, 15 fr. 60, 11 fr. 45 c.). Best views to the left.

Lyons, see p. 210. — All the trains start from the *Gare de Perrache* (p. 210) and then, crossing the Rhone and leaving the lines for Marseilles and Grenoble on the right, skirt the S.E. side of the city. There is also a special station for the Geneva traffic at *Les Brotteaux*, on the E., not far from the Tête-d'Or Park (p. 223), whence the trains depart 20-25 min. later than from Perrache. To the left we see the church of Fourvière and then recross the Rhone. 5¹/₂ M. *St. Clair*, the last of the Lyons stations, where only slow

trains stop. 10½ M. *Miribel*, a manufacturing town with a ruined castle. We now quit the Rhone. 13 M. *Beynost*; 16 M. *Montluel*, another small manufacturing town, with the remains of a very ancient castle. 19 M. *La Valbonne*, where there is an artillery-range, to the right. 24 M. *Meximieux*, a small town dominated by an 11th cent. castle (restored). About 2 M. farther on we cross the *Ain* to (29 M.) *Leyment*. To the right is the château of *La Servette*. We now approach the Jura Alps and cross the *Albarine*, a tributary of the *Ain*.

32 M. *Ambérieu* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel de la Gare*), a small town on the *Albarine*, at the foot of the Jura. Railway from *Mâcon*, see R. 28a.

A branch-line, for local traffic, runs hence viâ (4 M.) *Le Sault* (p. 266) to (11 M.) *Montalieu* in the Rhone valley, and thence to (23 M.) *Sablonnières*, a station on the line from *Lyons* to *St. Genix-d'Aoste* (p. 224).

The route now enters the Jura by the lovely *Valley of the Albarine* and crosses the river several times. Numerous vineyards. 39 M. *St. Rambert-en-Bugey*, a small manufacturing town with the remains of the *Château de Cornillon* on a rock to the left. The valley now contracts and becomes wild. From (44 M.) *Tenay* (*Hotel*), in a curve of the valley of the *Albarine*, a diligence plies to (8½ M.) *Hauterive* (*Hôt. Roland*), a picturesquely situated summer-resort. — We now quit the valley of the *Albarine* and enter a solitary gorge, beyond which we skirt several large ponds. On the right is the *Molard de Don* (4020 ft.). Beyond (52 M.) *Rossillon* the train passes through a tunnel, 620 yds. long, and reaches the *Lake of Pugieu*. — 56 M. *Virieu-le-Grand*.

FROM VIRIEU TO PRESSINS (*St. André-du-Gaz*), 29 M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 5 fr. 90, 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 20 c.). — 9 M. *Belley* (*Hôtel Charles*) is a very ancient town with 6160 inhab., prettily situated and the seat of a bishopric. — 12 M. *Brens*, about 1¼ M. to the W. of the fort of *Pierre-Châtel* (p. 266). Then we reach the banks of the Rhone whose channel is here very varying. Beyond (19 M.) *Brégnier-Cordon* we cross the Rhone near the mouth of the *Guiers* and then the line from *Lyons* to *St. Genix-d'Aoste* (p. 224). — 23½ M. *Aoste*, 1¼ M. to the S.W. of *St. Genix* (p. 224; diligence 30 c.), on the site of the Roman colony *Augustum* or *Augusta*, of which a few fragments remain. — 29 M. *Pressins* (p. 295).

58½ M. *Artemare*. The line skirts *Mont Colombier* (5030 ft.) to the left, a fine view-point, best ascended (4½ hrs.) from *Culoz*. We then enter the *Rhone* valley and obtain a good view of the Alps.

63 M. *Culoz* (*Buffet*; *Hôt. Folliet*, at the station), at the base of *Mont Colombier*, on the right bank of the Rhone. Railway to *Aix-les-Bains*, see R. 37.

The railway to *Geneva* ascends the valley towards the N., on the right bank of the Rhone. — 72½ M. *Seyssel* consists of two places of the same name, connected by a suspension-bridge; that on the left bank is in *Savoy*. Here and at the next station are asphalt mines. Through a short tunnel and across a viaduct over the *Vézèrence* we reach (71 M.) *Pyrimont*. The valley becomes picturesque, and four tunnels are traversed, the two last over ½ M. long.

84 M. *Bellegarde* (*Buffet*; *Hôt. des Touristes, de la Poste*, both

near the station), a town of 1725 inhab., on the frontier near the confluence of the Rhone and Valserine, with the French custom house.

A natural curiosity, the *Perte du Rhône*, was formerly to be seen here. This was a chasm in the limestone into which the river disappeared when its waters were low (Nov.-Feb.) for a length of 100 paces. Although this attraction has now ceased to exist, the traveller will not regret stopping at Bellegarde, as this part of the valley is very picturesque. The street to the left of the hotels leads down to a bridge over the deep bed of the Valserine, 430 yds. to the right of which is another bridge over the Rhone, at the point where that river used to plunge beneath the rocks, now blasted away. Higher up, to the left, is the entrance to a conduit 820 yds. long, 600 yds. being underground, at the other end of which, below the bridge, are 3 turbines (waterwheels on vertical axes) giving motive power to two factories. To see the turbines, apply at the first of the factories; they cannot be seen from the opposite bank. — We may also visit the *Valserine Viaduct* (near the station), mentioned below, and the *Gorge*, 85 ft. deep, which the river has hollowed out of the limestone rock, forming a 'Perte', or subterranean passage, more than 400 yds. in length, about 1½ M. from the viaduct.

The *Crêdo* or *Crêt de la Goutte* (5275 ft.), to the N.E., may be ascended in 4 hrs. from Bellegarde, with a guide, via the *Plateau de Menthère* and the *Chalet au Sac*. It commands a very fine view over the Rhone valley and as far as the Lakes of Geneva, Bourget, and Annecy.

From Bellegarde to *Nantua* and *Bourg*, p. 191; to *Chamonix*, p. 268.

Beyond Bellegarde we cross the imposing *Valserine Viaduct*, 275 yds. long, of which the main arch is 102 ft. wide and 170 ft. high., and traverse the *Tunnel du Crêdo* (2½ M.; 5½ min.), through the mountain of that name, and the *Defile of the Ecluse*, a deep and narrow depression between the extremity of the Jura and *Mont Vuache* (3440 ft.) by which the Rhone escapes from Switzerland. The defile is commanded by *Fort de l'Ecluse*, situated on a crag (1385 ft.) to the left. The origin of this stronghold dates back to the times of the Dukes of Savoy, but it was rebuilt, under Louis XIV., by Vauban and dismantled by the Austrians in 1815. Since 1824 it has been repaired and strengthened by the addition of a smaller fort. A short tunnel, of 93 yds., beyond the Crêdo tunnel was, together with part of the railroad, destroyed by a landslide in Jan. 1883. Farther on, beyond another tunnel, the view opens on the right. The line to Annemasse (p. 268) diverges to the right across the Rhone and enters a tunnel. 90 M. *Collonges*. — 92 M. *Chancy-Pougny* is the frontier station. Chancy, on the left bank, is in the canton of Geneva. Beyond (95 M.) *La Plaine* the railway leaves the Rhone. — 99 M. *Satigny*; 101 M. *Vernier-Meyrin*. We now traverse a beautiful plain studded with villas.

104 M. *Geneva*. For fuller details see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

Hotels. On the Right Bank, on which is the station: *HÔT. DES BERGUES, DE RUSSIE, DE LA PAIX, BEAU-RIVAGE, D'ANGLETERRE, NATIONAL*, on the quays, with a view of the Alps; *HÔT. SUISSE, VICTORIA, DE GÈNÈVE, Rue du Mont-Blanc* (D. 3 fr.); *DE LA GARE*, (R. 2 fr.), etc. — On the Left Bank, on which is the old town: *DE LA MÉTROPOLE, DE L'ECU*, with a view of the lake; *DE LA POSTE* (R. 3 fr.), *DU LAC, DE PARIS*, etc.

Cafés. *Kiosque des Bastions*, on the promenade of that name (p. 263); *Café du Nord, de la Couronne, de Genève*, on the Grand Quai; *du Théâtre*, at the new theatre; *de la Poste, Rue du Mont-Blanc* and *Rue Pécolat*, etc.

Cabs. Per drive, 1 fr. 50; per hr., 2 fr. 50; each $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. addit. 60 c., luggage 50 c. — Hotel-omnibuses meet the trains.
Steamer, see p. 264.

Geneva (1243 ft.), with 72,000 inhab., is the largest and richest town in Switzerland and the capital of the smallest canton next to Zug. It is admirably situated on both banks of the Rhone at the S. end of the *Lake of Geneva*.

From the station the handsome *Rue du Mont-Blanc* leads direct to the lake. From the *Pont du Mont-Blanc*, the first of the six bridges that connect the two parts of the city, as well as from the adjoining *Quai du Mont-Blanc*, a delightful view of the Mont Blanc range may be enjoyed in clear weather. Beside the *Quai du Mont-Blanc* is the *Square des Alpes* with the magnificent *Monument to Duke Charles II. of Brunswick* (d. 1873), who bequeathed his property to the city. On the other bank, near the bridge, is the *Monument National*, erected in 1869, in commemoration of the reunion of Geneva to the Confederation in 1814. Farther on is the pretty *Jardin Anglais* with an excellent *Model of Mont Blanc* (50 c.). Below the *Pont du Mont-Blanc* is the small *Ile de J.-J. Rousseau*, reached from the next bridge, the *Pont des Bergues*. In the middle of it is a bronze *Statue of Rousseau*, by Pradier.

On the hill, at the slopes and foot of which the old city is situated, rises the *Cathedral*, finished in 1204 in the Romanesque style, but disfigured by subsequent alterations, especially by the addition of a Corinthian portico in the 18th century. — To the W. of the Cathedral, at 11 *Grand' Rue*, is the *Musée Fol* (open Sun. and Thurs. 1-4), a valuable collection of Roman and other antiquities. — Higher up, on the right in ascending the *Rue de la Terrasse*, is the *Musée Rath* (open to the public daily except Tues. and Sat., and then also to strangers for a small gratuity), containing modern and ancient pictures, sculptures, and casts from the antique.

Adjacent is the new *Theatre*, built in 1872-79 with part of the Brunswick legacy; in front of it is the bronze equestrian statue of *General Dufour* (d. 1875), after Lanz. On the other side of the square are the *Promenade des Bastions*, the *Botanic Garden*, and the *Promenade de la Treille*. On the first of these is the *University*, built in 1867-71, and at the end of La Treille is the *Hôtel de Ville*, adjoined by the *Arsenal*, containing a historical museum (adm. Sun. and Thurs., 1-4).

To the S.E. of the Botanic Garden is the *Athénée*, the home of the *Société des Beaux-Arts*; farther on, the *Boulevard Helvétique* which passes close to the *Observatory* and the handsome *Russian Chapel* and descends towards the lake, beyond the *Jardin du Lac*.

The **Lake of Geneva** or *Lac Léman* (1230 ft.) is a vast sheet of water, of deep blue colour, formed by the Rhone which runs through it and by 41 streams that fall into it. In shape it resembles a crescent, with its outer (N.) curve 50 M. and its inner curve 42 M. long. The

breadth varies from $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 M., and its greatest depth is 1100 ft. The N. and larger portion belongs to Switzerland: the S. part, from Hermance to St. Gingolph has belonged to France since 1860.

Steamers ply along both banks of the lake, starting from the *Quai du Mont-Blanc* and from the *Jardin du Lac*. From Geneva to Le Bouveret, by either bank, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. — For details see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

FROM GENEVA TO ANNEMASSE (Anneey), $31\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 13-22 min. (fares 65, 50, 35 c.). The trains start from the Eaux-Vives station, to the E., on the S. bank of the lake (tramway from the Place Molard; cab, 2 fr.). — $21\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Chêne-Bourg*. — $31\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Annemasse* (p. 268) is the junction of the lines from Bellegarde to Bouveret (p. 261), to Aix-les-Bains (p. 267), and to Cluses (Chamonix, p. 268).

The *Voirons* (splendid view) are easily reached by taking this line to Annemasse, and thence the Bouveret line to *Bons-St. Didier* (p. 271).

FROM GENEVA TO ST. JULIEN, narrow gauge line in 50 min. (fare 75 c.), starting from the *Quai de la Poste*, and connecting at *St. Julien* with the line from Bellegarde to Bouveret, viâ Annemasse (p. 268).

37. From Lyons to Aix-les-Bains.

$77\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $31\frac{3}{4}$ - $51\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 50, 11 fr. 65, 8 fr. 55 c.).

From Lyons to (63 M.) *Culoz*, see p. 261. — Here our route diverges to the right from the Geneva line, crosses the Rhone, and at (67 M.) *Chindrieux* reaches the N. end of the **Lac du Bourget** (745 ft.), which is 10 M. long and 3 M. broad. To the right, on a wooded hill projecting into the lake, is the old château of *Châtillon*. The train skirts the E. bank of the beautiful lake, which is noted for its 'lavaret', a kind of fish not unlike a mackerel. To the E. a pleasing view of the *Dent du Chat* (p. 266), the monastery of *Hautecombe*, and the old château of *Bourdeau*. The right bank is at first closely hemmed in by heights, pierced by four tunnels over $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, but afterwards we reach a fertile plain and gradually withdraw from the lake. Fine view after the third tunnel. We round a portion of the lake.

$77\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Aix-les-Bains** — **Hotels**: GRAND-HÔTEL D'AIX, Avenue de la Gare; GRANDS-HÔTELS BERNASCON & DE L'EUROPE, DE L'UNIVERS, DU NORD, and VÉNAT, in the Rue du Casino; GRAND-HÔTEL DE LA GALERIE, between the Rue du Casino and the Place Centrale; SPLENDID-HÔTEL, finely situated above the Jardin Public. All these are of the first class, with corresponding charges. Slightly less expensive: GR.-HÔT. DES BERGUES, Avenue de la Gare; GR.-HÔT. DU GLOBE, HÔT. DES BAINS, Rue du Casino; BEAUSITE, above the Jardin Public; *CHÂTEAU-DURIEUX, Boul. des Côtes; *HÔT. GUILLAND & DE LA POSTE, Place Centrale; HÔT. LAPLACE, HÔT. DE GENÈVE, Rue du Casino; HÔT. DE L'ÉTABLISSEMENT THERMAL, by the Baths; HÔT. DAMENIN & CONTINENTAL, Rue de Chambéry; HÔT. DE LA POSTE, GERMAIN, BOSSUT, GARIN, DU PARC, etc.; HÔT. DES VOYAGEURS, Place du Revard; GAILLARD, Rue de Genève, pens. $71\frac{1}{2}$ fr. At the height of the season (July and Aug.). R. in the best hotels 15-20 fr., in the others 5-10 fr. — *Pensions and Furnished Houses* also abound.

Cafés-Restaurants. *Dardet*, Place Centrale; *Gr. Café de la Gare*, etc.

Cab, per drive, 1-2 pers. 1 fr., 3-4 pers. 2 fr.; per hour, with one horse 3, with two horses 4 fr. — VOITURES PUBLIQUES for excursions (to Marlioz, Port Puer, etc.), Place Centrale.

Casinos. *Cercle*, Rue du Casino, adm. 3 fr.; season-ticket 40, for 2 pers. 65 fr. — *Villa des Fleurs*, Avenue de la Gare, similar.

English Physicians: *Dr. Stanley M. Rendall*; *Dr. William Wakefield*.

English Church Service during the season: Chaplain, the Rev. H. G. Miller, M. A.

Aix-les-Bains (850 ft.), with 5580 inhab., is well situated about 1¼ M. from the Lac du Bourget in a plain environed by mountains. Its climate is very mild, the mean temperature being 55° Fahr. It owes its importance to its warm sulphur springs, which were known to the Romans, who named the spot *Aquæ Gratianæ*. At the present day it is visited annually by more than 12,000 bathers.

The Avenue de la Gare ends in the Place du Revard, near the Public Garden. To the left is the chief street, the Rue du Casino, to the right the Rue de Chambéry, and a little higher up, on the left, the continuation of this street, towards the Place Centrale, with the church, to the left of which we ascend in a few minutes to the Baths.

The *Etablissement Thermal*, open all the year round, is a recently built and well-managed institution. It is supplied from two copious springs, of 107° and 163° Fahr.: St. Paul's, or the Alum Spring, and the Sulphur Spring. The treatment, prescribed chiefly for rheumatism and skin-diseases, includes douches of every description and baths, after the use of which the patient is carried to bed enveloped in wraps. The waters may be drunk gratis, and are supplied to public drinking fountains in the Place outside the establishment.

In front of the building is the *Arch of Campanus*, resembling a triumphal arch but in fact a burial-monument of the 3rd or 4th cent., erected by a certain L. Pompeius Campanus to his family. It is 30 feet high and 22 ft. wide. Eight niches contained the urns of the persons whose names may still be read.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, close by, originally a château of the 16th cent., contains a small *Museum* of antiquities, chiefly from the lake-dwellings of the Lac du Bourget (open daily, 9 to 12 and 2 to 5: 50 c.). The *Casino* is a richly ornamented building, dating from the palmy days of the gaming-tables. Gaming still goes on to a considerable extent and grand fêtes are also given. The *Villa des Fleurs* (see above) has a beautiful garden where concerts are held.

About 1 M. to the S. of Aix on the Chambéry road is *Marlioz* (omnibus, return-fare 60 c.), with a large and beautiful park and three cold sulphurous springs, chiefly used for drinking and inhaling. These thus supplement the Aix springs which are little used for drinking.

Aix has many beautiful walks, and numerous delightful excursions may be made in the neighbourhood. Among the best are those on the **Lac du Bourget** (p. 264), from *Port Puer*, 2 M. to the W. of the town, viâ the Route du Lac, which leads to the left at the end of the Rue de Genève. Omnibus from Aix to the Port, 50 c. Boats for a row or excursions. Steamers in summer. On Sun. a steamer makes the circuit of the lake, stopping at Hautecombe (fares 3-2½ fr.): trip to Bourget and Bourdeau 2 fr.; etc.

Hautecombe, a Cistercian monastery on the N.W. bank of the lake, at the foot of the *Mont du Chat*, is another interesting point (steamers halt for 1 hr.). The abbey, which was the burial-place of the Princes of Savoy until 1731, when the Superga near Turin was chosen for that purpose, was destroyed during the French Revolution, and handsomely rebuilt in 1824 by Charles Felix, King of Sardinia. The church contains the monuments of Amadeus V., VI., VII., Humbert III., Louis I., Baron

de Vaud, Jeanne de Montfort, Count Haymon, Boniface of Savoy (Archbishop of Canterbury), the splendid mausoleum of Peter of Savoy, Anna of Zähringen, etc. The view from the neighbouring *Phare de Gessens* has been described by Rousseau.

The ancient *Château de Bourdeau* or *Bordeau* is also visited for the sake of the view. Farther to the S., at the influx of the *Leisse*, lies the village of **Le Bourget** (*Hôt. Ginet*), with a ruined castle and a church in the Transitional style, the choir of which contains fine bas-reliefs of the 13th century. — Ascent thence of the *Dent du Chat* (5304 ft.), 4 hrs., by a good bridle-path; splendid view of the Alps, including Mont Blanc.

Gorges du Siéroz and *Cascade de Grésy*, see below. — From Aix-les-Bains to *Chambéry*, see R. 44 b; to *Annecy* and to *Geneva* and *Chamonix* RR. 28, 39. Another route to Chamonix starting from Annecy, viâ the *Lac d'Annecy*, *Vallée d'Arly*, etc., p. 294.

A CIRCULAR TOUR may be made from Aix-les-Bains viâ *Chambéry*, *Albertville*, *Lac d'Annecy*, *Annecy*, and the *Gorges du Fier* (tickets, valid for 15 days, 13 fr., 10 fr. 50 c.). — Another includes in addition the crossing from *Chambéry* to *Grenoble* viâ *Voiron* (*Grande Chartreuse*), returning viâ the valley of the *Isère* (15 days; 25 fr. 50 c., 20 fr.).

FROM AIX-LES-BAINS TO LYONS BY THE RHONE, 68 M., steamboat on Mon., Wed., and Frid. in summer, in 8 hrs. (13 hrs. return); fares 9 fr. and 5 fr. Of this interesting route the chief features are the *Défilé of Fenne*, dominated by the (22 M.) fort of *Pierre-Châtel*, on an isolated hill, 560 ft. above the Rhone and about 1¼ M. from the railway station of Brens (p. 261); the *Passage du Sault* (55 M.; p. 261), where the river forms some rapids; and the *Grotte de la Balme* (adm. 2 fr.), about a mile from the landing-place at (61 M.) *Château de la Salette*.

38. From Aix-les-Bains to Annecy and Geneva.

62 M. RAILWAY to (25 M.) *Annecy* in 1¼-3 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 95, 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 65 c.). — From Annecy viâ Annemasse to (37 M.) *Geneva*, RAILWAY in 2¾-3¾ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 40, 5 fr. 55, 4 fr. 5 c.). Best views to the right. — If this route be taken in the opposite direction there is a custom-house examination at Evires.

The train runs at first to the N. through the valley of the *Siéroz*, which has worn a deep channel for itself, called the *Gorges du Siéroz* (where a small steamboat plies). 2½ M. *Grésy-sur-Aix*, with a ruined castle and a pretty waterfall (see above). 7½ M. *Albens*. Through an opening to the right appear the *Semnoz* and the *Tournette* (p. 293). 10½ M. *Bloye*. At (13 M.) **Rumilly** (1095 ft.; *Poste*), a little town of Roman origin, we cross the *Chéran*. A pleasant excursion may be made hence to the N.W., by the *Seyssel* road (public conveyance) into the *Val de Fier*, the most picturesque part of which stretches from (5½ M.) *St. André* to the (8 M.) *Portes du Fier*.

The train turns to the E. and enters the pretty valley of the *Fier*. 17 M. *Marcellaz-Hauteville*. We now traverse the wild and romantic *Défilé du Fier* (twelve bridges and two short tunnels). On the left, near the end of the gorge, rises the château of *Montrottier*, of the 14-16th centuries. 20½ M. *Loragny* (restaur. at the station and at the entrance to the gorge); ½ M. to the E. are the ***Gorges du Fier**, a grand ravine 275 yds. long, enclosed by limestone rocks nearly 300 ft. high, rendered accessible by a wooden gallery (1 fr.), 90 ft. above the usual level of the water. In 1888, however, the

torrent rose so high as to wash away the restaurant at the entrance (now restored). Beyond Lovagny we obtain a fine view, to the right, of the Parmelan, the Semnoz, and the Tournette. Tunnel of 1270 yds.; then a bridge across the Fier.

25 M. **Annecy** (p. 290), to the right.

The railway from Annecy to Annemasse and Geneva crosses the Fier, and turns to the N. into the valley of the *Fillière*. On the right rises the *Parmelan* (p. 290). 30 M. *Pringy-la-Caille*; 31 M. *St. Martin-Charvonnex*; 35 M. *Groisy-le-Plot*. Beyond a curved viaduct and a short tunnel, we cross the great **Evires Viaduct*, 160 ft. high, on which the trains slacken speed to allow the enjoyment of the view. At (39 M.) *Evires*, the line reaches its highest point (2950 ft.). Travellers in the opposite direction are subjected to the formalities of the custom-house here, as that part of the department of Haute-Savoie which adjoins Switzerland is exempt from French duties (p. 266). Two tunnels, the first 1320 yds. long.

The train now descends, making a long bend to the E., and enters the valley of the *Arve*, of which it affords a beautiful survey. Beyond (44½ M.) *St. Laurent* is a viaduct, 157 ft. high.

48½ M. **La Roche-sur-Foron** (1804 ft.; *Hôt. de la Balance; Croix Blanche*), a village of 3355 inhab. on the *Foron*, a tributary of the *Arve* (see below), with a 12th cent. tower, the relic of an ancient castle. Railway to Cluses and diligence thence to Chamonix see below.

Farther on, to the right, are the *Môle* (p. 268) and the *Voirons* (p. 271); to the left, the *Salèves* (p. 268). — 51 M. *Chevrier*; 53 M. *Reignier*. — Then three viaducts, beyond which the line joins the Bellegarde and Bouveret Railway (p. 271), and crosses the *Arve* (p. 268). 56½ M. *Monnetier-Mornex*, whence the *Salève* (p. 268) is ascended.

58½ M. *Annemasse* (p. 268), the junction of the line from Bellegarde to Evian and Bouveret. — 59½ M. *Chêne-Bourg* (p. 264).

62 M. *Geneva* (Gare des Eaux-Vives), see p. 262.

39. From Bellegarde and Geneva to Chamonix.

a. Viâ Annemasse and Cluses.

From Bellegarde 77½, from Geneva 56 M. From Bellegarde to *Cluses*, 50 M., RAILWAY in 3½ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 80, 7 fr. 35, 5 fr. 40 c.); from Geneva, 28½ M., in 1¾ hr. (fares 5 fr. 70, 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 15 c.). DILIGENCE from Cluses to *Chamonix*, 27½ M., several times daily in connection with the trains in 4½ hrs. (8 fr.). Through-tickets for the Bellegarde line are issued at Paris, Dijon, Mâcon, Lyons, etc.; from Geneva at the Eaux-Vives Station (to Chamonix 1st class 13 fr. 80, 2nd 12 fr. 35 c.).

Bellegarde, p. 261. Beyond the *Valserine Viaduct* and the *Crédo Tunnel* (p. 262) the line diverges from that to Geneva, crosses the Rhone, enters a tunnel of 300 yds., and skirts the frontier. The Fort de l'Ecluse continues in sight for a long time behind us. To

the left are the Jura and the valley of the Rhone. — 8 M. *Valleiry* (on the right, the Salève; see below); 12 M. *Viry*; 15 M. *St. Julien* (narrow gauge line to Geneva, see p. 264); 17 M. *Archamps*; 20 M. *Bossey-Veyrier*.

The Pas de l'Echelle, a steep footpath, but devoid of difficulty and shady in the forenoon, leads hence in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Monnetier* (Hôt. de la Reconnaissance), a village situated between the two summits of the Salèves (railway from Geneva to the Monnetier-Mornex station, on the other side of the mountain, see p. 267). The *Petit-Salève* (2959 ft.) may be ascended hence in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and the *Grand-Salève* (4291 ft.; *Inn*) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Superb view of Mont-Blanc, the Lake of Geneva, the Jura, etc.

The line skirts the N. flank of the Salève and reaches the banks of the *Arve*, affording a view of the Alps with the Môle in the centre. We then join the Annecy line (p. 267) and cross the *Arve*.

24 M. *Annemasse* (1427 ft.; *Buffet: Hôtel de la Gare, de la Paix*, at the station; *National*, in the village). Railway to Geneva, p. 264; to Annecy and Aix-les-Bains, R. 38.

FROM ANNEMASSE (*Geneva*) TO SIXT, 40 M., carriage-road, in 7 hrs. by an omnibus (5 fr.) leaving Geneva (Rue de Rive 13) at 10 a. m. — 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Jeoire* (Couronne), between the *Pointe des Braffes* (4945 ft.) and the Môle. The Môle (6130 ft.; fine view) is ascended in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from St. Jeoire (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. of which are practicable for horses), viâ the chalets of *Pinget*, *Chars d'Amo*, *Ara*, and *Ecutieux*. — At (26 M.) *Taninges* (Hotels) we join the road from Cluses (p. 269).

Continuation of railway to (34 M.) *La Roche*, see p. 267. The line to Cluses diverges here to the left from the Annecy line, crosses the *Foron* and beyond a short tunnel descends into the *Arve* valley: on the right are the rocky precipices of the *Pointe d'Andey* (6165 ft.), on the left the Môle and farther back the *Voirons*. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Pierre-de-Rumilly*. Then across the *Borne* and the *Arve* to —

41 M. *Bonneville* (1457 ft.; *Couronne; Balances*), a little town of 2358 inhab., picturesquely situated among vine-clad hills. A handsome bridge crosses the *Arve*, on this side of which, to the right, stands a monument to the Savoyards who fell in the campaign of 1870-71. On the opposite bank rises a monument, 73 ft. high, to King Charles Felix of Sardinia. To the right we now obtain a superb view of Mont Blanc, whose dazzling peaks towering majestically at the head of the valley seem to annihilate the intervening distance of nearly 30 M.

The line skirts the right bank of the *Arve*, traversing a broad and fertile valley bounded by lofty mountains, and crosses the *Giffre*. From (45 M.) *Marignier* (1530 ft.; *Inn* at the station) a road leads through the valley of the *Giffre* to (6 M.) *St. Jeoire* (see above). On the hill to the left is the castle of *Châtillon* (see below).

50 M. *Cluses* (1590 ft.; *Hôtel Revuz*), a small town, chiefly inhabited by watchmakers, is the present terminus of of the Chamoni line.

FROM CLUSES TO SIXT, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., carriage-road (diligence daily). The road ascends in windings to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Châtillon*, and joins at (7 M.) *Taninges* the road from Geneva and Annemasse to Sixt (p. 268). — 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Samoëns* (2490 ft.; *Hôtel de la Poste; du Commerce*), pop. 2523, on the *Giffre*. Good

view from the little chapel, 10 min. above the church. [From Samoëns we may proceed, to the N., either to the left viâ the *Col de Jouplane* (6685 ft.; Inn), or to the right viâ the *Col de la Golèse* (5485 ft.) in 4 hrs. to *Morzine* (Hôtel des Alpes); then down the Drance valley to *Thonon* (p. 271). — To *Champéry*, on the N., in 6½ hrs. viâ the *Col de la Golèse* and *Col de Coux* (6825 ft.); see p. 272.]

Beyond Samoëns we thread a defile, where the Giffre forms a waterfall, 157 ft. in height, and enjoy a fine view of the *Sixt Valley* to the left and of the *Vallée des Fonds* (see below) to the right.

20½ M. **Sixt** (2483 ft.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Fer à Cheval*, R. & L. 3. D. 3 fr.). In spring when the melting of the snow swells the streams the neighbourhood of Sixt presents a most striking appearance owing to the magnificent cascades which precipitate themselves from the mountains into the valley. In the upper part of the valley alone, known as the *Fer à Cheval* (horse-shoe), as many as thirty waterfalls may be counted; but from midsummer onwards their number is reduced to five or six. Near *Fond-de-la-Combe*, at the head of the valley (3 hrs. from Sixt; carriage-road), is a waterfall under a snow vault 100 paces in depth.

From Sixt to Champéry viâ the *Col de Sagerou* (5 hrs.; 7915 ft.) see p. 272. The Col is to the W. of **Mont-Ruan** (10,100 ft.), the ascent of which is easily made thence in 4½ hrs. with a guide. The view is very fine but intercepted on the E. by the Tour Sallières and inferior to that from the Buet (see below).

The **Pic de Tenneverge** (9780 ft.) which rises imposingly at the head of the Sixt valley may also be ascended from the Col de Sagerou in 5½-6 hrs., with a guide (difficult). It may also be climbed from the *Col de Tenneverge* (7845 ft.; 7 hrs. from Sixt) in 2½ hrs., but there is no hut on that side in which to sleep. The descent to Sixt by the latter route takes 6 hrs. The view resembles that from Mont-Ruan, but the Lake of Geneva is not seen, though the view of the Sixt valley is better.

The ascent of the **Pointe Pelouse** (8120 ft.) is made from Sixt in about 6 hrs. viâ the *Lac de Gers* (huts). The summit affords a very fine view of Mont Blanc. The descent may be made to Le Fayet and St. Gervais (p. 270), viâ the *Désert de Platé* ('lapiaz') and the *Escaliers*, resembling the path from the Gemmi (Switzerland).

FROM SIXT TO CHAMONIX VIÂ THE COL D'ANTERNE AND THE COL DU BRÉVENT, 10 hrs. (mule-track), a very interesting excursion, at least as far as the Col d'Anterne, the route thence to Chamonix over the Col du Brévent being long and somewhat monotonous. If the weather is settled and there has been no snow, a guide (18 fr. there and back) may be dispensed with. Provisions should be taken as only a little milk can be reckoned on during the journey. We first ascend the *Vallée des Fonds* to the S., past a picturesque waterfall on the right, to (½ hr.), *Salvagny* (in front rises the beautiful *Pointe de Sales*), and beyond the *Cascade du Rouget* (right) to the (½ hr.) *Chalet des Fonds* (4550 ft.), near which is 'Eagle's Nest', the summer residence of Mr. Wills, at the foot of the Buet (see below). About 5 min. farther up we ascend to the right (the path to the left leads to the Col Léchaud, see above), following a wide curve past the *Chalets de Grasse-Chèvre* to (1 hr.) the saddle of the *Bas du Col d'Anterne*. Then leaving the *Chalets d'Anterne* below us to the right, we cross the pastures of that name, and skirt the *Lac d'Anterne* to (½ hr.) the *Col d'Anterne* (7425 ft.), where a magnificent survey of Mont Blanc suddenly breaks upon our sight. We descend to the left (the path to the right leads in 2½ hrs. to Servoz), in view of the *Aiguilles Rouges*, into the valley of the *Diosaz*, which we cross after ½ hr. by a wooden bridge (5530 ft.). We once more ascend, to the (½ hr.) *Col du Brévent* (8075 ft.), which also commands a fine view of Mont Blanc. Thence the descent leads chiefly through wood, viâ *Plan-praz* (Inn. dear; to the Brévent, see p. 278) and *Les Chablettes* (restaurant), to (2 hrs.) *Chamonix*.

FROM SIXT TO CHAMONIX VIÂ THE BUET, 13-14 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (guide necessary, 28 fr. incl. return). To the *Chalets des Fonds*, see above. Thence the route leads to the left to the (2½ hrs.) *Col Léchaud*

or *des Fonds* (7325 ft.), and ascends over loose stones and snow to the top of the ***Buet** (10,200 ft.), which commands a magnificent view of the Mont Blanc range, Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, the Bernese Alps with the Jungfrau and the Finsteraarhorn, the Dent du Midi, and the Jura as far as the mountains of Dauphiné. A somewhat laborious descent leads down to (2 hrs.) the *Chalet de la Pierre à Bérard* (6330 ft.; Inn), and through the *Vallée de Bérard* to *Argentière* and (4 hrs.) *Chamonix* (p. 274).

The Chamonix road enters a narrow gorge, traversed by the Arve. To the right, a new road ascends to *Nancy-sur-Cluses*. — Beyond (53 M.) *Balme* (1625 ft.), in the bluish-yellow limestone precipice to the left, 750 ft. above the road, is seen the entrance to the *Grotte de Balme*, a stalacite-grotto hardly worth visiting (2 hrs. there and back; 3 fr. each pers.).

Near (54½ M.) *Magland* is a spring by the road-side, on the left, supposed by Saussure to descend from the small *Lac de Flaine* (4695 ft.) on the hill above. On the right, farther on, rise the *Pointe d'Areu* (8095 ft.) and the *Pointe Percée* (9025 ft.; see below), and on the left, the bold precipices of the *Aiguille de Varens* (8165 ft.). The conspicuous *Cascade d'Arpenaz* is imposing after rain.

The valley expands. The road crosses the Arve, and leads straight on through the broad valley, at first through wood, and affording a continuous view of the Mont Blanc group.

61 M. **Sallanches** (1788 ft.; *Hôt. des Messageries; Bellerue; Mont Blanc*), a somewhat dull little town. To Annecy and Albertville, see p. 294.

The view of the Mont Blanc group is more extensive from the heights surrounding Sallanches, and even from the *Montagne de St. Roch* to the W. — One of the best points of view is the **Pointe Percée** (9025 ft.), ascended without difficulty from this side in about 5½ hrs. The route leads to the W., to the (3 hrs.) *Alpe des Fours*, beyond the waterfall of the same name, on the arête between Sallanches and the basin of the Reposoir. Thence we ascend to the N. for 1¼ hr., descend for 5 min., and finally reach the top in 1 hr. more.

The road next leads viâ *Domancy* to (65½ M.) *Le Fayet* (1860 ft.; *Hôtel de la Paix; des Alpes*, etc.) by the bridge over the *Bon Nant*. — To *Sixt*, viâ the *Désert de Platé*, see p. 269.

St. Gervais-les-Bains (2066 ft.; **Hôtel*), a watering-place with sulphur-springs, lies in the wooded ravine of *Montjoie*, ½ M. from the Chamonix road, on the *Bon-Nant* ('Nant' being the name applied to all mountain-streams in Savoy), which forms a waterfall at the back of the baths ('*Cascade de Crépin*'). — A path leads in 20 min. from the baths to **St. Gervais-le-Village** (2657 ft.; **Hôtel du Mont-Joli, *du Montblanc, de Genève, *des Etrangers*, and several pensions; Eng. Church service in summer), on the road to Contamines (p. 283), a health-resort, admirably situated. (The village is 2 M. from Le Fayet by the carriage-road.) — The *Mont Joli* (8288 ft.) may be ascended without difficulty from this point in 5 hrs. The descent may be made by *St. Nicolas-de-Véroce* (in all 8 hrs.; comp. p. 283). To *Annecy* or *Albertville* viâ *Flumet*, see p. 294.

Pedestrians may quit the diligence at Le Fayet and walk over the **Col de la Forclaz** (5105 ft.), between the *Tête-Noire* (5800 ft.; not to be confounded with the *Tête-Noire* between Chamonix and Martigny) and the *Pravion* (6460 ft.), direct to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Ouches* in 5-6 hrs. (guide desirable, 6 fr.). A longer but more interesting route (6-7 hrs.) leads over the *Col de Voza* (p. 282).

The road ascends gradually, with the torrent almost immediately

below it, passes through a cutting, and enters the wooded valley of (69 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Le Châtelard* (tavern). Through the opening of the valley appear the *Dôme du Goûter* (p. 281) and the jagged *Aiguille du Midi* (p. 279). Beyond the inn is a short tunnel; the road then returns to the Arve for a short distance.

A road diverges here to the left and crosses the Arve to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Servoz* (*Hôtel Fruger*), whence we may visit (1 hr., there and back) the **Gorges de la Diosaz* (adm. 1 fr.), a grand ravine, through which the *Diosaz*, a torrent rising on the Buet, dashes in fine cascades. Easy access to the gorge (rustic inn at the entrance) is afforded by a gallery, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, attached to the rocks. Visitors should penetrate as far as the *Gorge de Soufflet*, the most imposing part, with a triple waterfall.

71 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Les Montées* is an inn by the *Pont Pélissier*, over which the old road from Servoz comes to join ours. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, the old road ascends to the right to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Ouches* (p. 282), while the new road traverses the wild ravine of the Arve, crossing the stream by the **Pont de Marie* (fine view of the gorge) and again higher up. — 74 M. *La Gria*. The glaciers now gradually become visible, but owing to the vastness of the mountains in which they are framed it is impossible at first to realise their extent. The first are the *Glacier de la Gria* and *de Taconaz*; then the *Glacier des Bossons* (p. 278), near the village of that name, which, as it extends farthest into the valley, is apparently the largest. A little above it the road crosses the Arve for the last time by the *Pont de Perralotaz*, and 1 M. beyond it reaches —

77 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Chamonix*, see p. 274.

b. Viâ Annemasse, Le Bouveret, Martigny, and the Col de Balme.

To *Martigny*, 87 M., RAILWAY in 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 17 fr. 50, 12 fr. 65, 9 fr. 30 c.). From *Martigny* to *Chamonix*, 9 hrs.: carriage-road from *Martigny* to *Trient* and from *Le Tour* to *Chamonix*. Carriage from *Martigny* to *Trient* for 1-3 persons, 30 fr., 4 pers., 40 fr.; from *Le Tour* to *Chamonix*, with 1 horse, 6 fr., 2 horses 9-10 fr. Luggage, see p. 287. With the following description of the route a guide (12 fr.) may be dispensed with. Horse or mule with attendant, 24 fr. The road is so bad from the Col de Balme to *Le Tour* that it is better to walk. There are several inns and chalets on the road where refreshments may be had.

To (24 M.) *Annemasse*, see p. 268. — 28 M. *St. Cergues*. — 33 M. *Bons-St. Didier*.

The ascent of the *Voiron*s (4775 ft.; *Hotels*), is made hence in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs., either on foot or by carriage (omnibus in summer). The panorama from the summit is very fine, including *Mont Blanc*, the *Lake of Geneva*, the *Jura*, etc.

At (36 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Perrignier* the *Lake of Geneva* is approached on the left.

43 M. *Thonon* (*Hôtel de Thonon; de l'Europe*) is a town of 5447 inhab., rising picturesquely from the lake, the ancient capital of *Chablais* and the residence of the Counts and Dukes of *Savoy*. Beyond the town we cross the alluvial deposits of the *Drance* and that river itself.

48 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Evian-les-Bains* (**Hôtel d'Erian; des Bains; *Fon-*

bonne; de France; du Nord; des Voyageurs; des Alpes; Vaudaux; de la Paix; des Etrangers, etc.), with 3149 inhab., is well situated on the Lake of Geneva. It possesses two cold mineral springs. The *Baths* are in the middle of the town; the *Casino* near the Lake. — Steamboat to *Geneva* see p. 264. — 49 M. *Bains d'Evian*, nearer the town.

52 M. *Lugrin*; 55 M. *Meillerie*. The Geneva boats call at this and the two following stations. — 59 M. *St. Gingolph* (*Hôtel de la Poste*; *Lion d'Or*), a village lying half in France and half in Switzerland, the boundary being the *Morge*.

63 M. *Le Bouveret* (*Hôtel de la Tour*) is at the upper end of the Lake of Geneva, about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the point where the Rhone enters it. For details see *Baedeker's Switzerland*. — 66 M. *Vouvry*. — 72 M. *Monthey*.

To the S. W. of Monthey opens the beautiful **VAL D'ILLIEZ*, 15 M. in length, watered by the *Vièze*, in the upper part of which lies *Champéry* (3385 ft.; **Hôtel de la Dent-du-Midi*; **Croix-Fédérale*), 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Monthey (omnibus in summer daily in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.). This is the starting-point for excursions to the *Roc d'Ayerne* (1 hr.); to the **Culet* (6450 ft.; 3 hrs.); to the **Dent du Midi* (10,450 ft.; 7-8 hrs.; fatiguing); to the *Tour Sallières* (10,587 ft.; 9-10 hrs.; difficult); to the *Dents Blanches* (9100 ft.; 6 hrs.); etc. For details, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

FROM CHAMPÉRY TO SAMOËNS VIÂ THE COLS DE COUX AND DE LA GOLÈSE, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide (13 fr.) unnecessary. At a (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) small *Shrine* we keep to the left, and, passing several chalets, and looking back on the imposing *Dent du Midi*, reach (2 hrs.) the *Col de Coux* (6310 ft.; *Inn*), the frontier of Switzerland and Savoy, which towards the W. overlooks the valley of the Drance. The saddle to the left is the *Col de la Golèse*. In descending, partly through wood, we avoid the paths leading to the right to *Morzine*. On leaving the wood we see the continuation of the path bearing to the left to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col de la Golèse* (5480 ft.). Beautiful view of the side-valley in which *Les Allamans* lies, and afterwards of the valley of the *Giffre*. Then (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Samoëns* (p. 268). A good road thence to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sixt* (p. 269).

FROM CHAMPÉRY TO SIXT VIÂ THE COL DE SAGEROU, 8-9 hrs., arduous, only for adepts (guide necessary, 18 fr.). From the *Hôtel de la Dent du Midi* we descend by a narrow road leading towards the head of the valley to a (20 min.) bridge, and beyond it, at (3 min.) the point where two brooks unite to form the *Vièze*, we cross another bridge, and avoid the path to the left. After 10 min. more we take the path to the left, ascending rapidly for 1 hr., and 10 min. from the top of the ascent reach the *Chalets de Bonaveau*; thence we ascend gradually, skirting precipitous rocks, to the (40 min.) *Pas d'Encel*, where a little climbing, facilitated by iron rods attached to the rock, is necessary. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more the path to the *Dent du Midi* diverges to the left. Our route ascends slowly over the pastures of the *Clusafé Alp*, on the left bank of the brook, crosses the brook (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), and then mounts a very steep and dizzy path to the (1 hr.) *Col de Sagerou* (7917 ft.), a sharp arête descending abruptly on both sides, between the (r.) *Dents Blanches* (see above) and (l.) *Mont Ruan* (10,100 ft.; 3 hrs. from the pass; repaying). We descend thence to the (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) chalets of *Vogealle* and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Borce*, and along a steep rocky slope into the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) valley of the *Giffre*. In 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. we reach *Nant Bride*, and in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more *Sixt* (p. 269).

The railway beyond Champéry crosses the *Vièze* at Monthey, and approaching the Rhone, joins the railway to Geneva viâ *Lausanne*.

75 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **St. Maurice** (1377 ft.; *Buffet*; *Hôtel Grisogono*, at the station; **Hôt. des Alpes*, etc.), a picturesque old town with narrow streets, on a delta between the river and the cliffs, the Roman *Agaunum*, is supposed to derive its name from St. Maurice, the commander of the Theban legion, who is said to have suffered martyrdom here with his companions in 302. Beyond St. Maurice, on the right, is the *Chapelle de Véroille*, with rude frescoes. Opposite, on the right bank, are the *Baths of Lavey*.

Beyond (80 M.) *Erionnaz* railway and road skirt a projecting rock close to the Rhone. On the right is the **Pissevache*, a beautiful cascade of the *Salanfe*, which here falls into the Rhone Valley from a height of 230 ft. (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Vernayaz; best light in the forenoon).

82 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Vernayaz** (1535 ft.; **Gr. - Hôtel des Gorges du Trient*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, finely situated at the entrance of the Gorges, 1st class; **Hôt. des Alpes*, etc.), the starting-point of the road to Chamonix via Salvan (p. 289). Carriage to Le Châtelard 25 fr.; guide (unnecessary), 6 fr.

On the right, beyond Vernayaz, we observe the bare rocks at the mouth of the **Gorges du Trient*, which may be ascended for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. by means of a wooden gallery attached to the rocks above the foaming stream. Tickets (1 fr.) at the Grand-Hôtel.

The old château of *La Batiaz* (1985 ft.), formerly belonging to the bishops of Sion, appears on a hill to the right, commanding a fine view of the Rhone Valley. The train crosses the *Drance*.

87 M. **Martigny** (1560 ft.; **Hôtel Clerc*; **Hôt. du Mont-Blanc*, etc.) presents an animated appearance in summer, being the starting-point of the routes over the Tête-Noire and the Col de Balme to Chamonix, over the Great St. Bernard to Aosta, and for the Val de Bagnes.

Beyond Martigny we follow the Great St. Bernard road through the long village of *Martigny-Bourg* to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Drance Bridge* (1640 ft.), and (4 min.) reach the hamlet of *La Croix*. A notice on a house here indicates the road to Chamonix, ascending to the right, in numerous windings, which the rugged old path cuts off. 20 min. *Les Rappes*; 25 min. *La Fontaine*; 35 min. *Sergnèux* (3820 ft.); 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Le Fay*. The road here takes a wide bend to the right, which the old path cuts off. By the (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Chalet de Bellerue* we enjoy a fine retrospective survey of the Rhone Valley. Then (20 min.) *Les Chavans* (Restaur.), and an ascent of 40 min. more to the **Col de la Forclaz** (4997 ft.; **Hôtel Gay-Descombes*; p. 289), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Martigny.

From the pass a nearly level path, with a tramway for the ice-traffic, leads to the (1 hr.) ***Glacier de Trient** (lower end 5560 ft.), the northernmost glacier of the Mont Blanc range (good view from a point about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s climb up the left side).

After a descent of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the bridle-path to the Col de Balme diverges to the left from the Tête-Noire road, and in 10 min. crosses

a bridge opposite the upper houses of *Trient* (p. 288). We now ascend the meadows to the left (with the *Glacier de Trient* to the left, see p. 289) and (20 min.) cross the *Nant-Noir* ('nant', probably from *natare*, being the Savoyard word for a torrent), which descends from the *Mont des Herbagères*. We follow the right bank for about 200 paces, and then mount to the left in steep zigzags through the *Forest of Magnin*, which has been thinned by avalanches. After 1 hr. the path becomes more level, passes ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a cantine and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the chalets of *Herbagères*, or *Zerbazière* (6660 ft.), and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) reaches the **Col de Balme* (7225 ft.; *Hôtel Suisse*, tolerable), 6 hrs. from Martigny, the boundary between Switzerland and France. This point commands a superb view of the whole of the Mont Blanc range: the Aiguilles du Tour, d'Argentière, Verte, du Dru, de Charmoz, and du Midi, Mont Blanc itself, and the Dôme du Goûter; far below stretches the valley of Chamonix as far as the Col de Voza. On the right are the Aiguilles Rouges, to the left of them the Brévent, and still farther to the right the snow-clad Buet. In the opposite direction, beyond the Col de la Forclaz, we survey the Valais and the mountains which separate it from the Bernese Oberland, the Gemmi, the Finsteraarhorn, Grimsel, and Furka.

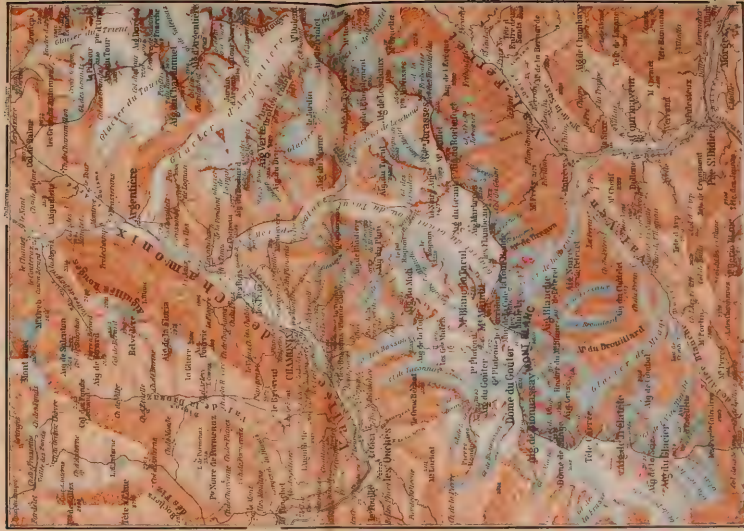
A still finer *View is obtained from *La Balme* (7590 ft.), the second eminence to the right, with a wooden cross, about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. N. W. of the inn, at the foot of the *Croix de Fer* or *Aiguille de Balme* (7677 ft.), the last spur of the hills which rise abruptly above the Col de Balme. From this point Mont Blanc looks still grander; to the N. E. we see the entire chain of the Bernese Alps, rising like a vast white wall with countless pinnacles; and to the E., at our feet, lies the Tête Noire ravine, with the Dent du Midi rising beyond it. The descent may be begun immediately from this point. The ascent of the Aiguille itself is recommended to good climbers (1 hr., with guide).

The path, now rough and steep, descends over pastures carpeted with Alpine flowers. On the right flows the *Arve*, which rises on the Col de Balme. — $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Le Tour* (4695 ft.); carriages, see p. 271. To the left is the fine *Glacier du Tour*. — About $\frac{1}{2}$ M beyond Tour we cross the *Buisme*, which drains the glacier, and (1 M.) the *Arve*, and soon reach *Argentière* (p. 287). Continuation of the road to *Chamonix*, see p. 287.

40. Chamonix and its Environs.

Hôtels. *HÔT. IMPÉRIAL; *HÔT. DE LONDRES ET D'ANGLETERRE, *HÔT. ROYAL ET DE SAUSSURE; at these, R., L., & A. 4-5 fr. and upwards, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$. D. 5 fr.; *HÔT. DU MONTBLANC, R., L., & A. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5, D. 5 fr.; *HÔT.-PENS. COUTTET, R., L., & A. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D. 4 fr.; *HÔT. DES ALPES, R., L., & A. 4, D. 4, pens. 8-9 fr. — Unpretending: *Hôtel Beau-Site, in an open situation at the S. end of the village, R. 2, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *HÔT. DE FRANCE, R. from 2, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, pens. 6-7 fr.; *HÔT. SUISSE; *HÔT.-PENS. DE LA POSTE; *HÔT. DE LA PAIX, well spoken of; *CROIX BLANCHE, R. & L. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 fr.; BALANCES; RÉUNION DES AMIS; DE LA TERRASSE, with café.

Guides. A guide is unnecessary for the *Montenvert*, the *Flégère*, the *Brévent*, and the *Pierre Pointue*. The paths are so minutely described in the following pages that they can hardly be mistaken, while opportunities



of asking the way are also frequent. Visitors to the *Chapeau* need only engage a guide for the passage of the Mer de Glace to or from the Chapeau (p. 276). The following extract is from the *Règlement et Tarif des Guides de Chamonix*. Travellers are provided with guides by the *Guide-Chef*, who is bound to employ each in turn, the traveller having no choice except in these cases: (1) When a *course extraordinaire* is contemplated; (2) When an excursion is made for scientific purposes; (3) When the traveller speaks no French, and the guide is unacquainted with the language of the traveller; (4) When travellers have previously employed a certain guide and desire to re-engage the same; 5) When ladies travelling alone wish to engage a particular guide; (6) When the traveller is a member of an Alpine club. — The excursions are divided into *Courses Ordinaires* and *Courses Extraordinaires*. A complete tariff may be had of the Guide-Chef. The guides are bound on the 'courses ordinaires' to carry baggage not exceeding 24 lbs.; on the 'courses extraordinaires', 14 lbs. only. — The following are recommended for difficult expeditions: *François Simond*; *Mich. Charlet*; *Jean Bapt. Croz*; *Ed. and Aug. Cupelin*; *François, Henri, and Michel Devousoud*; *Jos.-Marie Balmat*; *Jul. Bossoney*; *Mich. Ducroz*; *Fréd., M., and Flor. Follivet*; *Aug. and Alex. Paccard*; *Alph., Michel, and Fréd. Payot*; *Ben. Simon*; *Michel, Sim., and Tob. Tairraz*; *A. Tournier*; *Gasp. and Jules Simond*.

Horses and Mules. With the exception of the excursion to the Montenvert and Chapeau (9 fr.), and to the Montenvert for the purpose of visiting the Jardin, and back to Chamonix in the evening (8 fr.), the same charges are made as for the 'courses ordinaires' of the guides, and as much more is charged for the attendant.

The **Collection of Pictures** of *M. Loppé*, a well-known painter of Alpine scenery, situated behind the Hôtel Royal, on the way to the Montenvert, is worth seeing. Admission gratis (fee to the servant).

English Church Service during the season (p. 276).

Points of Interest. The traveller should devote three or four days at least to Chamonix, but those who have one day only at command should ascend the MONTENVERT (p. 276) in the morning (2½ hrs.), cross the MER DE GLACE (p. 276) to the (1½ hr.) CHAPEAU (p. 277), descend to (1 hr.) Les Tines (p. 277), ascend the FLÉGÈRE (p. 277: 2½ hrs.), and descend thence in 1¾ hr. to Chamonix. Early in the morning the path to the Montenvert is in shade, in the afternoon that to the Flégère at least partly so; and by this arrangement we reach the Flégère at the time when the light is most favourable for the view of Mont Blanc. For this excursion a guide (to be found on the Montenvert) is necessary for the Mer de Glace only. Riders send their mules round from Montenvert to Les Tines or the Chapeau to meet them. The excursion to the Flégère alone takes 5 hrs., and that to the Montenvert or the Chapeau about the same time. — Those who come from the E., and have spent the night at *Argentière*, should leave the road near *Lavancher* (p. 287) and proceed by the Chapeau, the Mer de Glace, and Montenvert to Chamonix. The Flégère may also be reached from *La Joux* (p. 287), on the right bank of the Arve; but the path is bad and unsuitable for riding, and cannot be found without a guide (boy 1-1½ fr.).

On a cloudy afternoon, when the views from the heights are concealed, the GLACIER DES BOSSONS (p. 278) is the best object for a walk (there and back 3 hrs.). — To the CASCADE DE BLAITÈRE, on the hill-side to the E. of Chamonix, ½ hr. (hardly worth the ascent; adm. ½ fr.). — To the PAVILLON DE LA PIERRE-POINTUE (p. 279) and back, 5-6 hrs.; or, including the Aiguille de la Tour and Pierre à l'Echelle, a whole day. — To the JARDIN (p. 277) from the Montenvert (where the night is spent) and back, 7-8 hrs. (from Chamonix and back 11-12 hrs.; guide necessary). — Ascent of the BRÉVENT (p. 278) and back, 7 hrs.; ascent or descent by the Flégère 2 hrs. more (in the latter case guide desirable).

The ***Valley of Chamonix** (3445 ft.; pop. about 4000), or *Chamouny*, 12 M. long, ½ M. wide, watered by the Arve, runs from N. E. to S.W., from the Col de Balme to Les Ouches. It is bounded

on the S. E. by the *Mont Blanc* chain, with its huge ice-cataracts, the *Glacier du Tour, d'Argentière, des Bois (Mer de Glace)*, and *des Bossons*; and on the N.W. by the *Aiguilles Rouges* and the *Brévent*.

A Benedictine priory first brought the valley into cultivation at the beginning of the 12th cent., but the reputation of the inhabitants was for a long period so bad that when *St. Francis de Sales*, Bishop of Geneva (1602-22), visited the then pathless wilds on foot, this was considered an act of the utmost temerity. The valley became better known in 1743, when the celebrated traveller Poccoke and a Mr. Wyndham visited and explored it in all directions, and published their observations in the *Mer-cure Suisse*. Curiosity and enterprise were further stimulated by the publications of the Genevese naturalists Saussure, de Luc, Bourrit, Pictet, and others. Since that time Chamonix has become a great centre of attraction for travellers, and is now visited by upwards of 15,000 annually. It is inferior to the Bernese Oberland in picturesqueness of scenery, but superior in the grandeur of its glaciers, in which respect it has no rival but Zermatt.

In front of the *Hôtel Royal* rises the ***Saussure Monument**, unveiled in August, 1887, on the centenary of Saussure's ascent of *Mont Blanc* (p. 280). Another small monument to the guide *J. Balmat*, who made the first ascent in 1786, stands in front of the church.

The ***Montenvert**, or *Montanvert* (6303 ft.; 2½ hrs.; guide unnecessary), an eminence on the E. side of the valley, is visited for the sake of the view it affords of the vast 'sea of ice' which fills the highest gorges of the *Mont Blanc* chain in three branches (*Glacier du Géant* or *du Tacul*, *Glacier de Leschaux*, and *Glacier de Talèfre*), and which descends into the valley in a huge stream of ice, about 4½ M. long and 1½-1¼ M. broad, called the *Mer de Glace* above the *Montenvert* and the *Glacier des Bois* below it. The bridle-path leads to the left by the *Hôtel Royal*, passes the little English church, and crosses the meadows (to the left of the cemetery-wall) to the (¼ hr.) houses of *Les Mouilles*. We now ascend through pine-wood to the right (again turning to the right after ¼ hr.), past the (10 min.) *Chalets des Planards*, to (40 min.) *Le Caillet* (4880 ft.; Rfmts.), a spring by the wayside. Farther on (12 min.), a bridle-path to the left descends to *Les Bois* (p. 287). Our path ascends gradually through wood to the (1 hr.) ***Hôtel du Montenvert** (R. L., & A. 4. déj. 4. D. 5. pens. 9 fr.), at the top of the hill, commanding the ***Mer de Glace** and the mountains around it: opposite us rises the huge *Aiguille du Dru* (12,517 ft.); behind it, to the left, is the snow-clad *Aiguille Verte* (13,540 ft.) and lower down, the *Aig. du Bochard* (8765 ft.); to the right the *Aig. du Moine* (11,214 ft.); farther distant are the *Grandes Jorasses* (13,800 ft.), the *Mont Mallet* (13,085 ft.), and the *Aig. du Géant* (13,160 ft.); and immediately to our right tower the *Aig. de Charmoz* (11,295 ft.) and *de Blaitière* (11,595 ft.).

From the *Montenvert* travellers usually cross the **Mer de Glace** to the (¼ hr.) *Chapeau*, opposite. A path descends the left lateral moraine to (¼ hr.) the glacier (where guides are generally to be found at the hut; woollen socks to prevent slipping, 1 fr.). The

passage of the glacier (15-20 min.: guide, unnecessary for the experienced. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. to the Chapeau 5 fr.) presents no difficulty. On the opposite side we ascend over loose stones and débris to the (5 min.) top of the right lateral moraine, skirting which we then descend by a narrow path along the '*Mauvais Pas*', where the path is hewn in steps and flanked with iron rods attached to the rocks, to the (40 min.) Chapeau.

The ***Chapeau** (5080 ft.: *Restaur.*), a projecting rock on the N.E. side of the Glacier des Bois, at the base of the *Aiguille du Bochart*, is considerably lower than the Montenvert, but commands an excellent survey of the ice-fall of the Glacier des Bois and the Chamonix Valley. In the background *Mont Mallet* (13,085 ft.) and the *Aiguille du Géant* (13,160 ft.): to the right the *Aiguilles de Charmoz* (11,295 ft.), *de Blaitière* (11,595 ft.), *du Plan* (12,050 ft.), and *du Midi* (12,610 ft.), the *Bosses du Dromadaire* (14,950 ft.), the *Dôme du Goûter* (14,210 ft.), and the *Aig. du Goûter* (12,710 ft.).

A bridle-path descends the moraine from the Chapeau, and leads through pine-wood to (40 min.) the *Hôtel du Mauvais-Pas* (p. 287). Here it divides: to the right to (40 min.) *Larancher*, to the left to (20 min.) *Les Tines* (p. 287).

The ***Jardin** (9145 ft.: guide necessary, 12 fr.) is a triangular rock rising from the midst of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, and walled in by moraines. Around a spring in the midst of this oasis Alpine flowers bloom in August. From the Montenvert, where the night is passed, we skirt the somewhat dizzy rocks of *Les Ponts* to the right and traverse the moraine to the *Angle*: here we take to the crevassed *Mer de Glace*, and ascend it for $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. to the foot of the *Séras de Talèfre*. We now turn to the right, ascend past the *Pierre à Béranger*, on the S. side of the *Séras* ($3\frac{1}{4}$ -1 hr.: a wooden hut halfway up), and cross the *Talèfre Glacier* to the (25 min.) *Jardin*. This excursion makes us acquainted with the grand icy wilds of the Mont Blanc group: though somewhat fatiguing, it presents no difficulty to good walkers, and is even undertaken by ladies. Provisions necessary. — Another route is offered by the *Chemin de Couvercle*, on the right bank of the *Séras de Talèfre*, though it has been little used since the lowering of the level of the *Mer de Glace* has rendered it difficult of access.

The **Aiguille de Charmoz** (11,295 ft.) is scaled (with guide) from the Montenvert in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. or more, according as one or more of its five peaks are climbed. We first reach (3 hrs.) a rocky platform at the foot of a couloir above the *Glacier des Nantillons*, to the S. of the *Aiguille*, and thence ascend to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) N. peak by the E. side of the mountain. About 2-3 hrs. are required to reach the fifth peak. The fourth appears to be the highest.

The **Aiguille du Dru** (12,517 ft.), a difficult peak, adapted only to experienced mountaineers, is ascended from the Montenvert in about 12 hrs. We climb a couloir exposed to falling stones: ascend a vertical 'cheminée' 160 ft. high: traverse the couloir to the col by means of an insecure ladder: cross another col with the precarious aid of a rope: and beyond a narrow cornice and several difficult cheminées, finally reach the top by passing astride along rocks and a snow-arête, with precipices of 3000 ft. on either side.

The ***Flégère** (9925 ft.: ascent from Chamonix 3, descent 2 hrs.), to the N. of Chamonix, is a buttress of the *Aiguille de la Floria* (9690 ft.), one of the highest peaks of the *Aiguilles Rouges*. We follow the Argentière road to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Chables* (p. 287). The direct

footpath diverges to the left immediately on this side of the Arve bridge, leading in 12 min. through meadows (marshy at places) to the foot of the mountain, where the ascent begins. [The bridle-route, a few minutes longer, crosses the Arve to *Les Praz*, diverges to the left at the last house (guide-post), crosses the Arve and is joined by the path mentioned above.] We now ascend the stony slope in long zigzags. After 35 min. we enter the wood to the right, pass (35 min.) the *Chalet des Praz* (Rfrm.), and in 1 hr. more reach the *Croix de la Flégère* (Inn, well spoken of, déj. 3½, pens. 5-6 fr.). The *View embraces the entire chain of Mont Blanc, from the Col de Balme to beyond the Glacier des Bossons. Opposite us lies the basin of the *Glacier des Bois* (*Mer de Glace*), enclosed by sharply defined Aiguilles: to the left the *Aig. du Dru* and the huge snow-clad *Aig. Verte*; to the right the *Aiguilles de Charmoz, de Blaitière, du Plan, and du Midi*. The summit of Mont Blanc is also distinctly seen, but is less striking than the lower peaks owing to its greater distance. The jagged pinnacles of the *Aiguilles Rouges* also present a singular appearance. Evening light is most favourable.

From the Flégère the bridle-path continues to (1 hr.) the *Chalet de la Floria*, whence the *Aiguille de la Floria* (9690 ft.), affording a magnificent view to the W. as far as the Lake of Geneva, may be ascended, with guide, in 3 hrs. — The ascent of the *Belvédère* (9730 ft.; 3½ hrs. from the chalet), the highest peak of the Aiguilles Rouges, is also interesting but difficult. Splendid view.

The Brévent may also be combined with the Flégère. The 'Route de Planpraz', a well-defined path, diverges to the right from the Flégère path, about 20 min. below the Croix de la Flégère, and follows the slope of the mountain, in full view of the Mont Blanc chain, passing the *Chalets de Charlanoz* halfway, to the (2 hrs.) Inn of Planpraz (see below), which is visible from the Flégère. Thence we ascend steeply to the left for 1¼ hr., finally through a difficult cheminée, with iron bars.

The ***Brévent** (8275 ft.; guide and mule 10 fr. each; guide viâ the Flégère and Planpraz, 12 fr.), the S.W. prolongation of the *Aiguilles Rouges*, affords a similar but finer view. While from the Flégère the Mer de Glace and the Aiguille Verte are the chief features, Mont Blanc is here revealed in all its grandeur; to the right of the Buet and the Aiguilles Rouges we also see the Bernese Alps, and to the S.W. the Alps of Dauphiné. The bridle-path (4½ hrs.) leads from Chamonix to the W., passing the hamlets of *La Mola* and *Les Mossons*, and ascends through wood to (1½ hr.) *Plan-Nachat* (4833 ft.; Inn), an admirable point of view; and then in numerous zigzags to the (1¾ hr.) *Plan Bel-Achat* (6975 ft.; Restaurant with beds, dear), on a saddle to the S.W. of the summit. Thence to the top, passing the sombre little *Lac du Brévent*, 1¼ hr. more.

- The ascent may also be made viâ Planpraz (see above). 3 hrs. from Chamonix.

To the ***Glacier des Bossons**, an interesting walk (3 hrs. there and back; guide necessary for crossing the glacier, from Chamonix 6. from the chalet on the left side of the glacier 2 fr.; woollen

socks to prevent slipping, 1 fr.). On the left bank of the Arve we pass the hamlets of *Le Praz-Conduit*, *Les Barats*, and (by the upper path, to the left) *Les Tsours*; here we turn to the left, ascend through wood on the right bank of the brook to the (25 min.) *Cascade du Dard* (Inn), a fine double fall, and then cross the broad stony bed of the *Nant des Pèlerins*. (After 5 min. the path to the Pierre Pointue diverges to the left; see below.) Beyond two more brooks we reach the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) high moraine of the *Glacier des Bossons*, and cross the glacier in about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the *Pavillon Foncière* (Inn) on the left moraine. Fine view of the huge glacier, which has begun to advance of late, overshadowed by the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (13,943 ft.). On the left rise the *Aiguilles du Midi* (12,610 ft.) and *de Blaitière* (11,595 ft.). A visit to the grotto hewn in the glacier, 85 yds. long, is interesting (adm. and lights 1 fr.). We descend by *Les Bossons* to the *Pont de Perralotaz* (p. 271), and return to Chamonix by the high-road on the right bank of the Arve.

The ***Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue** (6722 ft.) is another favourite point (bridle-path, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; horse 8 fr.; guide unnecessary). Beyond the bridge across the *Nant des Pèlerins* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; see above) we diverge to the left and ascend in zigzags on the side of a wild valley, through which the *Nant Blanc* dashes over rocks, to the (1 hr.) *Chalet de la Para* (5265 ft.). Then through wood and pastures to the (1 hr.) *Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue* (Restaurant, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), on the brink of the huge *Glacier des Bossons*, with its beautiful ice-fall. Opposite, apparently quite near, rise *Mont Blanc*, the *Dôme du Goûter*, the *Aiguille du Goûter*, etc.; and there is also a superb view to the N. and W.

An interesting point is the **Aiguille de la Tour** (7650 ft.), which commands the best survey of the *Glacier des Bossons* (1 hr., guide desirable; ascend to the left by the pavilion). — The **Pierre à l'Echelle** (7910 ft.) is another fine point ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; guide advisable). The narrow path (route to *Mont Blanc*, see below) leads by the pavilion to the right, round an angle of rock, and ascends to the brink of the *Glacier des Bossons* (where falling stones are sometimes dangerous). Admirable view of the riven ice-masses of the glacier; above them the *Aiguille du Goûter*, the *Dôme du Goûter*, the *Bossons du Dromadaire*, and the highest peak of *Mont Blanc*; in the foreground are the *Grands-Mulets* (see p. 281), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. distant (guide necessary). — A pleasant way back from the Pierre-Pointue is by the **Plan de l'Aiguille** ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; no defined path, guide advisable), over grassy slopes and the moraine of the *Glacier des Pèlerins*. We then ascend a little to the *Plan de l'Aiguille*, or *La Tapiaz* (7487 ft.), lying at the foot of the pinnacles of the *Aiguille du Plan* (12,053 ft.) and the *Aiguille du Midi* (see below). Superb view of the valley of Chamonix, with the Bernese Oberland and Dauphiné Mts. in the distance at either side. We descend by the *Chalets-sur-le-Rocher* to *Tsours* and (2 hrs.) *Chamonix*. — To the **Aiguille du Midi** (12,610 ft.), passing the *Pierre à l'Echelle* (see above), a difficult ascent ($8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide). The path at first leads up some almost vertical rocks to the glacier on this peak, then traverses a ridge of ice, a crest, and a rocky slope on the side towards the *Grands-Mulets*, passes the *Col du Midi* ($6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; 11,810 ft.), and the snowy ridge on the side next Chamonix, whence the gigantic wall that reaches to the summit may be scaled without much difficulty. Splendid View, even grander than that from the Buet. — In order to avoid the steep slopes towards the *Glacier des Bossons*, we may also ascend by the *Mer de Glace* and the *Glacier du*

Géant, which route presents no great difficulty except the final steep climb. By the second path we may descend in 9 hrs. to Chamonix.

FROM CHAMONIX TO THE BUET (*Sixt*), 9-10 hrs., with guide, a laborious but interesting ascent (23 fr. returning on the same day, 28 fr. for two days). Viâ (6 M.) *Argentière* to the (3 M.) entrance of the *Vallée de Bérard*, by the Tête-Noire road, see p. 288 (driving thus far preferable). Ascending the picturesque valley to the left, we reach in 3 hrs. the *Châlet de la Pierre à Bérard*, where it is advisable to spend the night. Hence to the summit, a fatiguing walk of 3½ hrs., alternately over débris and over snow. Descent to (4 hrs.) *Sixt*, see p. 270.

From Chamonix to *Sixt* viâ the *Col du Brévent* and the *Col d'Anterne*, see p. 269; to the *Argentière Glacier*, see p. 287.

FROM CHAMONIX TO COURMAYEUR VIÂ THE COL DU GÉANT, 15-16 hrs., a trying glacier-pass, but most interesting, and not difficult for adepts (guide 50, porter 30 fr.). After a night at the *Hôtel du Montenvert* (p. 276) we traverse the upper part of the *Mer de Glace* and the *Glacier du Tacul*, or *du Géant*, the jagged 'séracs' of which must sometimes be mounted by ladders. On the right we pass the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (13,943 ft.), and on the left the *Aiguille* or *Dent du Géant* (13,160 ft.; first ascended by the brothers Sella in 1882), and in about 6 hrs. reach the *Col du Géant* (11,030 ft.), between the *Flambeaux* (11,700 ft.) on the right and the *Aiguilles Marbrées* (11,605 ft.) on the left, with two refuge-huts and splendid view. We then descend almost perpendicular rocks on the S. side to the *Parillon du Fruitiér* (p. 286) and Courmayeur. — OTHER PASSES OVER THE MONT BLANC RANGE from Chamonix to Courmayeur (all very difficult, and for thorough adepts only): the *Col de Triolet* (12,160 ft.) and the *Col de Talèfre* (11,730 ft.), both at the head (E. end) of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, between the *Aig. de Triolet* and the *Aig. de Talèfre*; the *Col de Pierre-Joseph* (11,415 ft.), to the S. of the *Aig. de Talèfre*; the *Col des Hirondelles* (11,420 ft.), between the *Petites* and the *Grandes Jorasses*; the *Col de Miage* (11,165 ft.), to the S. of the *Aig. de Bionnassay* (13,150 ft.); 2 hrs. below the *Col*, at the foot of the *Aiguille Grise*, a refuge-hut of the Italian Alpine Club (9840 ft.): and the *Col de Trelatête* (p. 283).

FROM CHAMONIX TO ORSIÈRES viâ the *Col d'Argentière* (11,550 ft.), about 20 hrs., very difficult. The ascent is from the *Parillon de Lognan* (Inn) over the *Argentière Glacier* (p. 287) to the summit of the pass, to the S. of the *Tour Noire* (12,545 ft.), whence a magnificent view is obtained. The dangerous descent leads across the *Glacier de la Neuva* into the *Val Ferret*, to the N. of Courmayeur (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*). — The following passes are less difficult, but still, however, only adapted for thoroughly expert mountaineers: *Col du Chardonnet* (10,978 ft.), between the *Aiguille d'Argentière* and the *Aiguille du Chardonnet*; descent over the *Glacier de Saleinaz* to *Praz-de-Fort*, 2½ hrs. from Orsières. — *Col du Tour* (10,990 ft.), 11-12 hrs. from the *Col de Balme* to Orsières: difficult ascent over the *Glacier du Tour* to the summit of the pass to the S. of the *Aiguille du Tour* (11,585 ft.; easy); descent by the *Glacier de Trient* and the *Glacier d'Orny* to the *Cabane d'Orny* (8835 ft.), and by the *Combe d'Orny* to *Som-la-Proz*; and to Orsières, on the Grand St. Bernard route (diligence service from Martigny, p. 273; see *Baedeker's Switzerland*).

41. Mont Blanc.

MONT BLANC (15,730 ft.), the monarch of the Alps (Monte Rosa 15,365 ft.; Finsteraarhorn 14,025 ft., Ortler 12,800 ft.), but not the highest mountain in Europe if the Caucasus, with Mount Elbruz (18,525 ft.), be included in the continent, has since 1860 formed the boundary between France and Italy. It is composed chiefly of Alpine granite or protogine. It was ascended for the first time in 1786 by the guide Jacques Balmat, and by Dr. Paccard the same

year. In 1787 the ascent was made by the naturalist H. B. de Saussure (p. 276) with eighteen guides, and described by him with his valuable scientific observations. In 1825 it was accomplished by Dr. E. Clarke and Captain Sherwill, and in 1827 by Mr. Auldjo. In summer the ascent is now made almost daily, but travellers are cautioned against attempting it in foggy or stormy weather, as fatal accidents have not unfrequently occurred on this mountain. The view from the summit is unsatisfactory. Owing to their great distance, all objects appear indistinct; even in the clearest weather the outlines only of the great chains, the Swiss Alps, the Jura, and the Apennines, are distinguishable.

I. Ascent of Mont Blanc.

According to the regulations laid down by the authorities of Chamonix, one traveller ascending Mont Blanc requires two guides (100 fr. each) and one porter (50 fr.), each additional member of the party one guide more; but for experienced mountaineers one guide and one porter suffice. When the 'hotel bill' on the Grands-Mulets and other items are added, the minimum cost of the ascent usually comes to 220-250 fr. for one person.

FROM CHAMONIX the ascent usually takes three days. On the first day travellers usually ascend by the *Parillon de la Pierre-Pointue* (p. 279) to the (7 hrs.) **Grands Mulets** (10,005 ft.; *Inn* with 4 rooms; bed, L., & A. 12, lunch 3, D. 6, Vin ordinaire 4½ fr.); on the second they proceed by the *Petit-Plateau* to the (3 hrs.) *Grand-Plateau* (12,900 ft.), and, bearing to the right (the usual route), ascend by the *Dôme du Goûter* and the *Bosses du Dromadaire*, where the *Cabane Vallot* (about 14,400 ft.; 9 beds) was erected in 1890, or to the left by the *Corridor*, the *Mur de la Côte*, and the *Petits-Mulets* (15,310 ft.) to the summit in 3-4 hours. They descend the same day to the Grands-Mulets, and on the third day regain Chamonix (or the whole descent may be made on the second day).

FROM ST. GERVAIS (p. 270) the ascent is made by the *Col de Voza* (p. 282), to the (8-10 hrs.) *Cabane* (12,530 ft.; spend night), on the S. side of the *Aiguille du Goûter* (12,710 ft.); thence by the *Dôme du Goûter* and the *Bosses* (see above) in 5-6 hrs. to the top.

FROM COURMAYEUR (p. 285) 16 hrs.: to the *Parillon du Fruitier* 2½, *Col du Géant* 3½-4 hrs.; thence over the *Glacier du Géant* and through the *Vallée Blanche* in 2½ hrs. to the *Cabane du Tacul* (11,693 ft.), at the S. base of the *Aiguille du Midi* (12,610 ft.), where the night is spent. Lastly a toilsome ascent of 7-8 hrs. on the ice-slopes of *Mont Blanc du Tacul* and *Mont Maudit* to the *Corridor* and the summit. — Another route (difficult) leads from the COMBAL LAKE (p. 285) across the *Glacier de Miage* and by the *Cabane de l'Aiguille Grise* (10,705 ft.), to the (8-9 hrs.) *Rifugio Quintino Sella* (about 11,975 ft.) on the *Rocher du Mont Blanc*, whence the top is attained in 7-8 hrs. — The ascent over the *Glacier du Brouillard* is very difficult and hazardous. — A most interesting excursion, free from danger, is the ascent of the *Dôme du Goûter* (14,210 ft.; see above), 4-4½ hrs. from the Grands Mulets; guide from Chamonix 60 fr.

II. The Tour of Mont Blanc.

THE TOUR OF MONT BLANC is an easy and interesting expedition. The paths are good, with the exception of a short distance on the Col des

Fours, where the bridle-track ends. We command fine views from the Col de Voza, the Col du Bonhomme, the Pointe des Fours, and the Col de la Seigne, while the environs of Courmayeur are amongst the most beautiful spots in the Alps. To complete the circuit of Mont Blanc we may reach Martigny via the Col de Ferret (p. 286) or the Great St. Bernard, and return to Chamonix via the Col de Balme (p. 274), the Tête-Noire, or Finhaut and Salvan (R. 42).

BRIDLE PATH. Three days: 1st, to Contamines 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (or to Nant-Borant, best night quarters, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.); 2nd, to Mottets from Nant-Borant, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. via the Col des Fours, or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. via Chapieux; 3rd, to Courmayeur 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Good walkers may reach Courmayeur from Nant-Borant in one day. The journey may also be easily accomplished in two days by spending the night at Balme (p. 283): from Chamonix to Balme 9 hrs., from Balme to Courmayeur 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. Or, omitting the Col de Voza, we may drive from Chamonix to Contamines or to Notre-Dame-de-la-Gorge, in which case Mottets is easily reached on the first day and Courmayeur on the second. — Guide (not needed by good walkers in fine weather, but advisable for others, especially over the Col des Fours) from Chamonix to Courmayeur in two days 20, in three days 24 fr.; return-fee 16 fr. extra. A passport is desirable on this excursion.

We follow the Geneva road (p. 271) from Chamonix to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the hamlet of *La Gria*, turn to the left at a large iron cross, and cross the deep bed of the *Nant de la Gria* to (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Les Ouches* (Hôt. du Glacier, plain), with a picturesquely situated church. A few paces beyond the church, and on the other side of the brook (guide-post), a tolerable footpath (hardly to be mistaken) diverges to the left, enters the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) wooded ravine to the right, and ascends in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the **Pavillon de Bellevue** (5947 ft.), a rustic inn on a saddle of *Mont Lachat* (see below), affording a superb *View (best by evening-light) of the Chamonix Valley as far as the Col de Balme, the Mont Blanc range (summit hidden by the Dôme du Goûter), and the valley of the Arve.

Another path (easier at first, but disagreeable after rain) diverges by a cross 8 min. beyond Les Ouches, and ascends in 2 hrs. to the **Col de Voza** (5495 ft.; Inn closed; simple refreshments in the chalet), a depression between *Mont Lachat* (6926 ft.) and the *Prarion* (p. 270), 20 min. to the W. of the Pavillon de Bellevue, with a fine view, but inferior to that from the Bellevue. We may descend either on the right bank of the stream by *Bionnassay* to Contamines, or by a better and shorter route skirt the slopes to the left to the undermentioned bridge over the Bionnassay brook, where we join the route from the Pavillon de Bellevue, and thence descend along the left bank.

From the Pavillon de Bellevue the path descends to the S. over pastures (the *Aiguille de Bionnassay*, 13,360 ft., rising on the left) and crosses the stream issuing from the *Glacier de Bionnassay* below the chalets near the end of the glacier. Now a tolerable bridle-path, it descends on the left side of the valley to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Champel* and turns to the left by the fountain. We now descend rapidly, enjoying a fine view of the wooded and well-cultivated *Montjoie Valley*, bounded on the W. by the slopes of *Mont Joli* (see below), with the *Mont Roselette* (8825 ft.) in the background, while to the E., above the green lower hills, peep several of the W. snow-peaks of the Mont Blanc group (*Aig. du Tricot*, *de Trelatête*, etc.). At (18 min.) *La Villette* the path leads to the right by the fountain, and then (6 min.)

joins the carriage-road from St. Gervais (p. 270), which we follow to the left. The road soon crosses the brook descending from the *Glacier de Miage*. To the right, on the slope of Mont Joli, stands the church of *St. Nicolas-de-Véroce*. The road then leads high on the right bank of the *Bon-Nant* to *Champelet* and (1 hr.) —

Les Contamines-sur-St-Gervais (3927 ft.; *Hôtel du Bonhomme: Union*), a large village with a handsome church.

The ***Mont Joli** (8290 ft.) is ascended from *St. Nicolas* (see above) without difficulty in 3 hrs. (guide 6 fr.; Inn $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the top). Splendid view of Mont Blanc. Ascent from *Mégève*, see p. 294. — The *Pavillon de Trelatête* (see below) is more easily reached from Contamines than from Nant-Borant (path ascending to the left, 20 min. above Contamines). From Contamines by the *Pavillon de Trelatête* to Nant-Borant, 3 hrs., interesting. — From Contamines over the *Col Joli* to *Beaufort*, see p. 298.

Beyond Contamines the road descends to the hamlet of *Pontet*, and overlooks the valley as far as the peaks of the Bonhomme. The valley contracts. At ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the bridge which crosses to the pilgrimage-chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Gorge* the road ends.

The bridle-path now ascends to the left, passing a bridge and frequent traces of glacier-friction. Then through wood, past two waterfalls, and across the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) deep gorge of the Bon-Nant, to the (10 min.) **Chalets of Nant-Borant** (4780 ft.; *Inn, R. 3. D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fr.). We cross the wooden bridge to the left, and traverse the pastures by a somewhat stony path. On the left the *Glacier de Trelatête* and the *Col de Béranger* are visible; looking back, we survey the valley as far as the *Aiguilles de Varens* (p. 270).

From Nant-Borant, or better from Contamines (see above), we may reach Mottets or the *Col de la Seigne* in 7 hrs. viâ the **Col du Mont Tendu**, or *Col du Glacier* (9205 ft.), trying, but without danger (guide 30 fr.). From Nant-Borant we ascend to the left (fine waterfalls) to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Pavillon de Trelatête* (6485 ft.; Inn), which overlooks the *Trelatête Glacier*, and mount the glacier towards the S.E. to the pass, to the left of *Mt. Tendu* (beautiful view, especially from a height on the left). We may either descend to the right to *Mottets* (p. 284), or to the left over shelving rocks, and across the *Glacier des Lancettes* or *des Glaciers* to the *Col de la Seigne* (p. 284). — Over the **Col de Trelatête** (11,425 ft.), immediately S. of the *Aiguille de Trelatête*, to the *Glacier de l'Allée-Blanche* and the *Combal Lake* (p. 285), very difficult (2 guides, 60 fr. each).

We next reach (50 min.) the **Chalet à la Balme** (5625 ft.), a poor inn, beautifully situated at the head of the Montjoie Valley.

In doubtful weather, a guide should be taken from this point to the summit of the pass (3 fr.); but, as guides are not always to be had here, it is safer to engage one at Contamines (to the *Col du Bonhomme* 6-8, *Col des Fours* 6-8, *Chapieux* 8-10, *Mottets* 10-12 fr., higher fees being charged when the guide cannot return the same day). If the guide be taken to the *Col du Bonhomme* only, his attendance should be required as far as the highest point (*Croix du Bonhomme*, see below). Mule from Nant-Borant to the *Croix* 5 fr.

The path, indicated by stakes, ascends wild, stony slopes, passing a waterfall on the left, to the (20 min.) *Plan Jovet* (6435 ft.), with a few huts.

Besides the route over the *Col des Fours* (see below), a shorter, but more difficult route leads to Mottets viâ the *Col d'Enclaves* (8810 ft.),

(8810 ft.), between Mont Tondu and the Tête d'Enclaves (4 hrs. from Nantborant to Mottets).

On the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Plan des Dames* (6543 ft.) rises a conical heap of stones, where a lady is said to have perished in a snow-storm. At the end of the valley (20 min.) the path ascends the slope to the right, and (25 min.) reaches the **Col du Bonhomme** (7680 ft.). On the other side of this saddle we look down into the desolate valley of the *Gitte*.

A path, at first ill-defined, descends into this basin, passes the lonely *Chalet de la Sauce*, turns to the left and crosses the brook, and leads to (2 hrs.) the chalets of *La Gittaz* and to *Beaufort* (p. 298) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more. This is a convenient route to the Tarentaise, but uninteresting. Guide to La Gittaz advisable.

Two curious rocks, the *Rochers du Bonhomme* and *de la Bonne-femme*, here tower aloft, like two ruined castles. Beyond these we follow the rocky slope to the left (path indicated by stakes), past a good spring (where a halt is usually made), and finally ascend to (40 min.) the **Croix du Bonhomme** (8153 ft.), where a splendid view of the Tarentaise Alps is obtained, with the fine snow-pyramid of Mont Pourri (12,430 ft.) rising in the centre. The route here divides. In a straight direction the path descends, partly over loose stones, to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.)

Les Chapieux or *Chapiu* (4950 ft.; *Soleil*, well spoken of; *Hôt. des Voyageurs*), an Alpine hamlet in the *Val des Glaciers*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. below Mottets (see below).

FROM CHAPIEUX TO BOURG-ST. MAURICE (Tarentaise), 3 hrs. The path, at first very stony, but afterwards better, passes the chalets of *Le Grey* and *Bonneral*, commanding a beautiful view of the upper Isère Valley (Tarentaise), and at length unites with the high-road. *Bourg-St. Maurice* see p. 301.

The direct route to Mottets ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) ascends from the Croix du Bonhomme to the left, across snow (guide advisable for less experienced travellers) to the (35 min.) **Col des Fours** (8892 ft.), to the right of which rises the *Pointe des Fours* (20 min.), a splendid point of view, marked by a stone pyramid. Then a steep and rough descent over snow and dirty slate-detritus, and over pastures by a bad path to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a group of chalets (6570 ft.) and the (20 min.) huts of *Les Glaciers*, where the path from Chapiu comes up from the right. We descend to the left, cross the bridge (5840 ft.), and ascend the left bank to (20 min.) the two houses of -

Mottets (6225 ft.; *Mme. Fort's Inn*, mediocre and dear; mule to the Col de la Seigne, 6 fr.), at the head of the *Val des Glaciers*. To the N. rises the *Aiguille du Glacier* (12,520 ft.), with the extensive *Glacier des Glaciers*.

A bridle-path, generally good, ascends hence in zigzags to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) ***Col de la Seigne** (8240 ft.), where a cross marks the frontier between France and Italy. Magnificent view of the ***Allée Blanche**, an Alpine valley several miles long, bounded on the N. W. by the tremendous precipices of the Mont Blanc chain.

To the left of the pass rise the *Aig. du Glacier* (12,520 ft.) and *Aig. de*

Trelatête (12,900 ft.), then beyond the depression of the *Miage Glacier*, the imposing snowy dome of *Mont Blanc*, borne by the huge buttresses of the *Rocher du Mont Blanc*, adjoined by the *Mont Maudit*; farther on towers the bold and isolated *Aig. Blanche de Péteret* (13,490 ft.), ascended for the first time in 1885, by Mr. H. Seymour King. Of the more distant peaks the *Aig. du Géant* and the *Grandes Jorasses* are conspicuous: and beyond the Col de Ferret rise the peaks of the Great St. Bernard, beyond which appear the snowy *Mt. Velan*, *Grand Combin*, etc. In the valley lies the green Lac de Combal. The retrospective view of the Tarentaise Mts. is also fine, but it cannot compete with the imposing scene just described.

Beyond the pass the path descends over snow and débris, keeping to the left, then across pastures, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) upper *Chalets de l'Allée Blanche* (7230 ft.; occupied for a few weeks in the height of summer only), and the (25 min.) lower chalets (7135 ft.), at the end of a level plateau. Good path from this point. We round the hill to the right, cross the brook, and descend, enjoying a splendid view of the imposing *Glacier de l'Allée Blanche* and the *Aiguille de Trélatête*, to a second level reach of the valley (formerly the bed of a lake), at the end of which ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) lies the green **Lac de Combal** (6363 ft.), bounded on the N. by the huge moraine of the *Glacier de Miage*. Near a sluice at the lower end of the lake (10 min.) we cross the *Doire*, which issues from the lake, and descend the side of the moraine through a wild ravine, filled with boulders. (The *Glacier de Miage*, at the head of which lead and silver mines are worked, is not visible.) After $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the *Doire* is again crossed. The valley, now called *Val Veni*, expands. We pass (5 min.) the *Cantine de la Visaille* (5420 ft.), with a fine view down the valley, with the *Jorasses* and the tooth-like *Dent du Géant* towering on the left.

The path descends through wood and pastures, passing ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Chalet de Purtud* (left bank). On the left is the fine *Glacier de la Brenva*, which once filled the whole valley, but has receded greatly within the last few decades. 20 min. *Chalet de Notre-Dame-de-Guérison*; a little farther, beyond the wood, which has suffered from avalanches, on the left is the *Aiguille de Péteret* with the snowy summit of *Mont Blanc* towering above it; on the right the *Pavillon du Fruitier* (p. 286). Beyond the chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-Guérison* (4710 ft.), a few minutes farther, the path rounds an angle of rock, overlooking the village of *Entrèves* to the left, at the mouth of the *Val Ferret* (p. 286), and then descends to the *Doire*, which unites here with the *Doire du Val Ferret* and takes the name of *Dora Baltea*. Opposite the little sulphur-baths of *La Saxe* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), we cross the *Dora*, pass the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hôtel du Mont Blanc* (see below), and in 10 min. more reach —

Courmayeur. — *HÔTEL ROYAL. *ANGELO, in both R. L. & A. 4. déj. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$. B. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. D. 5 fr.; *UNION; *MONT BLANC, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the village, R. & A. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$. D., incl. wine, 4 fr. Diligence to Aosta 3 times daily in 4 hrs.; one-horse carriage to Aosta 15, two-horse 25 fr. (return vehicles cheaper). As at Chamonix, there is a society of guides here with similar regulations (see p. 274). L. and J. Proment, J. M. Lanier, Sér. Henry, J. Gadin, M. Berthod, J. M. Bron, P. and A. Puchoz, and Em. and J. M. Rey, are recommended.

Courmayeur (3965 ft.), Ital. *Cormaggiore*, a considerable village, with mineral springs, beautifully situated at the head of the Aosta Valley, is much frequented by Italians in summer. Though higher than Chamonix, the climate is warmer and the vegetation far richer.

The highest peak of Mont Blanc is concealed from Courmayeur by the *Mont Chétif* (7685 ft.), but is seen from the Pré-St. Didier road, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.

The **Mont de Saxe* (7735 ft.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; guide, 6 fr., unnecessary) affords a complete view of the S.E. side of Mont Blanc with its numerous glaciers, from the Col de la Seigne to the Col Ferret, the Col du Géant and the Jorasses being prominent. A good bridle-path ascends from Courmayeur, via *La Saxe* (p. 285) and *Le Villair*, to the *Chalets du Pré* (6670 ft.) and the (1 hr.) nearer summit. The descent may be made via the *Chalets de Leuchi* into the Val Ferret.

The **Grammont* or *Crammont* (9080 ft.; 4 hrs.; guide 6 fr.) is the finest point of view in the neighbourhood of Courmayeur. The direct route is very steep in places, and only to be recommended to experienced climbers. The ascent may be made more conveniently from Pré-St. Didier (see below), by a bridle-path diverging to the right from the St. Bernard road ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Pré-St. Didier), leading in $3\text{--}3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the *Pavillon Saussure*, a refuge-hut of the I. A. C., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the top.

TO CHAMONIX VIA THE COL DU GÉANT (comp. p. 280), 14 hrs. (guide 50, porter 30 fr.; two guides, or a guide and a porter required). Interesting excursion to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Pavillon du Fruitiier*, or *du Mont Blanc* (Restaurant; fine view) on the *Mont Fréty* (7125 ft.); thence to the *Col du Géant* (11,030 ft.; two refuge-huts), with a magnificent view, a steep ascent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide to the Pavillon 6 fr., unnecessary; to the pass and back 12, in two days 14 fr.). — Ascent of *Mont Blanc*, see p. 281.

TO MARTIGNY VIA THE COL FERRET (8325 ft.), 14 hrs., fatiguing and somewhat uninteresting. This is the shortest route to Switzerland (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*).

TO BOURG-ST. MAURICE VIA THE LITTLE ST. BERNARD, 9 hrs.; carriage-road (mule 15 fr., 8 fr. to the hospice). The road descends in windings to the Doire and enters a wooded gorge on its left bank. Pedestrians will find the old road preferable on account of the view; it keeps along the height to the left, and joins the other road beyond Pré-St. Didier. At (50 min. from Courmayeur) *Palésieux* we cross to the right bank to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Pré-St. Didier* (3280 ft.; **Hôtel de l'Univers*), a village with baths. We now diverge to the right from the road to Aosta, which continues to follow the valley of the Doire. The new road ascends to the S.W. in the valley of the *Thuile* to *La Thuile* (4725 ft.; Hôt. du Glacier du Rutor, indifferent), where we have a view of the great glacier of the *Rutor* (11,435 ft.), which may be ascended hence. Then it passes ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Pont-Serrant* (5415 ft.), and the *Cantine des Eaux-Rouges* (6740 ft.), to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) pass of the *Little St. Bernard* (7175 ft.). The boundary between France and Italy is on the S. side, about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond the summit, and near a *Hospice* (7060 ft.) affording good accommodation. [The *Mt. Valaisan* (9455 ft.), 2 hrs. to the S.E., the *Mt. Belvédère* (8665 ft.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the E., and the *Lancebranlette* (9625 ft.), 2 hrs. to the W., all afford admirable views of the Mont Blanc chain.] We now descend gradually, overlooking the beautiful upper valley of the Isère (*Tarentaise*) and the Savoy Mts. the whole way, to *St. Germain*, *Séez*, and *Bourg-St. Maurice* (see p. 301).

42. From Chamonix to the Valais.

TWO ROADS and a BRIDLE-PATH connect the valley of Chamonix with the Valais. A road leads from Chamonix by Argentière and Valorcine to Châtelard, whence one road to the right leads via the Tête-Noire, Trient, and the Col de la Forclaz to Martigny, and the other to the left

viâ Finhaut and Salvan to Vernayaz. The bridle-path diverges to the right from the road at Argentière, crosses the Col de Balme, and rejoins the road at the Col de la Forclaz. Of these routes the road over the Tête-Noire to Martigny is the most frequented, but is less interesting than that to Salvan and Vernayaz, which affords finer and more varied views. The path over the Col de Balme, on the other hand, though less interesting on the whole, commands a superb view of the valley of Chamonix and Mont Blanc, already described on p. 274.

a. From Chamonix to Martigny viâ the Tête-Noire.

261½ M. ROAD, as far as Châtelard good, beyond that point narrow, and bad at places (driving not advisable in wet weather). Omnibus from Martigny to Chamonix or vice-versâ by the Tête-Noire 16 fr.; carr. and pair 35-40 fr. according to circumstances (bargaining advisable; return-carriages generally procurable). As the drivers often try to change carriages at the Tête-Noire or Col de la Forclaz, the traveller who objects to this should stipulate for the use of the same vehicle all the way; and if he intends to continue his journey by rail from Martigny or Vernayaz, payment may be made conditional on catching the train. — Guide (12 fr.) for either route of course superfluous. Luggage may be sent on by carriage by arrangement with the porter of the hotel (1½-2 fr.).

Chamonix, see p. 274. — The road ascends the valley and crosses the Arve between *Les Chables* (p. 277) and (1½ M.) *Les Praz* (Hôt.-Pens. du Chalet des Praz; Pens. Couttet 'à la Mer de Glace'; both moderate). The village of *Les Bois* and the *Glacier des Bois* remain on the right. At (1½ M.) *Les Tines* (*A la Mer de Glace; Au Touriste) a path to the Chapeau diverges to the right (p. 277). The road ascends through a wooded defile to (¾ M.) *Larancher* (3848 ft.; *Hôt.-Pens. du Mauvais-Pas, 10 min. above the road, R. 2. pens. from 5 fr.); to the Chapeau, see p. 277. About ½ M. farther a bridge crosses the Arve to *La Jour*, situated to the left, behind a hill. (Ascent of the Flégère, see p. 275.) We next pass the hamlets of *Les Iles*, *Grasonet*, and (1 M.) *Les Chosalets*, cross the Arve, and reach (¾ M.) —

6 M. **Argentière** (3963 ft.; **Couronne*, R., L., & A. 4, D. 4. pens. 6-7 fr.; *Bellerue*), a considerable village, where the huge glacier of that name descends into the valley between the *Aiguille Verte* (13,540 ft.) and the *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,540 ft.).

***Glacier d'Argentière**. Bridle-path (guide 6, mule 6 fr.) from Argentière to the (2 hrs.) *Pavillon de Lognan* or *du Chardonnet* (6563 ft.; Devouassoud's Inn); ¼ hr. higher we obtain a splendid survey of the grand 'séracs' of the glacier (where ice-avalanches are frequent). In ½ hr. more (guide necessary, to be brought from Chamonix) we reach the flat upper part of the glacier, almost free from crevasses (*Mer de Glace d'Argentière*). The middle of it affords a striking view of the surrounding Aiguilles (du Chardonnet, d'Argentière, Tour Noire, Mt. Dolent, Les Courtes, Les Droites, Aig. Verte). We may then ascend the glacier to (3 hrs.) the 'Jardin' (8805 ft.), a rocky 'islet' at the base of the Aiguille d'Argentière, with fine flora in summer. — An interesting, but difficult route from the Glacier d'Argentière to the Montenvert (guide 30 fr.) leads over the *Col des Grands-Montets* (10,630 ft.), between the Aiguille Verte and the Aiguille du Bochard.

Beyond the village the new road ascends to the left in bold windings. Beyond the (1¼ M.) hamlet of *Trélechamp* we obtain a fine retrospect of the Glacier du Tour and the magnificent Aiguille Verte.

The ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) top of the pass (*Col des Montets*, 4740 ft.), the watershed between the Rhone and the Arve, commands a fine view of the Mont Blanc chain.

The road now turns to the W. side of the valley and gradually descends, passing (2 M.) a finger-post which indicates the way to the left to the (25 min.) picturesque **Cascade à Bérard*, or à *Poyaz*, in a wild ravine, a digression to which takes $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Through this ravine, the *Vallée de Bérard*, runs the route to the *Buet* (10,200 ft.), the top of which is visible in the background (see p. 280). Our road crosses the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Eau-Noire* (Cantine; to the waterfall 15 min. from this point).

We next traverse a lonely valley bounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains. Before us rises the *Bel-Oiseau* (8610 ft.). In $\frac{1}{2}$ M. more we reach the first houses of the scattered village of **Valorcine** (4232 ft.; pop. 640), the church of which lies to the left farther on. At a (1 M.) *Cantine* we have a final retrospect of the summit of Mont Blanc. The valley contracts. The road descends to the *Eau-Noire*, which dashes over the rocks, and ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) crosses it. The ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Hôtel de Barberine* (closed) stands at the confluence of the *Eau-Noire* and the *Barberine*, which forms a waterfall here, and a finer one $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. higher up. We cross ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Eau-Noire* by a bridge (3684 ft.), the boundary between France and Switzerland. **Le Châtelard**, on the banks of this stream, includes the small *Hôt. Suisse au Châtelard* (mediocre), on the left bank, and the *Hôt. Royal du Châtelard*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, half-way between Chamonix and Martigny. This hotel, burned down in 1886, is still in ruins. At this point the two routes to the Rhône Valley separate: to the right the road over the *Tête-Noire* to Martigny; to the left the road viâ Triquent and Salvan to Vernayaz (see below).

Our road now passes through a cutting in the rock and crosses the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Eau-Noire*. The once dangerous *Mapas* (*mauvais pas*) descends to the left, while the new road leads high above the deep and sombre valley, being hewn in the rocks of the (2 M.) **Tête-Noire**, or *La Roche-Percée*. We next reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Argentières 3 hrs.) the *Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (4003 ft.). A wooden belvedere, on the left 2 min. before the inn, affords a fine survey of the romantic gorge of the *Eau-Noire*.

A steep path descends by the hotel to the left to the (20 min.) **Gouffre de la Tête-Noire**, a ravine of the *Trient*, with a waterfall and a natural bridge ('*Pont Mystérieux*'). Tickets at the inn (1 fr., with guide). The steep ascent back to the hotel requires 25-30 minutes. — A path leads direct from the ravine to Finhaut (p. 289).

The road here turns to the right into the sadly thinned forest of Trient, skirting the base of the *Tête-Noire*. In the valley, far below, is the brawling *Trient*, which joins the *Eau-Noire* a little farther on. Where the wood is quitted the valley widens, and we reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the village of **Trient** (4250 ft.; *Hôt.-Pens. des Alpes*; *Hôt. du Glacier de Trient*, mediocre), a little beyond which the road

is joined by the path from Chamonix over the Col de Balme (p. 274). At the end of the valley rises the *Aiguille du Tour* (11,585 ft.) with the fine *Glacier de Trient* (p. 273).

From Trient the road ascends somewhat steeply to the (2 M.) *Col de Trient*, better known as the **Col de la Forclaz** (4997 ft.; two inns, see p. 273). The view hence is limited, but $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. lower down we enjoy a noble survey of the Rhone Valley as far as Sion. At our feet lies Martigny, reached in 2 hrs. by the road (p. 273), or in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by the steep old bridle-path. — 6 M. *Martigny*, see p. 273.

b. From Chamonix to Vernayaz viâ Finhaut and Salvan.

$7\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. Road as above to Châteldard, thence by a route, practicable only for light vehicles, but more picturesque than the preceding (see p. 287). Carr. for 1 pers. 30-40, 2 pers. 40-50 fr.

To *Châteldard*, see above. Thence to Vernayaz, 4 hrs. — The narrow road ascends from the Hôtel Royal (p. 288) to the left, partly by zigzags, for 40 min., and at a cross turns to the right, towards Finhaut. Now nearly level, with views of the valleys of the Eau-Noire and the Trient (see above), the Glacier de Trient (p. 273), and the Aiguille du Tour, it next reaches ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Finhaut**, or *Fins-Hauts* (4060 ft.; *Pension du Bel-Oiseau*, *Pens.-Restaurant du Montblanc*, *Pens. de la Croix Fédérale*, all three unpretending and good), beautifully situated.

A path (the beginning of which should be asked for) leads hence direct to the (1 hr.) Tête-Noire Inn. It descends steeply to a wooden bridge over the Eau-Noire, crosses it, ascends to the right, and passes several houses, where if necessary, a boy may be found to show the way, to the *Pont Mystérieux* and the *Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (p. 288).

Ascending a little, then level again, the road passes ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a Cantine (splendid view), descends through wood in many windings, and leads along the slope of the hill, past the hamlet of *Triquent* (3260 ft.), to the ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Gorges du Triège* ('Buffet' at the bridge), with its picturesque waterfalls framed with rocks and dark pines (rendered accessible by wooden pathways; 1 fr.). For the next 20 min. the road gradually ascends, and then descends between interesting marks of glacier striation to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Salvan** (3035 ft.; **Hôt.-Pens. des Gorges du Triège*. R., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, D. 3. B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 fr.; **Union*, moderate). Engl. Church Service in summer.

To the **Cascade du Dalley*, a fine fall of the *Salanfe*, a good path leads in 40 min. viâ the hamlet of *Les Granges*, on the slope facing the Rhone Valley. The finest point of view is opposite the fall. Lower down the *Salanfe* forms the *Pissevache* Fall (p. 273).

From Salvan a good road, shaded by chestnut and walnut-trees and crossing the stream about 50 times, descends the steep slopes in thirty windings to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; up $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Vernayaz* (rail. stat., p. 273).

43. Annecy and its Environs.

Arrival. By the railway. see R. 38; by the lake, p. 291; by the mountain-routes, p. 293.

Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL VERDUN, Promenade du Pâquier; *GR.-HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE, Rue Royale, R. 21½, A. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4 fr., with dependance on the Semnoz (p. 292); DE L'AIGLE, same street, well spoken of. — **Cafés:** du Théâtre, Promenade du Pâquier; at th *Hôtel d'Angleterre*, etc.

Post and Telegraph Office, Rue Royale, beside the Hôtel d'Angleterre.

Lake Steamers, thrice daily in summer, four times on Sun. and holidays: to the end of the lake, 1 fr. 40, 90 c., return 2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 80 c. — **Carriages** to Albertville and Chamonix, see pp. 293, 294.

Annecy (1475 ft.), with 11,817 inhab., is an old fashioned-town with linen factories. Formerly the capital of the County of Genevois, it later belonged to the Dukes of Savoy and the Kings of Sardinia. In 1860 Savoy was ceded by the latter to France, and Annecy is now the chief town of the department of *Haute Savoie* and the seat of a bishopric. It is beautifully situated near the pretty lake of the same name (p. 291) and is recommended as a pleasant resting-place, though in itself it has little of interest. The old part of the town is traversed by canals, and several streets retain fine arcades and vaulted passages.

The street opposite the station leads to the Rue Royale, where we turn to the left. On the same side is the *Chapel of the Visitation*, belonging to the convent of that name. This convent is not the one founded by St. Francis de Sales and St. Johanna of Chantal, which was near St. Maurice (p. 291), but the chapel possesses the bodies of the two saints (d. 1622 and 1641). Architecturally of no importance, it is richly adorned with marbles and paintings and in the choir are two sculptures, in marble, relating to St. Francis and St. Johanna.

The Rue du Pâquier, the continuation of the Rue Royale, leads to the Promenade (see below). The street on the right, on this side of the arcades, leads to *Notre-Dame*, an uninteresting church with a Romanesque steeple.

At the end of the town next the lake is an ancient fortified *Château*, with square machicolated towers, which dates from the 14-16th centuries. It is now a barrack.

The *Promenade du Pâquier*, with its fine trees, extends in a straight line from the street of the same name, at some distance from the lake, towards the heights which border it on the N.E. It affords charming views of the lake and of the Tournette. As we enter it, on the right is the *Theatre* (with a café); towards the middle, on the left, facing the lake, is the *Préfecture*, a large and handsome modern building in the style of Louis XIII. In front of it is a bronze statue, by Becquet, of *Sommeiller* (1815-71), one of the engineers of the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

On the other side of the canal issuing from the lake lies the *Jardin Public*, with a statue of *Berthollet* (p. 291) in bronze, by *Marochetti*.

Beyond the canal is the church of *St. Maurice*, of the 15th century. Between the canal and the theatre stands the *Hôtel de Ville* which contains a small *Museum* (Sun. and holidays 10-12 and 1¹/₂-4; open to strangers on other days also). This museum boasts few works of art, but it is interesting as a local museum well illustrating the characteristics of Savoy. The collections of natural history and of industrial products, which occupy eighteen rooms, are both important and instructive, owing to their admirable classification and useful explanatory labels; and there is also an ethnographic collection, lacustrine and Roman antiquities, and a model of Sommeiller's rock-drilling machine. — The *Cathedral*, in the Rue de l'Evêché, near Notre-Dame, on the right coming from that church, is a Gothic building (16th cent.) of little interest.

The pleasant *Promenade des Marquisats*, on the hill-side on the right bank of the lake, affords views of the lake and its surroundings.

The ***Lake of Annecy** (1475 ft; 9 M. long and ³/₄-3 M. wide) is surrounded by meadows, vineyards, and pretty villages and villas, overtopped by mountains, with the rocky pinnacles of the Tournette to the S.E. and the long ridge of the Semnoz to the S.W. The steamboats (p. 290) take about 3 hrs. to make the round of the lake. The steamer starting at 11 a. m. returns in time to permit its passengers to go on the same day by rail to the Gorges du Fier and thence either to return to Annecy or proceed to Aix-les-Bains.

The pier is beside the canal near the Jardin Public. The steamer steers at once across the lake to *Veyrier*, at the foot of the mountain of the same name. Thence it proceeds to *Menthon*, the old *Castle* of which was the birthplace, in 923, of St. Bernard of Menthon, the founder of the hospices on the Great and Little St. Bernard. Here, too, are sulphur-baths and some remains of Roman buildings. We now recross the lake to *St. Jorioz*, opposite the *Roc de Chère*, which separates, on the other bank, Menthon from Talloires. — *Talloires* (Hôt. de l'Abbaye), about 1 hr. from Annecy, is the principal village on the lake, prettily situated and well sheltered from the cold N. and N.E. winds by the mountains, especially the Tournette. It has an old *Abbey* (9-11th cent.), now dissolved. The celebrated chemist Berthollet (1748-1822) was born here. Ascent of the Tournette see p. 293. We are now at the finest point on the lake, at the entrance of the second part of it, which is hidden from Annecy by the Roc de Chère and a peninsula on the opposite bank. — *Duingt*, the next stopping-place, with its old castle, on this peninsula, is very picturesque. The steamer finally turns at *Bout-du-Lac*, in the hamlet of *Doussard*, whence there is a public conveyance, in connection with the steamers, to Albertville (p. 293).

Excursions from Annecy.

TO THE SEMNOZ, 10 M. by road, then an ascent of 1¹/₂-2 hrs. on foot. The road skirts the right bank of the lake to (3 M.) *Sérrier*.

and thence ascends to the right to the *Col de Leschaux* (3030 ft. : carriage thus far in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs., 12-15 fr.). From the Col we ascend by a bridle-path (steep at places) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. to the summit (a railway is being built). The ***Semnoz** (5590 ft.) is a mountain, covered with woods and pastures, which extends to the S. of Annecy and to the W. of the lake for a length of about 12 M. The principal summit is the *Crêt de Châtillon*, just below which is a ***Hotel** (R. 5 fr.), where tourists stop to see the sunset and sunrise. Although the mountain is not very high, it is a celebrated point of view and has been styled the Rigi of Savoy. The panorama includes, from left to right beginning on the N., the lakes of Geneva and Annecy, the Parmelan, the Tournette, the Swiss Alps with Mont Blanc, the Alps of Dauphiné, the Lac du Bourget, and the Jura chain.

TO THE PARMELAN, also an interesting and easy excursion. A good path leads to the summit, on which is a club-hut supplied with provisions.

The shortest route for pedestrians leads *viâ Villaz*, about 1 hr. to the S.E. of the station of St. Martin-Charvonnex (p. 267), whence the top is reached in 3 hrs. *viâ the Chalet de Disonche*. Until recently the ascent was made *viâ Naves*, 2 M. to the N. of Sur-les-Bois (see below) and thence by the *Chalet Chapuis* (see below) in less than 3 hrs. The route now recommended leads *viâ La Blonnière* (carriage thus far in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 15 fr.) whence it attains the summit in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. more. A guide is not needed unless the traveller desires to explore the 'lapiaz' (see below).

On leaving Annecy we take to the E., behind the Préfecture, the old road to Thônes (p. 294), which passes (3 M.) *Sur-les-Bois*, a hamlet before which the Naves road (see above) diverges to the left. We then descend a picturesque defile of the Fier between the *Montagne de Veyrier* on the right and the *Moutagne de Lachat* on the left. We cross (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Pont St. Clair* to the left, leaving on the same side the old Roman road from Albertville to Geneva, where there is still an inscription, and ascend past the village of ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dingy-St. Clair* (Inn) into the valley at the head of which is the Parmelan. The road extends to the hamlet of *La Blonnière*, 3 M. higher up. Near the farther end of that village we turn to the left, descend to a brook, and then ascend by a steep path, or by rounding the valley to the right, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) first plateau (3705 ft.), where there is a chalet commanding a fine view of the valleys of the Fier and the Fillière, and of the town and lake of Annecy. A path among fir-trees to the right next brings us to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Chalet Chapuis* (7315 ft.), and beyond that a good path (1 hr.) to the foot of the perpendicular rocks which give the Parmelan the appearance of a vast fortress. We finally climb the *Grand Montoir* by a zigzag path ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), furnished with steps and iron bars. The ***Parmelan** (6085 ft.), whose summit and club-hut are within $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. of the top of the Grand Montoir, is not only a mountain of singular and imposing aspect but one of the best view-points in the district and farther remarkable for the strange plateau in which

it culminates. The panorama is similar to that from the Semnoz but more extensive, and the view of Mont Blanc, which suddenly appears as we reach the top, is very striking. The plateau of the Parmelan, like the Désert de Platé (p. 269), is a great expanse of bare and crevassed rocks called '*lapiáz*', presenting many curious shapes and containing caverns full of ice, the most remarkable of which is known as '*l'Enfer*'.

TO THE TOURNETTE, a stiff climb but devoid of danger and recommended to mountaineers. The ascent takes about 6 hrs. from Talloires. Thônes, or Doussard, which are respectively about 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Annecy. A guide (10 fr.) and provisions should be taken and may be obtained at the above starting-points, or even farther on. — From Talloires (p. 291), whence the ascent is the steepest, shortest, and most interesting, we mount at first to the E. to *St. Germain*, which may be reached by carriage. Thence the route leads by the hamlets of *La Pirraz*, *Verel*, and *La Sauphaz*, to the *Col du Nantet* (4375 ft.). Bearing to the S. we proceed to the *Chalets du Nantet* and the *Chalet de Loo* or *l'Haut* (4510 ft.), halfway (3 hrs.) from Talloires. Finally, by the *Arpeiron*, to the W. of the *Montremont Valley*, we reach the foot of the sheer cliffs of the Tournette, from 1300 to 1600 ft. high. We ascend these by a '*cheminée*' to the *Fauteuil* (see below). — From Doussard (p. 291) we follow the Albertville road, to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; omnibus) *Villard*, and thence proceed N. viâ ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Vesonne* to (1 hr.) *Montmin* (3430 ft.) and the *Prés de Lars*, from which the ascent zigzags up to the *Fauteuil* (see below). — From Thônes (see below) a good path leads to the S., at first along the Fier valley, to *Les Clefs* and (50 min.) *Belchamp*, then to the S.W. to (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the *Chalets de Rosaire*, where the more difficult part of the ascent (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) begins. The last part is made by iron ladders to the *Fauteuil*. — The '*Tournette*' (7730 ft.), rising conspicuously on the banks of the Lac d'Annecy, to the S.E. of the town, is the chief height in the neighbourhood, and like the Parmelan it presents immense walls of rock surmounted by a plateau. In the midst of the latter rises a huge rock, 100 ft. high and apparently inaccessible. This is the *Fauteuil*, of which the ascent can only be made by a '*cheminée*', furnished with iron ladders fixed to the rock. The view from the top is naturally very like that from the Semnoz and Parmelan, but more extensive, including for instance the Aravis range (p. 295). The Tournette is almost opposite Mont Blanc and at just such a distance as to afford a view of that chain at once comprehensive and detailed. The giants of the Tarentaise and Dauphiné are also well seen, while the picture is completed by smiling valleys, lakes, and plains. Sunrise and sunset are often very beautiful as seen from this mountain.

FROM ANNECY TO ALBERTVILLE BY THE LAKE AND FAVERGES.

This route is performed by steamer and diligence in connection with the railway, in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. in all (fares, steamer 1 fr. 40 and 90 c.; omnibus 3 fr. 30 c.).

To Doussard, see p. 291. The road ascends the broad valley of the *Eau-Morte* to Faverges which is seen long before we reach it. To the left rises the *Dent de Cons* (6785 ft.), the principal peak of the minor range separating Faverges and Albertville. In clear weather Mont Blanc comes into view on the left.

5 M. **Faverges** (*Hôtel de Genève; de la Poste*), a town of 3013 inhab., with an old château converted into a silk factory. To Thônes viâ the Col de Serraval, see p. 295; to Frontenex (Albertville) viâ the Col de Tamié, see p. 297.

Our road turns to the N.E. and quits the valley of the Eau-Morte. Mont Blanc is still in sight, and nearer at hand, is the Charvin

(p. 295). We cross the *Chaise* and follow its right bank, skirting the Dent de Cons. To our left rises the snow-clad summit of the Mont Pourri (p. 301).

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fontaines-d'Ugines* (1350 ft.; Hôtel de Chamonix). *Ugines*, on a hill about to the left, is an ill-built little town, with a ruined castle. Road to Chamonix, see below. We recross the *Chaise*, which a little farther on joins the *Arly*, and then we follow the right bank of the latter to (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Albertville* (p. 297).

FROM ANNECY TO CHAMONIX VIA THE LAKE, THE VALLEY OF THE ARLY, AND ST. GERVAIS, 52 M.

A combined service of steamboats and diligences (starting from Doussard, see above) performs the journey in summer in 12 hrs. (fare to St. Gervais 18, to Chamonix 21, there and back 32 fr.). Carriage with 4 seats 80-90 fr. (apply Rue Royale 11). A most interesting journey.

To *Doussard* and (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fontaines-d'Ugines*, see p. 291 and above. — We turn to the left and at the foot of *Ugines* pass into the wooded and picturesque gorge of the *Arly*. We cross the stream four times in rapid succession, and beyond the hamlet of *Héry* twice more by two bridges, between which is a tunnel. After a second tunnel we cross two affluents of the *Arly*, before the latter of which we pass below *St. Nicolas-de-la-Chapelle*.

26 M. *Flumet* (3000 ft.; Hotels), a large village, with a customs station and a ruined castle. Road to Annecy via the Col des Aravis, see p. 295. — The main road continues to ascend the valley of the *Arly*, which expands farther on.

32 M. *Mégève* (3690 ft.; Hôtel Conseil), a village whence the *Mont Joli* (p. 283; guide unnecessary; mule 6 fr.), to the S.E., may be ascended (6 hrs. there and back).

The road now turns in the direction of (2 hrs.) *Sallanches* (p. 270), via (1 hr.) *Combloux*, a village before which opens a fine view of the upper valley of the Arve and of Mont Blanc.

Travellers bound for Chamonix diverge to the right, a little beyond *Mégève*. Their road farther on turns to the E., and continuing at a considerable elevation, also commands a striking view of the valley of the Arve and of Mont Blanc. It then crosses the gorge of the *Bon-Nant* by an imposing bridge to (38 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Gervais-le-Village*, and descends to (40 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Le Fayet*, where we join the road from Cluses to Chamonix (p. 270).

FROM ANNECY TO FLUMET (CHAMONIX) VIA THE COL DES ARAVIS, about 11 hrs., carriage-road, a highly interesting route, especially from the Col onwards. A diligence in connection with the trains plies to Thônes in 3 hrs. (fares 21 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 fr.). There is at first a choice of roads: the new road, followed by the diligence, along the left bank of the lake almost as far as Menthon and then to the N. via *Alex*; and the old road, a little longer, via the Pont St. Clair (p. 292), and then direct up the Fier valley where it joins the preceding route. Good views are obtained, on the left of the Parmelan and on the right of the Tournette and the striking *Dents de Lanfon* (5520 ft.). — *Thônes* (2055 ft.; Hôt. Cuillery) is a well-situated little town at the junction of the Fier and the Nom, 10 M. from Annecy. Ascent of the Tournette see p. 293. A route leads hence to the E. in 6 hrs.,

over the *Col de Serraval*, to Faverges, on the Annecy and Albertville road (p. 293). By continuing up the Fier valley to the left of *Les Clefs* (p. 293) we may reach the *Charvin* (7920 ft.), an ascent recommended to botanists, and easily made in $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs. from Thônes. — Our route next ascends the Nom valley viâ *Les Villards* and (5 M.) *St. Jean-de-Sixt* (3320 ft.). On the left diverges a road to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Bonneville, viâ *Petit Bornand* and the valley of the *Borne*; another road, branching off from this road, leads in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (from *St. Jean-de-Sixt*) to *Grand Bornand* (3054 ft.; Hotel), a place of some importance, noted for its 'reblochons' (cheeses) and poultry. — The road to Flumet continues to ascend the valley of the Nom, which bends to the S., and passing (1 hr.) *La Clusaz* (3410 ft.; Inn) and several hamlets reaches the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) broad and long **Col des Aravis* (4915 ft.), between the *Rocher de l'Étale* (8145 ft.), on the right, and the *Porte des Aravis* (7650 ft.), on the left. The view of the Mont Blanc range is superb. The Col is near the centre of the Aravis chain, which extends from Faverges, on the N.E., to the Arve valley on the E. of Cluses (p. 268), and includes the peaks of the *Charvin* (7920 ft.; see above), to the S., and the *Rocher de la Balmaiz* (8700 ft.), *Tête-Pelouse* (8470 ft.), *Pointe-Percée* (9025 ft.; p. 270), and *Pointe d'Areu* (8097 ft.) to the N. We descend by the left bank of the Aravis brook to (1 hr.) *La Giettaz* (3640 ft.; Hôtel des Aravis) and thence in 2 hrs. more to *Flumet*, where we join the road to Chamonix viâ the valley of the Arly (see above).

44. From Lyons to Chambéry.

a. Viâ St. André-du-Gaz.

66 M. RAILWAY in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs. (fares 13 fr. 30, 9 fr. 90, 7 fr. 25 c.).

To (40 M.) *St. André-du-Gaz*, where we change carriages, see p. 319. — The line for Chambéry here diverges to the E. $43\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Les Abrets-Fittilieu*; 46 M. *Pressins*, the junction of the line from Virieu-le-Grand viâ Belley (p. 261). The view of the mountains of the Grande Chartreuse range (p. 326), on the right, improves as we proceed, the most conspicuous point being the Dent de Crolles (p. 326), a long white plateau ending in a sheer precipice. $48\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pont-de-Beauvoisin*, an industrial town of 2067 inhab., on the *Guier*, deriving its name from a bridge built in the 16th century. We cross the river. — From (52 M.) *St. Béron*, a diligence (2 fr.) plies viâ (6 M.) *Les Echelles* (Hotels) to (10 M.) *St. Laurent-du-Pont*, whence the Grande Chartreuse is easily reached (comp. p. 325). — Our route next passes at a considerable height above a wooded ravine, on the left, and farther on we get a good view to the left. — 55 M. *Lepin-Lac-d'Aiguebelette* is a station to the S. of the *Lac d'Aiguebelette*, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. broad. Beyond a short tunnel the lake is again seen; then another tunnel, taking 6 min. to traverse. — 60 M. *La Cascade-de-Couz*, named after a waterfall, 160 ft. in height but insignificant in summer, which is seen on the right farther on. The line now rapidly descends past vine-clad slopes on the left, while on the other side of the Chambéry valley is the Dent du Nivolet with its cross (p. 297). After a wide sweep to the N.W., we join the line viâ Aix-les-Bains (see above). — 66 M. *Chambéry* (see below).

b. **Viâ Culoz and Aix-les-Bains.**

86 M. RAILWAY in $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 17 fr. 5, 12 fr. 85, 9 fr. 35 c.).

To ($77\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Aix-les-Bains* see R. 37. — The wooded hill of Tresserve then intercepts the view of the Lac du Bourget. Fine view to the right. — Beyond (80 M.) *Viviers*, the St. André-du-Gaz line (see p. 295) diverges to the right, and on the left is seen the Dent du Nivolet with its cross (p. 297).

86 M. **Chambéry** (885 ft.; *Hôt. de France*, Quai Nezin, near the Boulevards; *Hôt. des Princes*, Rue de Boigne; *de la Poste et Métropole*, Rue d'Italie, to the left beyond the theatre: **Hôt. de la Paix*, opposite the station) is a town of 20,916 inhab. on the *Leisse*. It was formerly the capital of Savoy, as it is now of the department of that name, which was part of the duchy ceded to France by the treaty of 1860 together with Nice. It is the seat of an arch-bishop. Like many old capitals Chambéry has a distinct individuality and though of somewhat monotonous appearance, is a flourishing town and an important intellectual and industrial centre (silk-gauze factories). There are also some considerable benevolent institutions, due in great part to the munificence of General de Boigne (d. 1830), who acquired a large fortune in India in the service of the Mahratta princes.

Turning first to the left and then to the right by the Rue de la Gare and crossing the river, we reach the *Palais de Justice*, a modern building of little merit. In front of it is the statue of *Ant. Favre* (1557-1624), the eminent jurist and father of Vaugelas, a modern bronze by Gumery. Behind it is a *Public Garden*.

Opposite the Palais de Justice is the new *Musée*, opened in 1889. On the ground-floor are sculptures and a valuable lacustrine collection; on the first floor is the library; and on the second floor are paintings, including works by Memling (*Adoration of the Magi*), Santi di Tito, Giordano, Il Calabrese (*Dido: Judith*), Dosso Dossi (*St. Cecilia*), Liberi (*Amazons*), Allori (*St. John*), Feretti (*Descent from the Cross*), etc.

On this side of the Place du Palais, along the bank of the *Leisse* are the boulevards, which extend as far as the theatre. At the end of the Boul. de la Colonne is a *Fountain Monument*, commemorating Gen. de Boigne (see above). The statue stands on a pedestal with four life-size elephants from whose trunks the water issues. The *Theatre* is handsomely decorated.

The *Cathedral*, near at hand on the right, dates from the 12th and 15th centuries. The interior is decorated with painted representations of Flamboyant sculptures and some fine modern glass.

Above the town, at the end of the Rue de Boigne, which begins at the fountain and is in part bordered by lofty arcades, rises the imposing CHÂTEAU, built upon an eminence. Of the original edifice, founded in the 13th cent., only two towers and the chapel are left, the style being late-Gothic and Renaissance. It is now partly

occupied by the *préfet*, the military commandant, etc., and contains also a small *Archæological Museum*. Beside it is a public promenade called the *Grand Jardin*. On the other side is another small *Museum* and a *Botanic Garden*. We may return to the station by the *Rue du Lycée* which issues from the *Place du Palais* near the boulevards. The *Rue Favre* to the right, on this side of the *Palais*, leads to the *Hôtel de Ville*, a handsome modern building.

The neighbourhood of Chambéry affords many interesting walks and excursions. Of special interest is *Les Charmettes* to the S. (1 hr. there and back: adm. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), a country-house, little altered since it was the abode of Rousseau and Mme. de Warens. — The *Bains de Challes* (Hotels). $31\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Chambéry (tramway), possess mineral springs containing an unusually large quantity of sulphate of sodium. — The ascent of the *Dent du Nivolet* (5115 ft.: fine view) takes $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. Carriages can go by the *Châteland* road as far as (S.M.) *Les Déserts* whence the ascent may be made in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. On the summit is a huge cross. — *Cascade de Couz* see p. 295.

From Chambéry to *Grenoble*, R. 50; to *Albertville* see below. To the *Grande Chartreuse* viâ *St. Bérone*, see p. 295; public conveyance direct from Chambéry (5 fr. 25 c.: return 9 fr.), viâ the *Cascade de Couz*, (14 M.) *Les Echelles*, and (18 M.) *St. Laurent-du-Pont* (p. 325).

45. From Chambéry to Albertville and Moûtiers.

The Tarentaise.

17 M. RAILWAY to (30 M.) *Albertville* in $13\frac{3}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 15, 4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 40 c.). — ROAD from *Albertville* to (17 M.) *Moûtiers*, diligence in connection with the trains, in 3 hrs. (fares 3 fr. 50, coupé 4 fr. 25 c.). A railway is projected.

Chambéry, see above. — On the right is *Mont Granier* (6360 ft.; p. 330). 6 M. *Chignin-les-Marches*, with the ruined castle of *Chignin* on the left. — 8 M. *Montmélian* (Buffet), a little town about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E., has a ruined castle which formerly made it a post of importance. It is the junction for *Grenoble* (R. 50). Fine view of the valley of the *Isère*, which the train now ascends.

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cruet*: 15 M. *St. Pierre d'Albigny*, the junction of the *Mont Cenis* line (p. 312). The small town, on the right bank of the *Isère*, $11\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N., is dominated by the ruined castle of *Miolans*, a state-prison in the 16-18th centuries.

The railway to *Albertville*, for which we change carriages, bends to the left and ascends the right bank of the *Isère*. High up on the other bank, at the confluence of the *Isère* and *Arc*, is the fort of *Montperche*. 21 M. *Grésy-sur-Isère*, with Roman antiquities. On the left is *Montailleur*, with an old castle, and on the opposite bank of the *Isère* *Ste. Hélène-des-Millières*, with mineral-springs. — 25 M. *Frontenex*.

A road leads hence to (11 M.) *Faverges* (p. 293) over the (5 M.) *Col de Tamié* (2980 ft.) from which there is a fine view. Beyond the *Col* is ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the old abbey of *Tamié* and the gorge of the same name (Inn) and farther on a fine waterfall on the *Eau-Noire*.

$29\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Albertville* (1180 ft.; *Hôt. Million*; *Hôtel des Balances*, *Rue de la République*), a pleasant town of 5460 inhab., received its

present name in 1835 in honour of king Charles Albert of Sardinia. It consists of two parts divided by the Arly: *l'Hôpital* on the right bank, and *Conflans*, the older and higher part, on the left. The latter has some remains of its old walls. The diligence office is in the Rue de la République, on the left, coming from the station.

From Albertville to Annecy see p. 293.

FROM ALBERTVILLE TO ST. GERVAIS (CHAMONIX) VIA UGINES, 31 M., carriage-road, with diligence service in summer (to Chamonix in 10 hrs., fare 16 fr.). As far as (5 M.) *Fontaines-d'Ugines* (p. 294), we follow the Annecy road; thence to St. Gervais and Chamonix, see p. 294.

FROM ALBERTVILLE TO BEAUFORT, 12½ M., diligence daily in 3 hrs. (2 fr. 25 c.). We cross the Arly, turn at once to the left below Conflans and ascend farther on, to the right, the pretty valley of the *Doron de Beaufort*, passing (2 M.) *Venthon* and *Villard de Beaufort* and crossing the stream three times. **Beaufort** (2625 ft.; *Hôt. du Cheval Blanc*; *Hôt. du Mont Blanc*) is a pleasantly situated little town, dominated by the château of *La Salle*. — Thence through the *Gitte Valley* to the *Col du Bonhomme* and via the *Col des Fours* to *Mottets*, 9-10 hrs., with guide (10 fr.), see p. 284. — To ST. GERVAIS VIA THE COL JOLI, 10 hrs., with guide, an interesting expedition. There is a carriage-road as far as (4½ M.) *Haute-Luce* (*Molière Inn*), then a bridle-path to *Belleville* and a path, indistinct in places, to the (2¼ hrs.) *Col Joli* (6560 ft.), on the S. of Mont Joli (p. 283), from which there is a view of Mont Blanc. Descent by *Contamines*, see p. 283.

The road from Albertville to *Moutiers* crosses the Arly, leaves on the left the Beaufort road, and skirting the hill of Conflans to the S., ascends the right bank of the *Isère*. The lower part of the valley is broad and the slopes on the left are planted with vines. 3 M. *Tours*; 2 M. farther, on the left, the ruins of the *Château de la Bathie*, above the village of that name. After 2 M. more, on the right, the ruins of *Esserts-Blay*. High up on the left is a slate-quarry, worked with the aid of a wire-cable. At the head of the valley on the right, between the *Grand Arc* (8165 ft.), on the right, and the *Bellachat* (8165 ft.), on the left, is the *Col de Basmont* (5270 ft.), leading into the Maurienne (*Aiguebelle*; p. 312). Opposite (N. E.) is the *Tournette* (8050 ft.) which must not be confounded with the mountain of that name near Annecy (p. 293). — 8 M. *Cervins*, or rather *La Roche* (tavern), a hamlet of that parish. The valley now contracts.

Here begins the **Tarentaise**, the southern part of Savoy, which includes the *Upper Valley of the Isère* and the *Valley of the Doron de Salins*, its tributary. The two rivers rise among the highest mountains of France, after the mighty summits of the Mont Blanc and Pelvoux ranges, and they descend between three other chains of mountains which have a general direction from S. to N., so that their slopes are for the most part covered with pastures and woods. The Tarentaise presents therefore, in addition to Alpine scenery of the highest rank, a variety of aspects, such as the Alps of Dauphiné, for instance, lack. It was little known to tourists till quite recently and it is even now less visited than it deserves. Its mountains form part of the *Graian Alps*, which extend to the plains of Piedmont between the *Dora Riparia* and the *Dora Baltea*.

To the left of the road are the ruins of the *Château de Briançon*, whose lords were at one time the terror of the neighbourhood. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Feissons-sous-Briançon*. 12 M. *Les Champs* (Inn), with a fine waterfall to the left. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Notre-Dame-de-Briançon*, at the confluence of the Celliers torrent and the Isère, with an old Roman bridge. A good bridle-path ascends the Celliers valley to (7 hrs.) *La Chambre* (p. 313) *viâ* the *Col de la Madeleine* (6510 ft.), between the *Gros Villan* (8820 ft.), on the right, and the *Cheral Noir* 9 (300 ft.), on the left. — To the left of our road rises another ruined castle; and close to the road is a small tunnel, intended for the new *Moûtiers* railway. The valley again expands. On the right opens the valley of the Morel, leading from *Aigueblanche* to the *Col de la Madeleine*. — 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Aigueblanche* *Hôt. des Voyageurs*, beyond which is a ravine where the road rises considerably and the railway will traverse another tunnel. As we ascend there is a fine retrospect of the Isère valley and as we descend again a good view of the valley of *Les Allues* (p. 307). Close to the road is the confluence of the Isère and the *Doron de Salins*, with the remains of the old *Moûtiers* salt-works.

17 M. *Moûtiers-en-Tarentaise* (5755 ft.; *Hôtel Vizior: Hôt. Bertoli*, both in the Place), a town of 2310 inhab., on the Isère, formerly the capital of the *Tarentaise*, is the seat of a bishopric which owes its origin to a monastery founded here in the 5th century. The treasury of the Cathedral is worth seeing, including a Renaissance enamelled reliquary, a jewel-casket of the 12th cent., an abbot's staff belonging to St. Pierre II. (?), an episcopal throne in walnut-wood, and an ivory statuette of the 16th century.

Excursions. Those who do not intend proceeding beyond *Moûtiers* should at any rate pay a visit to *Brides-les-Bains* (p. 307).

To MONT JOUVET. The ascent of this mountain, which is also made from *Brides-les-Bains* (p. 307), *Bozel* (p. 300), and *Aime* (p. 307), is among the finest and easiest in the *Tarentaise*, but it is long and fatiguing (10 hrs. there and back excl. of halts: bridle-path to within $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. of the top: guide, Théoph. Cullet, 6 fr., mule 6 fr.). An early start should be made, before daybreak if there be moonlight; and in returning to *Moûtiers* the height above that village should not be descended until after the heat of the day; the descent to *Bozel* or *Aime* is preferable. Passing *Feissons-sur-Salins*, we reach in 2 hrs. the *Roc du Diable* or the *Croix de Feissons* (4757 ft.), on the first plateau, where, by diverging a few min. from the path, we obtain a fine view of the Isère valley. Presently looking back we see, on the left, the *Vanoise* glaciers, with the *Grand Bec*, the *Pointe de la Rechasse*, the *Dôme de Chasseforêt*, etc.; while to the right of these glaciers are the *Aiguilles de Polset* and de *Pécellet*, and on this side of them, the *Aiguille du Fruit*, the *Croix de Verdon*, etc. — We now follow for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. a good path through wood and ascend for another $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the right through clearings, then to the N.E. over pastures to the foot of the *Jouvét*. At length, 4 hrs. after starting, we come in sight of the summit between two nearer ones, the chief of which is the *Grande-Côte* (8015 ft.) on the right. About $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther is a chalet and $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond, not far from a spring, is the point where mules stop. To reach the summit we ascend the arête on the left ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), which may be easily climbed even by ladies. The *Mont Jouvét* or *Jovet* (8410 ft.), which has been styled the *Rigi* of the *Tarentaise*, is, owing to its isolated position between the valleys

of the Isère and Doron, one of the chief view-points of the district. It affords a very striking panorama, in which nevertheless the valleys environing it are not included. The chief objects in sight are, to the N., Mont Blanc and its neighbours, to the E. the Grand Combin and Monte Rosa, to the S.E. the Vanoise range, and to the S. the lofty summits of Dauphiné, with the fan-shaped Barre des Ecrins. Aime and Bozel, not seen from the top, are respectively N. and S.: the descent to either takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.

TO THE POINTE DE CRÈVE-TÊTE, also 10 hrs., with guide (6 fr.); bridle-path to within 10 min. of the top. The way is either *viâ Fontaine*, on the eastern declivity, or better *viâ Le Bois* and *Les Avanchers*, on the opposite side. The two paths start on the W. of Moûtiers to the left and right respectively from a bridge over the Doron. The **Pointe de Crève-Tête** (7635 ft.), the upper extremity of the mountain mass which rises to the S. of Aigueblanche, between the valleys of the Morel and Doron, affords also a very fine view of the Tarentaise, particularly of the Isère valley above and below Moûtiers, of the valley of the Doron, Mont Blanc, the Vanoise range, and Mont Pourri or Thuria to the E.

46. From Moûtiers to Tignes *viâ* Bourg-St. Maurice.

16 M. to Bourg-St. Maurice. DILIGENCE (3 fr.) twice a day in 5 hrs., starting at 4. 30 a. m. and 4 p. m. (returning from Bourg at 5. 30 a. m. and noon). Thence to ($6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Tignes*, by a road practicable for carriages except for a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond La Thuille. This part, which, owing to the carelessness and even ill-will of the natives, may still be left for some time unimproved, is in case of necessity practicable for light mountain carriages. It is, however, prudent to take precautions, for even a mule is not always to be had at Ste. Foy, especially during haymaking at the end of July. A carriage from Bourg to Ste. Foy (2 hrs.) costs 6-10 fr. and a mule thence to Tignes not more than 12 fr. including the attendant (the usual charge for a day); all the way from Bourg-St. Maurice a mule would cost only 12-15 fr. Seat in a carriage to Ste. Foy, 2 fr.

The road, a continuation of that from Albertville, ascends the right bank of the *Isère* which turns to the N.E. at Moûtiers and is quite as striking in this upper portion of its course as it is below Moûtiers. Beyond ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *St. Marcel* is a defile with three short tunnels. On the right is the little village of *Centron*, on the site of the ancient town of the same name. Then another defile. $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Villette*. On the right rises Mont Jouvet (see above), and farther off are the glaciers of Mont Pourri. — $8\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Aime* (2265 ft.; Hôt. du Petit-St. Bernard), the *Aruma* of the Romans, is now only a village. It has some inscriptions and other interesting antiquities, and outside the village, on the bank of the *Isère*, is an old church built of antique materials.

A good road, in part practicable for carriages, leads to the N. to (7 hrs.) *Beaufort* (p. 298), *viâ* the (4 hrs.) *Col du Cornet* (about 6560 ft.), on the N. of the *Crêt du Rey* (8660 ft.), the ascent of which is, however, shorter from *Villette* (see above). It commands a wide view to the N.

The ascent of *Mont Jouvet* (see above) is somewhat shorter from Aime than from Moûtiers. We cross the bridge over the *Isère* and follow a good bridle-path *viâ Longefoy*, to the S.W.; thence a path ascends to the S. by the *Lake* and *Col du Jouvet*.

High up on the right is the village of *Macot*, near which are some old argentiferous lead mines. $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bellentre* (Hôtel Savoyen), about $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of *Les Chapelles*, whence the *Roignais* (9845 ft.) may be ascended in 6 hrs. The glaciers of Mont Pourri



are now seen to great advantage. About $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the village a path diverges on the right to (1 M.) *Landry* (Hôt. Rochet) and (3 M. farther) to *Peisey* (4265 ft.).

Mont Pourri or *Thuria* (12,430 ft.), one of the chief summits of the Tarentaise, alike striking in itself, in its situation, and in the view it commands, has until quite recently seldom been climbed, owing to the length and difficulty of the ascent. Since 1886, however, the ascent has been much facilitated by the erection of a *Refuge* (club-hut) to the E. of *Peisey*, at a height of about 8700 ft., at the foot of the moraine which descends to the *Grand Col*. Jos. Pocard and Ferd. and Claude-Maurice Favre, all of *Peisey*, act as guides. The club tariff is 16 fr. for $1\frac{1}{2}$ day. From the col, which is also the point made for from *Villaroger* (see below), we take 6-7 hrs. to reach the principal summit, by the arête and the glaciers. The top affords a view of the first rank.

The valley of *Peisey* forks beyond the village. Taking the left branch we pass (1 hr.) the ancient lead and silver mines, and thence skirt the *Aiguille du Midi* (11,025 ft.) to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Lac de la Plagne* and (about 2 hrs.) the *Col du Palet* (p. 305). — By the right branch, we may cross in 5 hrs., viâ the (3 hrs.) *Col de Frette* (8215 ft.), to *La Chiserette*, in the *Champagny* valley (p. 305).

Approaching *Bourg* we have in front the range which is dominated by the *Roc de Belleface* (9385 ft.) and the *Lancebranellette* (9620 ft.), to the left of the Little St. Bernard (p. 286).

16 M. **Bourg-St. Maurice** or *Le Bourg* (2805 ft.; *Hôtel des Voyageurs* or *Mayet*, déj. 3 fr.) is a busy little place owing to its situation near the frontier and on the road to the Little St. Bernard. Near the hotel is a house with a façade completely covered with fine modern sculptures.

From *Bourg-St. Maurice* to *Courmayeur* viâ the *Little St. Bernard*, see p. 286; to the *Col du Bonhomme*, viâ *Bonneval* and *Chapieux*, p. 284.

Bonneval-les-Bains, with a mineral spring and a small *Bath-Establishment*, is only about 4 M. from *Bourg-St. Maurice*.

The *Tignes* road now turns with the valley of the *Isère* to the E. and crosses two tributary streams, the *Torrent des Glaciers* and the *Reclus*, which descend on the left from the *Bonhomme* and the Little St. Bernard. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sées* (2965 ft.), a village beyond which the Little St. Bernard route diverges to the left. Our road again approaches the river, passes a fine waterfall, and mounts an incline $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, from which there is a good retrospective view.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. (from *Bourg*) *Ste. Foy* (3450 ft.; *Hôtel du Mont-Blanc*; du *Mont-Iséran*), opposite *Villaroger* (3610 ft.), whence the *Col du Mont Pourri* (see above) may be ascended in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

A path leads to the E. from *Ste. Foy* to ($9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Val Grisanche*, in the valley of that name (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*). It crosses the *Col du Mont* (8535 ft.; about 5 hrs. from *Ste. Foy*), between the *Bec de l'Ane* (10,558 ft.), on the left, and the *Ornelune* (10,770 ft.), on the right, and descends to (2 hrs.) *Fornets*, where quarters for the night may be obtained.

10 M. *La Thuille* (4175 ft.), a hamlet beyond which the road for some distance is unfinished (p. 300). The valley gradually contracts and increases in grandeur. Its slopes are partly clothed with pines and larch. On the opposite side numerous silvery torrents descend from the glaciers of *Mont Pourri*. There are two also on the side of

the road which begins again at the former of these, $11\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond La Thuille. 15 M. *Les Brévières* (5157 ft.: Duch-Damien's Inn). Our road threads another fine ravine and crosses the Isère to *La Chaudanne*, a hamlet only a few minutes before Tignes.

19 M. **Tignes** (5445 ft.: *Hôtel du Club Alpin, des Touristes*, both unpretending), a village in a small plain on the left bank of the Isère, at the confluence of the stream from the Lac de Tignes (p. 305), and opposite a beautiful cascade formed by the stream descending from the Lac de la Sassièrè. When the road is finished and a good hotel built, Tignes ought to become one of the chief excursion-centres in the Tarentaise.

Meanwhile everything is still very primitive. Owing to the rigour of the winter, those of the inhabitants who do not migrate share their dwelling-room with their stock. In such quarters light and air are scarce and the only division between man and beast is a trench. Even when there is a guest-chamber on the first floor, it is in a common-room such as described that the hotels receive their visitors. Happily in summer the cows are on the mountains and only mules and calves are left as our fellow-lodgers. — It is difficult to obtain guides or mules here, especially during haymaking, at the end of July. The only guide in the village is *Martin*, called 'Feu Laurent', who may be recommended for ordinary expeditions and even for the Grande Sassièrè; for others recourse must be had to *Favre* of Franchet (see below), and **Victor* or **Jean-Maurice Mangard* of Val-d'Isère (p. 303).

Excursions.

To the *Lac de Tignes*, a pleasant little excursion, 2 hrs. there and back, by a path, steep but easy to find: see p. 305.

TO THE AIGUILLE DE LA GRANDE-SASSIÈRÈ, a highly interesting but laborious expedition, 11-12 hrs. there and back, exclusive of halts (ascent $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., descent $5-5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 15 fr.). It is usual to spend the previous night at the *Chalets des Sales*, 2 hrs. from Tignes, so as to avoid having to traverse soft snow on the return. Provisions must be taken. The chalet at Les Sales affords good shelter. — From Tignes we cross the Isère and ascend sharply on the right, passing to the left of the hamlet of *Franchet*, whose rocks have for some time been conspicuous. At the end of 1 hr. we come in sight of the summit of the Grande-Sassièrè, while behind us appears the Grande-Motte with its vast snowfield. A little farther on we pass a fine waterfall and then see, on the right, the *Pointe de Bazel* (p. 303), also almost entirely covered with snow. Beyond the first chalets we perceive on the bank of the torrent the one we are to sleep at. — From this chalet (about 7550 ft.) we proceed to the W. to the arête by which the ascent is made. The S.W. side is too steep and toilsome on account of the debris, but the descent may be made by it. In $4\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach a small plateau and are in full view of Mont Pourri. A slope of detritus next brings us in 70 min. to the arête (9720 ft.) where the summit is again in sight. In 1 hr. more we climb a small cheminée which presents little difficulty, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. later for a short distance cross the glacier (10,754 ft.).

which is without danger. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther on we reach a difficult passage, which takes $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to cross, and that accomplished we get sight of Mont Blanc. The peak is finally attained after $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. of fatiguing climbing over detritus of slatey sandstone. The ***Aiguille de la Grande-Sassière** (12,325 ft.) is one of the chief summits of the Tarentaise, the third in altitude, and easier than the two higher peaks (Grande-Casse 12,665 ft.: Pourri 12,430 ft.). By reason of its position on the frontier, at an almost equal distance from the finest Italian ranges, of the Vanoise and the Pourri, and the superb view it affords of Mont Blanc, it is also one of the best view-points in this part of the Alps. To the right of Mont Blanc appear the Grand Combin, the Matterhorn, Monte Rosa, and, in the distance, the glaciers of the Bernese Oberland. At our feet lie the lonely defiles of the Val Grisanche and the Val de Rhêmes and the great glaciers of the frontier. To the E. are the Grand Paradis, the Grivola, and the plains of Lombardy, often hidden by mists. To the S.E., beyond the summits which divide the valleys of the Isère and the Arc, the whole horizon is bounded by glaciers, from which rise many frontier peaks more than 10,000 ft. high, from the Levanna to Roche Melon and far away to Monte Viso. To the S.W., where sparkles the Lac de Tignes, are the Grande-Motte, the Grande-Casse, the Vanoise glaciers, Mont Thabor, and the Alps of Dauphiné; and nearer is the grand mass of Mont Pourri.

TO THE POINTE DE BAZEL or *Ste. Hélène* (11,830 ft. and 11,865 ft.), difficult and even dangerous if the second peak be included: 7-8 hrs. from Les Salets to the first, 3 hrs. more to the second peak. Guide, 15 and 20 fr.: rope and axe required. We follow the stream to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Lac de la Sassière* (8025 ft.), a gloomy tarn chiefly fed by the Rhêmes glacier, to the left of which is the Col of that name (see below). We skirt this lake on the right to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) small *Lac du Santet* (about 9120 ft.), where the path from Val d'Isère viâ the *Col de Bailletta* (9365 ft.) joins our route. Hence we ascend to the E. towards the S. arête, where we get sight of the second peak, connected with the first by a ridge of snow. The view is grand but inferior to that from the Grande-Sassière.

TO NOTRE-DAME-DE-RHÊMES (Aosta), about 10 hrs., fatiguing (guide 20 fr., to the Chalets de Rhêmes 15 fr.). From the *Lac de la Sassière* (see above) we ascend to the left by the glacier to the (1 hr.) *Col de Rhêmes* or *de la Golette* (10,045 ft.), between the E. spurs of the Grande-Sassière and the Ste. Hélène. Fine view, looking back, of the Grande-Motte and Grande-Casse; on the right, of the Grand-Paradis, etc. We descend to the chalets of *La Suche* (about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) and then follow the valley to *Notre-Dame-de-Rhêmes*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Col (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*).

To Ceresole viâ the Col de Galise, see below under Val d'Isère.

TO BONNEVAL VIÂ THE COL DU MONT-ISERAN, about 6 hrs.: bridle-path, fatiguing, but well defined and interesting: guide unnecessary in settled weather) 9. to the Col 6 fr.; mule, 12 fr., including attendant. — The path is a continuation of the road up the Isère valley, which farther on forms another grand ravine before reaching a small plain.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Val d'Isère* 6065 ft.; Bonnevie, primitive, dear, formerly called *Val-de-Tignes*, is a little village equally suited for

an excursion-centre but offering even less accommodation than Tignes.

From Val d'Isère to the **Pointe de la Sana** (11,320 ft.), 5 hrs., comparatively easy: guide 12 fr. We first ascend to the S., then to the S.W. to (3 hrs.) the *Glacier de la Barne-de-l'Ours*, at the foot of the fine precipices of the Sana. Then we ascend the glacier from W. to E. to a col (10,200 ft.) on the E. and by snow-slopes to the summit. The panorama is very fine and comprehensive. The descent may be easily made on the W. to (2½ hrs.) *Entre-deux-Eaux* (p. 310).

FROM VAL-D'ISÈRE TO THE CIME DE LA VACHE AND TO THE GRANDE AIGUILLE ROUSSE, WITH DESCENT TO BONNEVAL, a fine expedition without difficulty; 9¼ hrs., with guide. We follow the road to the Col d'Iseran until it quits the Isère, the banks of which we continue to skirt to near its source, *viâ* (3¼ hr.) *Le Fornet* (6350 ft.) where the path to the Col de Baillella (p. 303) diverges to the left, and thence *viâ* the (1 hr.) chalets of *St. Charles* (6795 ft.), the gorge called *Mal-Passet*, and the little valley of the *Prariond* (7655 ft.). The path to the Col de la Galise (see below) diverges farther on (2 hrs.) to the left, while our route continues to ascend to the *Sources of the Isère*. Traversing a moraine and some turf slopes to the right of the *Glacier du Col de la Vache*, we cross the (1½ hr.) upper part of the glacier (easy) to the left, and reach the (1 hr.) *Col de la Vache*, on the frontier, from which we have a view of the beautiful *Lac Cerru*, to the N.E. A slaty arête ascends in 35 min. to the summit of the **Cime de la Vache** (10,755 ft.), to the S. of the col. To the S.E., on Italian soil, rises the *Cime du Carro* (10,860 ft.); and to the S.W., on French soil, is the **Grande Aiguille Rousse** (11,260 ft.). The summit of the latter is reached in 1½ hr. by descending to the (¼ hr.) glacier, and thence ascending an arête on the S. to (1½ hr.) a depression to the E. of the Aiguille, the (¾ hr.) top of which is finally gained by another arête. We return to the (20 min.) depression, pass (¼ hr.) between the Aiguille Rousse and the *Aiguille de Gontière*, (10,475 ft.), and descend to the S. to the (1 hr.) *Cabanes de la Duis* (7090 ft.), whence we follow the valley down to (1½ hr.) *Bonneval* (p. 317).

FROM VAL-D'ISÈRE TO CÉRÉSOLE *VIÂ* THE COL DE LA GALISE, about 8 hrs., fatiguing; guide 20 fr., to the *Seru* chalets 15 fr. We follow the above route to the valley of *Prariond*, from which we ascend to the left, by the moraine and the end of the *Glacier de la Galise*, to the **Col de la Galise** (9835 ft.), 4-4¼ hrs. from Val-d'Isère, upon the frontier, affording good views to the E. and W. We descend to the left, in less than 2 hrs. to the *Chalets de Seru* (leaving on the left a path leading into the *Val Saravanche* *viâ* the *Col de Nivolet*; see *Baedeker's Switzerland*), and thence follow the *Orco* valley to (2 hrs.) *Ceresole* (5315 ft.), with chalybeate springs, on the N. of the imposing *Levanna* range (p. 318).

The Mont-Iseran path leaves the Isère valley about ¼ hr. from Val-d'Isère and ascends a side valley, in the upper part of which it is marked by heaps of stones, where shelter may be sought in bad weather. There is a good view of Mont Pourri as we look back. The **Col du Mont-Iseran** (8985 ft.: 2½ hrs. from Val-d'Isère) is the principal pass between the upper valleys of the Isère and Arc. Mont Iseran is not a single peak but designates the whole mass of mountains in which the Isère rises; the name is thus similar to Mont Cenis, Great St. Bernard, St. Gotthard, etc. The view from the Col is limited, but farther on we enjoy a magnificent prospect of the glaciers and peaks from the *Levanna* to *Roche Melon*. The descent is by the valley of the *Lenta*, which in its upper part forms a steep ravine, and there is another steep descent before we reach *Bonneval* (p. 317), 2 hrs. from the col.

TO BOZEL *VIÂ* THE COL DU PALET (*Pratolquan - Montiers*), about

8 hrs., in the opposite direction 9 hrs. This is one of the finest passes in the Tarentaise and the most direct from Tignes to Pralognan or Mouÿtiers without going twice over the same ground. It is practicable for mules, which it is advisable to use at least to the Col. The charge to Champagny-le-Haut is 12 fr., including attendant, but an agreement should be made before starting. A guide may be dispensed with and is quite useless beyond the Col. Pedestrians bound for Pralognan need not go as far as Bozel (see below). — The path ascends sharply, to the W. of Tignes, along the right bank of the stream which descends from its lake through a wooded and picturesque ravine. Near the upper end, the path to the Col de la Tourne (p. 306) diverges on the right. In 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. we reach the *Lac de Tignes* (6850 ft.), a pretty lake abounding in fish, fed by the glacier of the *Grande-Motte* (p. 310), which rises boldly to the S. Fine retrospective view of the Grande-Sassière and the Pointe de Bazel. The waters of the lake to a great extent filter through the calcareous soil and emerge some 100 yds. below to form the torrent which hastens down towards Tignes. The Col du Palet path goes to the right and leaves the path to the Col de la Leisse on the left (p. 306). Farther on we bend to the right towards a block of rock and by a steep ascent and an ill-defined track gain a kind of plateau, on which is the last chalet. To the right is the *Vallée de Peisey* (p. 301) with its lakelets, to the left the *Rochers de Prameçon* (11,250 ft.). The **Col du Palet** (8720 ft.) lies beyond this desolate plateau, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Tignes, at the head of the Vallée de Peisey, to the right of which is Mont-Pourri, and to the left, the Aiguille du Midi. To the left of the Col, adjoining the glacier of the Grande-Motte, is the *Glacier de Prameçon*, followed by a whole series of other fine glaciers on the abrupt flanks of the mountains, behind which are the Grande-Casse and the Col de la Vanoise (p. 309). The right side of the valley, down which our course lies, is a complete contrast, the mountains being bare and in no wise remarkable. The path, which keeps to the left, is for the most part rough and steep till we reach the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) chalet of *La Plaque* (6650 ft.), near a small lake, giving rise to the *Prémou* stream whose valley we now follow. We then enter another ravine (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) and finally descend by zigzags (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). Opposite rises the *Grand-Bec* (see below). Numerous torrents furrow the abrupt slopes on the left side of the valley, and farther on are two fine cascades on the right. We cross the stream several times and pass (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Laissonnay* (5145 ft.), (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Fribuge*, (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Le Bois* or *Champagny-le-Haut* (4855 ft.; *Ruffier's Inn; guide), and (10 min.) *La Chisette* (5760 ft.; guide), where we join the path from the Vallée de Peisey viâ the Col de Frette (p. 301).

The **Grand-Bec de Pralognan** (11,165 ft.; guide 15 fr.) is ascended in 2-2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (there and back) from Le Bois. We cross the pastures to the N.E., towards a depression visible from the village, to the left of a rock, on which is a little snow, at the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) base of the arête to

the N. of the peak. Thence in less than $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. we reach the *Glacier de la Becca-Motta*, and climb a rocky ridge in the centre of it to the (2 hrs.) second summit, whence in a few minutes we attain the culminating point, to the W. The panorama is not only very extensive towards Savoy, owing to its isolation on the N. and its height, but it also embraces the great summits of the Maurienne and Dauphiné, the Viso, Gran Paradiso, etc.

Beyond La Chiscrette the bridle-path becomes a carriage-road and threads the striking *Gorge of Champagny*, where it is cut out of the rock above the torrent which descends in cascades far below. Soon we obtain a fine view of the lower part of the valley and of that of the Doron, dominated by the *Pointe de Crève-Tête* (p. 300). In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. we reach *Le Planay*, a hamlet belonging to Champagny and the birthplace of Pierre de Tarentaise, better known as Pope Innocent V. (1276). Pedestrians whose destination is Pralognan will find it shorter to leave the road here and take a footpath, to the left of the chapel, which crosses the stream and descends by the left bank till it rejoins the road at the beginning of the zigzags by which the latter descends above Le Villard (40 min.; p. 308). From (5 min.) *Champagny-le-Bas* (Hôt. Roche) the road keeps at a considerable elevation on the right of the valley, leaving on the right a path going direct to *Le Villard* (p. 308); then it descends rapidly to the (1 hr.) road to Pralognan and Bozel (p. 307).

TO PEISEY VIA THE COL DE LA TOURNE OR THE COL DU PALET, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs.: guide 12 fr. The path is the same as the above as far as the Lac de Tignes or the Col du Palet respectively. The *Col de la Tourne* (9270 ft.), between the *Rochers Rouges* (9875 ft.) on the right, and the *Rochers du Chardonnet* (9270 ft.) on the left, is more fatiguing but more interesting than the Palet route. The two paths unite a little way down on the other side and descend between Mont-Pourri, on the right, and the *Aiguille du Midi*, on the left (see p. 301).

TO ENTRE-DEUX-EAUX VIA THE COL DE LA LEISSE. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs., very fatiguing, especially from this side, owing to the steepness of the ascent: guide 12 fr. As far as the Lac de Tignes see p. 305. We then ascend on the left to the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Col de la Leisse* (9110 ft.), to the E. of the Grande-Motte glacier. The descent is gradual into the *Valley of the Leisse*, between the *Aiguille de la Grande-Motte* (12,015 ft.; p. 310) on the right, and the *Pointe de la Sana* (11,320 ft.; p. 302) on the left. This valley, dull and desolate, and dominated farther on by the *Grande-Casse* (12,665 ft.; p. 310), debouches above *Entre-deux-Eaux* into the valley which descends from the Col de la Vanoise (see p. 309).

47. From Moûtiers to Pralognan.

16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. by a good road. OMNIBUS in the season to (31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Brides-les-Bains* (75 c.; return 1 fr. 25 c.). Mail-cart all the year round every evening to (8 M.) Bozel (1 fr.). Carriage from Bozel to (81 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Pralognan, 10-12 fr.; from Brides, 20 fr. for one or more persons. — Mule for excursions, 7 fr. per day, with attendant 12 fr.

Moûtiers, see p. 299. The road crosses the Isère and ascends at first by the right bank of the *Doron de Salins*.

3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Salins** (1614 ft.; *Hôt. des Bains*, first-class) is a little village with a thermal establishment supplied by two springs (96° Fahr.), strongly charged with chloride of sodium (718 grains per

gallon), in this respect only inferior to the waters of Salies de Béarn (p. 105), Nauheim in Germany, and Salins in the Jura. They are chiefly used for baths in scrofulous and lymphatic affections. Many bathers reside at Moutiers (omnibus). The establishment is subject to the same management and tariff as that of Brides.

We now turn to the E. and, leaving on the right the picturesque *Bellerive Valley*, cross the Doron and rapidly ascend, with a fine view of the northernmost glaciers of the Vanoise and of the Grand-Bec de Pralognan (p. 305).

3³/₄ M. **Brides-les-Bains**. — **Hotels.** HÔT. DES THERMES; GRAND-HÔTEL: GR.-HÔT. DE FRANCE; GR.-HÔT. DES BAIGNEURS. — **Mineral Waters.** *Drinking*, fee for 1 day 75 c.; for 1 pers. for the season 12, 2 pers. 22, 3 pers. 30, 4 pers. 36 fr. *Baths*, 11¹/₂-2 fr.; in large basin 5 and 6 fr., less for more persons. — **Casino** at the Grand-Hôtel, 2 fr. a day, 15 fr. the season, 2 pers. 26, 3 pers. 33, 4 pers. 40 fr. — *English Church Service* in summer.

Brides-les-Bains (1870 ft) is a pretty little village, in a situation far superior to Salins and probably on that account much more frequented. The water (97° Fahr.) is used for both bathing and drinking, and is laxative and purgative, being especially good for the treatment of obesity. The Bathing Establishment is close to the Hôtel des Thermes, the spring a short distance off on the bank of the stream.

Excursions. — To *Mont Jovet* see p. 209. To the *Valleys of Champagny* and *Pralognan* see p. 306 and below.

To the **Vallée des Allues**. From the village of *Les Allues* (3700 ft.; Meilleur), 41¹/₂ M. from Brides, a good mule-track ascends the valley to (1 hr.) the hamlet of *Morel* (lodgings). Thence we may ascend the **Croix de Verdon** or *Dent de Burgin* (9000 ft.; about 4 hrs.), the highest point of the first mountain group to the left of the valley. — About 71¹/₂ M. from *Morel* lie the *Chalets du Fruit*, to the W. of the **Aiguille du Fruit** (10,025 ft.), the ascent of which is difficult. The absolute summit of the mountain forms a kind of tower, 40-50 ft. high, scaled for the first time in 1886. About 21³/₄ M. beyond the *Chalets du Fruit* we reach the *Chalets du Saut* (7005 ft.), picturesquely situated to the E. of the *Pointe* or **Croix du Vallon** (9695 ft.), an easy and interesting ascent, accomplished in 21³/₄ hrs. from the *Chalets de Gébroulaz*, which lie about 21¹/₄ M. to the right of the *Chalets du Saut*, viâ the S. slope. — The path to the left at the *Chalets du Saut* leads to two passes. Turning to the left again, farther on, we reach the *Col de Chanrouge* (8325 ft.), whence we descend to (5 hrs.) *Pralognan*, passing to the N. of the *Petit Mont Blanc* (p. 308). Continuing straight on by the path from the chalets we reach the *Col Rouge* (8975 ft.), whence also we descend to (8 hrs.) *Pralognan*, viâ the *Chalets de Ritort* (p. 312). Both paths command fine views of the glaciers of the Vanoise.

Beyond Brides the road continues to follow the left bank through pleasant meadows and viâ the hamlets of *La Perrière* and *Le Carrey*, and recrosses the stream before reaching Bozel. On the right, high up, is the village of *St. Bon* (Inn), at the mouth of a valley which runs parallel with the upper valley of the Doron.

8 M. **Bozel** (*Hôt. Farre*, opposite the church; *Machet*, well spoken of), a village at the foot of the S. spurs of *Mont Jovet*, which may be climbed hence in 4-4¹/₂ hrs. (see p. 299).

To *Tignes* viâ *Champagny* and the *Col du Palet*, see p. 305.

We now skirt, to our right, the wooded range which culminates in the *Dent de Villard* (7515 ft.) and leave on the left the *Champagny*

road. Beyond ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Le Villard* (2836 ft.), at the confluence of the Doron and the Prémou torrent, we mount rapidly by zigzags to an altitude of 3600 ft., above the **Gorge de la Ballande*. This ravine, which cannot be appreciated from the road, presents on the bank of the stream some very curious clefts. A path descends on the right at the first bend of the road, and ascends again at Planay (see below). A balustrade enables us to approach to the edge of the gorge. From the road we enjoy a fine view in the direction of Bozel and, ahead, of the Vanoise glaciers on the flank of the Dôme de Chasseforêt (p. 314).

$11\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Planay*. To the left is the *Pointe de la Vuzelle* (8460 ft.), with its two torrents and inaccessible grottoes. — $12\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Villeneuve*, to the right of the road, at the foot of the rock of the same name (see below). After crossing the stream $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on in a small wooded ravine, we again come in sight of the glaciers. On the right is the *Dent Portetta* (8640 ft.) and the *Rocher de Plassas* (9400 ft.); on the left, the hamlets of *Granges* and *Darbellay*, which form part of Pralognan, and a little farther, beyond the church, *Barioz*, with the hotel.

$16\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Pralognan** (4670 ft.: **Hôt. Farre*, with telegraph office. Guides **Abel* and **Jos. Amiez, Farre*, brother of the hotel-keeper, etc.) lies in a small plain, at the confluence of the Doron and the *Glière*, overlooked on the S.E. by the abrupt buttresses of the *Vanoise* and the *Grand* and *Petit-Marchet* (8400 ft. and 8430 ft.) from the former of which descend two fine waterfalls. Immediately to the E. begins the ascent to the Col de la Vanoise, while to the S. of the village we look right up the uppermost course of the Doron, towards the Col de Chavière (p. 312), having in sight the Aiguilles de Polset and de Péclét (p. 311) at its head, to the right. The situation of the place, coupled with the existence of a good hotel, which yearly improves, renders Pralognan the best head-quarters for excursions in the Tarentaise. It is, however, comparatively little known, and by no means so frequented as it deserves.

If bad weather or the traveller's inclination prevent him from undertaking an ascent, he should at least visit the beautiful waterfalls in the neighbourhood (see above) and ascend towards the Col de la Vanoise to beyond La Glière (see below) for the sake of the view of the Grande-Casse.

Excursions from Pralognan.

To the **Petit Mont Blanc** (8810 ft.), to the right at the entrance to the upper valley of the Doron, 6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. there and back. A steep ascent of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide 6 fr., not indispensable), viâ Les Planes (p. 311) and by a shepherds' track on the N., brings us to the summit. The superb view includes Mont Blanc, the Vanoise glaciers, the Grande-Casse, the Aiguille du Fruit, etc. The descent on the S. to *La Motte* (p. 312) is easier. The descent may also be made on the N.W. side by interesting paths to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Bozel* (p. 307). — To the **Rocher de Villeneuve** (7224 ft.), to the N.W., above Villeneuve (see above), 5 hrs. there and back. The ascent, free from difficulty, leads viâ *La Croix*, to the left of the road. The view includes the imposing Ballande ravine in the Doron valley as well as the

mountains seen from the Petit Mont Blanc. — To the **Rocher de Plassas** (9400 ft.), a singularly shaped peak to the N. of the Petit Mont Blanc. 8-9 hrs. there and back, with guide; difficult. The ascent leads via the Col du Petit Mont Blanc and then by a ridge, giddy in places, and two *cheminées*. The view is more extensive than that from the Petit Mont Blanc. We may descend on the N. by the side of the Dent Portetta. — To the **Dent Portetta** (8640 ft.), about $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide. We ascend the mountain by its E. flank and reach in 3 hrs. the entrance of a striking ravine. Then we ascend on the right by steep slopes to the W. side, and finally from the N. side gain the summit, from which the view is at least as good as from the Petit Mont Blanc. — To the **Grand Marchet** (8400 ft.), the left-hand one of the two rocky peaks overlooking Pralognan, and from there apparently the lower of the two, $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. there and back, with guide; laborious. We make a detour and by climbing a *cheminée* reach the *Chalets du Petit-Marchet* whence we attain the Grand-Marchet chalets and the summit by another *cheminée*.

TO THERMIGNON BY THE COL DE LA VANOISE, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., bridle-path. This is the most frequented pass between the upper valleys of the Doron and the Arc (Maurienne). A guide (14 fr., 6 fr. to Entre-deux-Eaux) is not required in fine weather. A mule is convenient for the ascent and for crossing the col, but not for the descent. The ascent to the Col is itself a very interesting excursion which no visitor to Pralognan should fail to make. We ascend to the left directly from the hotel, pass the hamlet of *Fontanette* and reach ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *La Gilère* chalets (about 6640 ft.), the last on the W. side of the Col. Thence the ascent is in places very steep and rough. Opposite, on the right, is the *Aiguille de la Vanoise* (9225 ft.: on the left, the *Glacier de la Grande-Casse*. In 1 hr. from the chalets we reach the former *Lac des Vaches* (7620 ft.), now drained, and in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more a plateau with the *Lac Long* (8130 ft.). Near the end of the lake (20 min.), on the right, beyond the *Aiguille de la Vanoise*, we see once more the mountains on the right bank of the Doron. On this side, between the foot of the *Aiguille* and the *Lac des Assiettes*, is the *Refuge de la Vanoise*, a club-but very useful in the ascents from the Col de la Vanoise. The **Col de la Vanoise** (8290 ft.) is at the end of Lac Long in the middle of a desolate plateau, surrounded by mountains either quite bare or covered with glaciers, including that of the Grande-Casse.

Those who wish to return to Pralognan need not go beyond the Col. The path descends a little, skirts two small lakes, and becomes indistinct at the head of the stream which descends towards Thermignon (stakes). To the right is the *Pointe de la Rechasse* (10,575 ft.), whose easy and interesting ascent takes $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Pralognan. The top commands a splendid view of the mountains of Tarentaise and Maurienne. Farther on, to the left, is the valley of the Leisse (p. 306), to the left of which is the *Grande-Casse* (see below), to the right the *Rocher du Col* (10,365 ft.), and farther off, between two glaciers, the *Pointe du Vallonet de Thermignon* (11,370 ft.; p. 316). In 1 hr. we reach the end of the plateau where the stream plunges among the rocks and descend, first by the right and then by the left bank, to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) —

Entre-deux-Eaux (7090 ft.), the highest chalets on this side, with two wretched taverns, Richard's and Rosa's. — For the *Col de la Leisse* and the ascent of the *Grande-Motte*, see below.

We now descend to the end of the *Rocheure Valley* and cross its brook (10 min.), leaving on the right the well-nigh inaccessible ravine of the Doron de Thermignon. Then we ascend a plateau (40 min.), followed ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) by a toilsome descent to (20 min.) *Chavière*. The view is now dull and uninteresting till beyond a ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) chapel, where we have before us the eastern flank of the Vanoise range with its grand rocks and cascades. At (20 min.) *Le Villard* we regain the Doron, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from *Thermignon* (p. 315).

Another path on the right bank of the Doron leads from *Entre-deux-Eaux* to *Thermignon*. It is more interesting, but more fatiguing, and is difficult to find (guide useful).

To the **Pointe de Creux-Noir** (10,330 ft.) on the N.E. or left of the *Col de Vanoise* route, from *Pralognan* about $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. there and back, with guide, viâ the *Chalets de la Glière* and the glaciers to the S. of the *Pointe du Vallonet de la Glière* (see below). Fine view of the upper Doron valley and the Vanoise range with their great peaks: the *Dôme de Chasseforêt*, *Aig. de Polset*, *Aig. de Pécelet*, *Grande-Casse*, etc.

To the **Pointe de la Glière** (11,110 ft.), farther on in the same direction, 9 hrs. there and back ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. ascent), with guide. After the first lake we turn to the left and ascend over grassy slopes towards a depression, beyond which is a dried-up lake, almost at the foot of the little glacier which descends between the two summits of the *Glière*. In less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more we reach the foot of the steep rocks to the left of the glacier, ascend them, without difficulty, in 1 hr., and traverse the snow-fields of the glacier, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) snowy depression between the summits, whence 50 min. more take us to the top of the higher. The very fine view extends from the *Matterhorn*, in Switzerland, to the *Ecrins*, in Dauphiné. — The **Pointe du Vallonet de la Glière** (10,965 ft.), behind the *Pointe de Creux-Noir* (see above), affords a striking view of the *Grande-Casse*, the *Grande-Motte*, the Vanoise glaciers, and *Mont Blanc*. It presents no difficulty but is perhaps hardly worth the fatigue and time, 10 hrs. there and back. — To the *Grand-Bec de Pralognan*, see p. 305.

TO THE **GRANDE-CASSE**, 6-7 hrs. ascent from the *Refuge de la Vanoise* (p. 309), and 4 hrs. descent, a first-class ascent, fit only for experienced mountaineers, with good guides (25 fr.). We ascend at first by the *Grande-Casse glacier*, requiring great care, and in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. gain its third plateau. Then we climb in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. by the rocks on the right bank and the *Grande-Pente* to a narrow ridge, trying for those who are subject to giddiness, which leads in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the summit. The **Grande-Casse** or *Pointe des Grands-Couloirs* (12,665 ft.), the highest peak in the *Tarentaise* and *Southern Savoy*, rises in the N. part of the Vanoise range, overlooking the *Leisse* valley. The view is neither so fine nor so comprehensive as might be expected, owing to the fact that the mountain, instead of being isolated, forms part of a mass of which two peaks exceed 12,400 ft. and several others 11,000 ft.

TO THE **GRANDE-MOTTE**, 10-11 hrs. of which about $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. represent the ascent from *Entre-deux-Eaux*. This is one of the finest expeditions in the district, and is comparatively easy with a good guide (15 fr.). The ascent may also be made on the *Tignes* side viâ the *Col de la Leisse*, but it is less fatiguing from *Entre-deux-Eaux*. We proceed first to the *Col de la Leisse* (9120 ft.; $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) and thence in about 3 hrs. reach the summit. The only difficulty is on the final arête where some 300 steps must be cut in the ice. — The **Aiguille de la Grande-Motte** (12,015 ft.) is the last great peak on the N.E. of the Vanoise range, towering above the huge glacier of that name, which is seen to best advantage on the ascent from *Tignes* to the *Col du Palet* (p. 305), and it affords a grand view to

the N. as far as Mont Blanc. Nearer appear the mountains on the frontier with their glaciers, the Grande-Sassière, the Pointe de Bazel, etc.; to the left, Mont Pourri and the Peisey Valley; to the S., the Arc Valley, Monte Viso, Mont d'Ambin, Thabor, etc.

*TO THE DÔME DE CHASSEFORÊT, 6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 4 hrs. climbing) from the Refuge des Nants, where the night is spent. This is a grand glacier expedition, very easy from this side (from Thermignon see p. 315), and much recommended, with guide (15 fr.). From Pralognan we ascend the Doron valley to (1 hr.) *Les Prioux* (p. 312) and then climb, on the left, the W. slope of the Vanoise range to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Chalets des Nants* (7250 ft.), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the N. of which is the *Refuge des Nants* (8235 ft.). Still proceeding to the N. we gain (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a small plateau (8990 ft.) and turn to the E. across the glacier to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the arête (10,990 ft.) and bearing to the S., by a glacier-plateau to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the top. The ***Dôme de Chasseforêt** (11,800 ft.) forms, as it were, the centre of the great *Vanoise* range, whose glaciers are more than 7 M. long and 4 M. broad. It is not, however, the highest point, as the *Dent Parrachée*, at the S. end, attains 12,180 ft. The panorama includes, from left to right, beginning at the N., Mont Blanc, Mont Pourri, Grande-Sassière, Grand-Bec de Pralognan, Grande-Casse, Grande-Motte, the Mont Iseran range, and the mountains on the E. of the Arc valley, from Levanua to Roche Melon, Mte. Viso, Mont d'Ambin, Thabor, Dent Parrachée, Aiguille de Polset, Aiguille de Péclet, Pelvoux, Ecrins, Meije, Grandes-Rousses, etc.

TO THE AIGUILLE DE POLSET (*Péclet*), 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., of which 9 hrs. are climbing or only 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs. if we spend the night at the chalets of La Motte or of Ritort. The ascent is recommended and offers no serious difficulty; though it is otherwise with its neighbour the Aiguille de Péclet. Guide 15 fr. To the Plancoulour chalet, see p. 312. Thence we climb to the right by very steep slopes to the plateau of the (1 hr.) small *Lac Blanc* (8200 ft.); then to the N. over debris, to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) first snow and S.W. by the glacier, where there are crevasses, to the (3 hrs.) *Col de Gébroulas* (11,320 ft.), which is N. of and $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the summit. The **Aiguille de Polset** (11,605 ft.) forms, with the *Aiguille de Péclet* (11,700 ft.), the last important mass on the W. of the Tarentaise mountains and, for this reason, it affords the best view of the Dauphiné mountains, including the Grandes-Rousses, Aiguilles d'Arves, Meije, Barre des Ecrins, Pelvoux, Ailefroide, etc. The view also includes most of the great summits visible from the neighbouring heights and especially of the great Vanoise range. The descent may be made viâ the Col de Chavière (see below).

TO MODANE VIÂ THE COL DE CHAVIÈRE, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., guide (14 fr.) unnecessary in fine weather; porter as far as the Col 6 fr. This route, though comparatively uninteresting, is the shortest way of regaining the railway; in the opposite direction it requires 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (to the col 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.). We ascend the Doron valley with a fine retrospective view of the N. side of the Vanoise and the Grande-Casse and, to the left, of the glaciers at the foot of the Dôme de Chasseforêt. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Les Planes* (5240 ft.)

is reached and, to the right, the path to the Petit Mont Blanc (p. 308) and the Col de Chanrouge (p. 307). In another $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., at *Prioux* (5665 ft.), we leave the path to Les Nants and Chasseforêt on the left (p. 311), cross the torrent twice, climb to the plateau on which are the (1 hr.) *Chalets of La Motte* (6335 ft.), and whence, to the left of the *Aig. de Polset*, the Col de Chavière is first seen. The ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Chalets de Ritort* (6470 ft.) are next reached, whence a difficult passage may be made over the (2 hrs.) *Col d'Aussois* (9850 ft.), at the end of the Vanoise glaciers, into the Arc valley. Farther to the right, beyond the chalets, is the Col Rouge (p. 307). Continuing the ascent towards a small cairn and a large rock, on a height where the path becomes indistinct we bear to the right. Then passing the (1 hr.) chalet of *Planoulour* (7270 ft.), whence the ascent of the *Aiguille de Polset* (p. 311) may be made, and another cairn we reach the (25 min.) snow. Mont Blanc is now in sight, and after 25 min. steep climbing we reach the *Col de Chavière* (9205 ft.), forming a slight depression in the ridge which connects the *Aiguille de Polset* (p. 311) with the *Pointe de l'Echelle* (p. 315). Towards the S. may now be seen Mont Thabor, Monte Viso, and the Dauphiné Mountains. The descent is at first steep and rough, but we soon arrive at some pastures and bear to the right towards a valley which we have already seen from the Col. We must avoid descending too far as the path, which is struck $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the col, keeps high above the left bank of the torrent. On the opposite side is the *Chavière Glacier*, from which descend some fine waterfalls and to the S. of which is the *Pointe Rénod* (p. 315). Passing through a well-wooded valley, and farther on bearing to the left, we reach the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) hamlet of *Polset*, beyond which begins a long zigzag descent through the woods, at times very rough and steep. After about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., we see the railway and Modane, now 1 hr. distant. A walk of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. brings us again to the torrent, before reaching *Loutraz*. We bear to the right, cross the Arc, and pass under the railway which makes a circuitous bend round Modane in order to reach, higher up on the right, the *Mont Cenis Tunnel* (p. 314). Those who do not wish to stop at *Modane* (p. 313) find a short-cut to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) station skirting the line, to the right.

48. From Chambéry to the Maurienne.

a. From Chambéry to Modane (Turin).

61 M. RAILWAY in $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 30, 9 fr. 10, 6 fr. 70 c.).

To (15 M.) *St. Pierre-d'Albigny*, see p. 297. The railway to Modane turns to the right, crosses the Isère, and enters a curved tunnel, beyond which, on the left is a fine view of the Château of *Miolans*. — $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Chamousset*, to the left, lies at the confluence of the Isère and the Arc. The valley of the Arc, through which the railway runs as far as Modane, is narrow and picturesque. Though not fertile it contains numerous factories and mines, which lend it a busy air.

The **Maurienne**, which comprises the greater part of the upper valley of the Arc, lies to the E. of Modane between the Tarentaise (p. 298) and the Italian frontier. Here, too, there are grand mountains, but unlike the Tarentaise this district does not by any means present a smiling aspect. There are no glaciers on this, the S., side of the dividing range, like those of the Vanoise on the N. side, and glaciers appear on the right-hand slopes only towards the end of the valley.

$22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Aiguebelle*. On a projecting rock to the right once stood the castle of *Charbonnières*, which was the cradle of the Counts of Savoy. On the same side, on the wooded mountain slope which we skirt, is an iron mine with an inclined-plane tramroad. Higher

up is the *Fort de Montgilbert* (4510 ft.); to the left the *Grand-Arc* (8065 ft.) and the *Bellachat* (8060 ft.). Crossing the river we reach (28½ M.) *Epiierre*; then comes a tunnel and to the right the *Grand-Miceau* (8815 ft.) and the *Pic du Frêne* (9195 ft.). — Beyond (36½ M.) *La Chambre* are a tower and a ruined castle on the right. After another tunnel we bear to the right round the *Grand-Châtelard* (7045 ft.), and recross the Arc.

42½ M. **St. Jean-de-Maurienne** (*Hôtel St. Georges*, plain), an old, ill-built town of 3068 inhab., formerly the chief town of the Maurienne and the seat of a bishopric, situated ½ M. to the right.

At the top of the street which leads to the town, on the right, is a bronze *Statue of Dr. Fodéré* (1764-1836), 'créateur de la médecine légale', by Rochet. Opposite is the *Rue Neuve*, the principal street, partly lined with arcades. It leads to the CATHEDRAL, adjoining a heavy square tower. This church, of the 12th and 15th cent., with a modern portico, is externally devoid of interest. Under the portico is the model of the tomb of Humbert I. of Savoy (d. about 1048) and a bas-relief intended for the tomb representing the Emperor investing the Count with the Maurienne. Within the church the most noteworthy objects are the 43 Gothic **Stalls* (15th cent.), with an equal number of large figures in low-relief by Mochet; on the left is a **Tabernacle*, a grand Gothic work in alabaster, adorned with niches and statuettes. Opposite is the tomb of Pierre de Lambert, bishop of Maurienne, erected in 1580. There is another episcopal tomb, with a recumbent effigy (15th cent.), in the chapel on the left. The pulpit should also be noticed.

On the N. side of the cathedral is a fine *Cloister* (15th cent.), with alabaster arcades. We enter by a door in the nave, to the left, or, from outside, by a door behind the choir (apply to the sacristan).

M. Vuillermet, printer, in the *Rue de l'Orme*, possesses a *Museum of Antiquities*, to which visitors are courteously admitted.

From St. Jean-de-Maurienne to *La Grave*, viâ the mountains, see p. 365.

Beyond St. Jean we cross the Arvant, a tributary of the Arc. The wide valley contracts to a defile, in which the line runs through three tunnels and crosses the river thrice. On the left are the *Perron des Encombres* (9295 ft.) and *Mont Brequin* (10,480 ft.).

50 M. **St. Michel-de-Maurienne** (2330 ft.; *Hôt. de l'Union*) consists of two large industrial villages. To the Col du Galibier, see p. 336. — The line now begins to ascend rapidly at the S. end of the Vanoise range (p. 309) and a bridge and five tunnels, of which two are more than ½ M. long, indicate the difficulties overcome by its engineers. On the left is a fine waterfall. Beyond (56½ M.) *La Praz* (3150 ft.) are two tunnels.

60 M. **Modane** (*Buffet; Hôt. International*, at the station), the last French station, with the French and Italian custom-houses, at *Les Fourneaux*, ¾ M. to the S.W. of the little town of *Modane*. The situation of the place in a hollow environed, except on the W.,

by lofty mountains is remarkable. The famous *Mont Cenis Tunnel* (see below) begins only a short distance from the station, but more than 300 ft. above it, so that the line has to make a *détour* of 3 M., passing behind the town and through two tunnels, 600 yds. and 550 ft. yds. long respectively, to reach it. The entrance, which is seen from the valley, may be reached direct but it is scarcely worth the trouble.

The **Mont Cenis Tunnel**, so named because it supersedes the road of that name (p. 315), which, however, is 17 M. to the W., should rather be called the *Col de Fréjus Tunnel*, as it passes under that col. The tunnel ($7\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length; N. entrance 3800 ft., S. entrance 4100 ft. above the sea-level; height in the centre 4245 ft., depth below the surface of the mountain 4090 ft.) was begun in Jan. 1861 and completed in Dec. 1870, under the superintendence of the engineers Sommeiller, Grandis, and Grattoni. Its total cost was 75,000,000 fr. The ingenious boring-machines, constructed for the purpose, were worked by compressed air. From 1500 to 2000 workmen were constantly employed on each side. The tunnel is 26 ft. wide, 19 ft. high, and almost entirely lined with masonry. It is lighted by lanterns placed at intervals of 500 mètres, on which the distances are shown in kilomètres. The carriages are lighted with gas. The air in the tunnel, although somewhat close, is not unpleasant. The transit occupies 30 minutes. Travellers are warned not to protrude their heads or arms from the carriage-windows during the transit, and are recommended to keep the windows shut.

FROM MODANE TO TURIN. $66\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $31\frac{3}{4}$ – $41\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 30, 9 fr. 90, 7 fr. 25 c.). The Italian railways observe Roman time, 47 min. in advance of Paris time. The railway describes a curve round Modane (see above), affording a fine view, first on the left, then on the right, of the valley of the Arc, the Vanoise range, the cirque and glacier of Chavière between the Pointe Rénod (p. 315) and the Aiguille de Polset (p. 311). It then enters the *Mont Cenis Tunnel* (see above), beyond which there is another fine view. 21 M. *Bardonnecchia* (4125 ft.) is the first Italian station. The ascent of *Mont Thabor* (see below) may be made hence in less time (6 hrs.) than from Modane, *viâ Mélezet* in the charming *Vallée Etroite*. — The railway journey, or at least the first half of it, again becomes attractive. By means of many tunnels and viaducts we finally descend into the valley of the Dora Riparia. — 20 M. *Oulx*. To Briançon, see p. 344. — From ($38\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bussoleno* a branch-line runs to (5 M.) *Susa* (p. 316). — $66\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Turin*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

Excursions. — MONT THABOR is an easy climb, practicable for mules, but it requires a whole day (ascent $7\frac{1}{2}$ –8 hrs.: with guide). The path bears to the S.W., passes above the tunnel, and leads through the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Modane) hamlet of *Charmair*, on this side of which is the pilgrim-shrine of *Notre-Dame-de-Charmair* (4950 ft.), said to date from Charlemagne's time. The chapel (fine view) is a favourite object of excursions. The path now ascends the *Combe de la Grande-Montagne*, leaving on the left a track which leads to Modane, and crosses the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Col de la Vallée-Etroite* (8020 ft.), in order to descend into the valley of that name (see above), beyond *Les Granges*, where the path to *Névache* is joined (p. 367). Presently we turn to the right or N.W. into the valley from which rises **Mont Thabor** (10,440 ft.), a magnificent point of view for the frontier district between France and Italy. The extensive panorama includes the Pelvoux range and especially the *Barre des Ecrins*, here seen to full advantage. Not far from the summit is a *Chapel*, much frequented from the neighbourhood as a pilgrim-resort, especially on the Sunday after St. Bartholomew's Day (24th Aug.). — To the N. of Mont Thabor, but separated from it by an abyss, towers the *Pic du Thabor* (10,515 ft.), of which the ascent is more difficult. The tourist may return *viâ Mélezet*, beyond *Les Granges* (see above), or by the path *viâ* the *Col des Thuers* and *Névache*, which leads from the valley into Dauphiné (p. 367).

From Modane to *Pralognan* viâ the Col de Chavière, see p. 312. — To the **Pointe de l'Echelle** (10,605 ft.), on the E. of this Col, 6 hrs., tati-
guing though without much difficulty for practised climbers, with a guide,
and perhaps easier from Thermignon (see below). We bear to the right
beyond the col to reach the (3 hrs.) *Lac de la Partie*, from which a snow-
field and couloir (1 hr. 10 min.) are gained, the latter taking 50 min. to
ascend. Thence we reach the top in 1 hr. by the arête and E. face of
the peak. The view is very fine.

The **Pointe Rénod** (11,065 ft.), on the W. of the cirque of Chavière,
takes about 7 hrs., with guide. We leave the Col de Chavière path a
little beyond *Polset* (p. 312), descend to the left towards the stream, which
we cross (3¼ hrs.), and then have a fatiguing climb to the (1½ hr.) *Glacier*
de Chavière, by which we reach (1¼ hr.) a first peak and then the (1 hr.)
true summit, from which there is a grand view of the Dauphiné Alps.

b. Upper Valley of the Arc and its Mountains.

ROAD from Modane to (16 M.) *Lans-le-Bourg*, diligence in 4 hrs., fare
3 fr.; thence to *Bonneval* cart-road in about 4-4½ hrs. Comp. Map, p. 302.

The road through the upper valley of the Arc, which turns
to the N.E. at Modane, follows the left bank of the river for some
distance. It passes above (2½ M.) *Villarodin*, and then through a
defile commanded by the *Forts de l'Esseillon* (4975 ft.). Behind lies
Aussois (4885 ft.), whence *Pralognan* may be reached viâ the *Col*
d'Aussois (p. 312) in 6½-7 hrs. (difficult). The valley again widens.
Leaving *Bramans* on the right, we cross the torrent of *St. Pierre*,
whose ravine is in parts very fine. ¾ hr. higher up, beyond the
chapel of *Notre-Dame-de-Délivrance* (5110 ft.). Following the
road, we reach the (7 M. from Modane) hamlet of *Le Verney*, and
crossing to the right bank of the Arc arrive at (3 M. more) *Sollières*.
There is a fine view of the valley as we ascend by the opposite
bank to the (3 hrs.) *Chalets de Mont-Froid* (7475 ft.) on the N.W.
slope of *Mont Froid* (9330 ft.).

11 M. *Thermignon* (3870 ft.; *Lion d'Or*), a village at the con-
fluence of the Arc and Leisse. — To *Pralognan* viâ the Col de la
Vanoise, see p. 309. Another route leads viâ the *Dôme de Chasse-*
forêt (p. 311), but the ascent is less easy on this side and should
only be made by good walkers with trustworthy guides. — The
road ascends and then descends into a wooded ravine.

16¼ M. **Lans-le-Bourg** (4585 ft.; *Hôt. de l'Europe*), a little town
which has decayed since the opening of the *Mont Cenis* tunnel.

The *MONT CENIS ROAD*, made in 1803-10 by order of Napoleon I., was
formerly much used, and from 1868 to 1871 had a small railway on the
Fell system, in which a central rail gave the needful grip in overcoming
the steep gradients. From *Lans-le-Bourg* to *Susa* is 15 miles. The road
at first ascends gradually by 6 great zigzags, across pastures. Pede-
strians save 1½ hr. by following the telegraph wires. The view of the
Pécel, *Vanoise*, and *Levanna* ranges is fine. The wind here is often
of extreme violence and 23 shelter-huts are placed at intervals along
the road. The summit-level (6860 ft.) is at the 5th refuge (No. 18), 25 min.
beyond the last zigzag. In 35 min. thence we reach *Les Tavernettes*, and
in ¼ hr. more (7½ M. from *Lans-le-Bourg*) the *Hospice du Mont-Cenis*
(6360 ft.) founded by Louis I. the Pious (d. 840), but rebuilt by Napoleon I.
Close by is a *Lake*, 1½ M. long and ¾ M. wide, from which the *Cenisé*
issues, making a fine waterfall ½ hr. lower down beyond the *Grand*

Croix (6070 ft.). The road descends very rapidly (footpaths shorter; fine view) to (5 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Molaret*, in Italy: 8 M. *Giaglione* or *Jaillon*, and 11 M. *Susa* (Hôt. du Soleil; railway, p. 314); see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

The cart-road leading to Bonneval, which quits the Mont Cenis road at the bridge at Lans-le-Bourg, also crosses farther on to the left bank of the Arc, but soon recrosses to the right bank at (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Lans-le-Villard*. On the left, some distance off, as far as Bessans (see below) and beyond, are rugged escarpments, attaining 2600 ft. in height. These form the back of half-a-dozen glaciers descending towards the Rocheure valley (p. 310) and overlooked by the *Pointe du Grand-Vallon* (10,590 ft.), the *Grand Roc Noir* (11,605 ft.: difficult; a fine view-point), the *Pointe du Vallonet de Thermignon* (11,370 ft.; same remark), the *Pointes du Châtelard* (11,265 ft.), and the *Croix de Don Jean Maurice* (10,300 ft.). On the right is a long glacier, which skirts the frontier, and above which rises the *Pointe de Ronce* (11,870 ft.). Besides the road there is a footpath on the left bank which also leads to Bessans. The cart-road quits the torrent and for a time is separated from it by a slight hill beyond which we find ourselves in a verdant basin. The wretched hamlets of *Le Mas*, *La Magdelaine*, and *Le Cherte* are passed. The frontier line runs above the glaciers, high up on the right of the valley.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (from Lans-le-Bourg) **Bessans** (5645 ft.; *Inn*), a badly built and slovenly village on the left bank, to which the road now crosses. The church contains some fine figures (in wood) on the altars, by Clapier (18th cent.).

EXCURSIONS. — To the ***Pointe de Charbonel** (12,335 ft.), 6-7 hrs., an easy ascent, with guide. There is a choice of routes. We may proceed via the gloomy *Valley of Ribon*, to the S.E., as far as the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Pierre-Grosse* chalets (6760 ft.); then to the E. over poor pastures and debris to the arête and the *Charbonel Glacier*. Or we may follow the smiling *Avérole Valley*, parallel to the valley of Ribon a little beyond Bessans on the right of the Bonneval road, whence we attain on the S.E. the *Glacier de Charbonel*. Between Mont Blanc and the Meije the only summits higher than the *Pointe de Charbonel* are the *Grande-Casse* (p. 310) and *Mont Pourri* (p. 301). It is moreover an isolated mountain and affords in consequence an unusually fine **Panorama* of the whole of the Dauphiné and Savoy Alps, the *Gran Paradiso*, etc.

To the ***Pointe de l'Albaron** (12,010 ft.), called *Pointe de Chalanson* on the government map, which assigns the name Albaron to a neighbouring summit locally known as the *Pointe du Grand-Fond*: about 6 hrs., an easy ascent, with guide. We ascend the *Avérole Valley* (see above) for 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. and cross the Grand Fond torrent. Then we ascend N.E. towards the *Grand-Fond Glacier* on the left of the *Ouillarse* (10,960 ft.), and then to the glacier S.W. of the *Pointe*, where caution is requisite. The **Panorama*, similar to that from the *Pointe de Charbonel*, is one of the most striking in the Alps. — The descent may be made on the Bonneval side (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs.), either by the fine *Glacier* and *Col des Evettes*, on the E. of the *Ouille du Midi* (10,030 ft.), or, somewhat shorter, by the same glacier and the *Col du Greffier* (10,210 ft.; fine view), after which there is, on the side of the *Chardonnières* (or *Vallonet*) *Glacier*, a couloir so steep as to be impracticable unless there is plenty of snow.

The **Roche Melon** (11,640 ft.), a difficult ascent taking about 6 hrs., and not without danger in the last part, where one guide at least is required; mules can ascend as far as the glacier. The route leads to the S. up the

Ribon valley (p. 316) via the chalets or hamlets of *Pierre-Grosse*, *Giaffa*, *Saussier*, and *L'Arsele* (2 hrs.; 7090 ft.) to the foot of the *Roche-Melon Glacier* (1 hr.; 7420 ft.). The direct ascent of the latter being dangerous, we make a detour to the left in order to reach the (1½ hr.) upper part of it. Caution should be used in crossing the glacier on account of the crevasses. The 'Panorama from the summit, and even before reaching it, is magnificent, and particularly to the tourist coming from the N. it affords a novel view of the Italian side of the Alps. On *Roche Melon* we are already on Italian soil. A little chapel on the summit is much visited by pilgrims on Aug. 15th (Assumption of the Virgin). — We may descend to (4 hrs.) *Susa* (p. 316) by very steep schistous slopes.

FROM BESSANS TO LANZO, 10, 11, or 14 hrs. according as we proceed via the Col du Collerin, the Col d'Arnès, or the Col de l'Autaret, all lying to the E. on the frontier. Guide indispensable. The last of these passes is the easiest, the second is fatiguing, and the first is both difficult and dangerous. Through the *Arérole Valley* (see above), as far as the (1½ hr.) hamlet of *Arérole* (6675 ft.), the path to all three Cols is the same. Thence we climb N.E., in 1½ hr. to the *Col de Collerin* (10,620 ft.), on the S. of *Mont Collerin* (11,430 ft.) and in the midst of glaciers. Thence we descend to (2½ hrs.) *Balme* (Inn) in the *Stura d'Ala Valley*, at the end of which we turn to the right into the valley of *Lanzo* (see below). — The *Col d'Arnès* (9955 ft.), on the S. of the *Pointe d'Arnès* (10,560 ft.), lies to the E. in the direction of the main *Avérole* valley and 1½ hr. from the hamlet. To reach it we have to cross a corner of the *Glacier d'Arnès*. The descent via the *Lac della Rossa* takes 3 hrs. to *Usseglio*, where the path mentioned below is joined. — The *Col de l'Autaret* (10,115 ft.), to the S.E., reached in about 4½ hrs. more, via the *Vallon de la Lombarde*, is crossed by a path, almost practicable for mules. We descend via the *Malciaussia* valley, which the *Roche-Melon* (see above) overlooks on the W. to (3¼ hrs.) *Usseglio* and thence to (2¼ hrs.) *Viù*, whence a road leads to *Lanzo*, a small town connected by rail with *Turin*.

The road to *Bonneval* keeps to the left bank of the *Arc* all the way and threads a gorge between precipitous rocks and bare mountains. We cross the last bridge and reach —

4¼ hrs. **Bonneval** (6020 ft.; *Culet*), a poor village which belies its name. It is situated in a little hollow which produces a little barley and rye, but the winter is very severe and the houses are even more wretched than those of *Tignes* (p. 302). *Blanc*, the village mayor, surnamed the *Greffier*, is a good guide.

EXCURSIONS. — **Pointe des Arses** (10,510 ft.). 6-7 hrs. there and back, an easy excursion, part of which may be made on mules. The tourist should go at any rate as far as the *Plateau des Lauzes* (8665 ft.) for the sake of the view, especially that of the glaciers on the Italian frontier. The *Ouille Noire* (11,925 ft.), to the N. of the *Pointe des Arses*, is also recommended as a fine and comparatively easy climb.

To the **Pointes du Châtelard** (11,030 ft., 11,265 ft., and 11,595 ft.), with descent to *Entre-deux-Eaux*, about 7 hrs., an interesting and, on the whole, easy excursion, with guide. We proceed first to the W. to the (50 min.) *Chalets des Rochers* (7390 ft.), then to the S.W. to the (55 min.) *Vallon* (8500 ft.), and thence along the left bank of the stream to the N.W., to a (25 min.) rocky gorge, at the head of which, on the left, is the (1 hr. 10 min.) *Glacier de Méan-Martin*. Crossing the glacier from E. to W. (easy; 1 hr.). We ascend to the S. a slope covered with debris to (1½ hr.) the *Col de Véfrette* (10,500 ft.) between the first two 'Pointes'. The lowest *Pointe* is thence easily ascended in 25 min., over the snow and rocks of the N. arête. We descend by a similar arête to the (50 min.) depression beside the *Second Pointe*, the top of which is reached in 25 min. more by slopes covered with schist; and finally we follow a somewhat difficult snow-arête to the (less than 25 min.) *Third Pointe*, the highest peak on this side of the valley, with the exception of the *Grand Roc Noir* (p. 316). The last,

however, is not near enough to interfere with the fine view, which is open on all sides (practically the same from all three summits). — In descending to *Entre-deux-Eaux* we return to the (1 hr. 5 min.) *Col de Véfrette*, which we quit by its right side near ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a small lake. Bearing to the left, we cross the stream issuing from the glacier, and reach the (1 hr.) *Fontaine Gaillarde*, in the pastures of the *Vallon de la Rocheure*, whence we descend in 1 hr. 50 min. more to *Entre-deux-Eaux* (p. 310).

To *Tignes*, viâ the *Col du Mont-Iseran* ($61\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; 3 hrs. to the Col), see p. 304.

FROM BONNEVAL TO CERESOLE VIÂ THE COL DU CARRO, about 7 hrs. About $21\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. easy walking brings us to the *Source of the Arc*, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more of stiff climbing to the **Col du Carro** (10,505 ft.). The descent takes nearly 3 hrs., one hour of which is spent in crossing the *Glacier du Carro*, which is full of crevasses and dangerous if there is snow. *Ceresole*, see p. 304. The ascent of the peak (11,425 ft.) to the W. of the Col du Carro is considered fine and not very difficult.

FROM BONNEVAL TO LANZO, 10-11 hrs. viâ the Col de Girard, 13-14 hrs. viâ the Col de Séa, on the frontier, to the N.E. and E.: both dangerous and toilsome passes. The same path serves for both as far as *L'Écot*, 40 min. from Bonneval, on the left bank of the Arc. Ascending thence to the left over ($11\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Glacier de la Source de l'Arc* (crevasses), we reach the (3 hrs.) **Col de Girard** (10,120 ft.), whence we descend in $21\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Forno* (4055 ft.) on the *Stura della Gura*, which we follow in order to reach *Lanzo* (p. 317). — Bearing to the right at *L'Écot* a climb of $41\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (of which 3 hrs. are on the *Glacier des Evettes*) brings us to the **Col de Séa** (10,153 ft.), from which the descent to *Forno* takes 4 hrs.

The **Mulinet** (11,380 ft.), a rocky peak at the head of the Mulinet glacier and visible from Bonneval looking up the Arc valley, may be ascended in $81\frac{1}{2}$ -9 hrs. viâ the ($11\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ouille de Trièves*, the valley between the mountain and the moraine, and the ($31\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Mulinet Glacier* which presents neither difficulty nor danger. Finally there is a crevasse (50 min.) below a *cheminée*, which we climb, keeping to the left and observing the necessary caution with regard to the unstable rocks. Once clear of this disagreeable couloir, which is about 850 ft. high and takes 1 hr., it is only $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the summit. The panorama is very extensive and includes the Italian plain, and most of the great peaks of Dauphiné and Savoy. *Mont Blanc* appears like the dome of a cathedral surrounded by pinnacles.

The **Levanna** (11,940 ft.) is the principal summit in the angle formed by the Maurienne frontier, N.E. of the Arc valley. The ascent (about 6 hrs.), rarely undertaken, is better made from *Ceresole* than from Bonneval. The View from it was long esteemed the best in the district and it certainly belongs to the first rank.

49. From Lyons to Grenoble (Marseilles).

$51\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $31\frac{1}{3}$ - $52\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (fares 15 fr., 11 fr. 30, 8 fr. 20 c.). The trains start from the *Gare de Perrache* (p. 210). This is a pleasanter line to Marseilles in summer than that viâ the valley of the Rhone (RR. 58, 61), but it is 53 M. longer, and of course not to be recommended for the direct journey ($121\frac{1}{2}$ - $141\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). Best views to the left.

Lyons, see p. 210. — The railway crosses the Rhone, leaves the Geneva-Chambéry line on the left, and on the right that to Marseilles viâ Avignon, and rises to a plateau which is devoid of interest. 5 M. *Venissieux*; $71\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Priest*; 11 M. *Chandieu-Toussieux*; $131\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Heyrieux*; 17 M. *St. Quentin-Fallavier*. The line again descends. 19 M. *La Verpillière*; 21 M. *Vaulx-Milieu*; $231\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Gire*.

26 M. *Bourgoin*, with 6345 inhab., the *Bergesium* of the Romans, is situated on the *Bourbre* which in former times formed

large marshes here. Close by is the little manufacturing town of *Jallieu*, with 4373 inhabitants. $31\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cessieu*.

35 M. **La Tour-du-Pin** (*Hôtel Giraud*), to the left, with 3636 inhab., is dominated by a hill surmounted by a bronze statue of the Virgin. It possesses a handsome new Gothic church and a tasteful fountain in the Grande Place.

The line ascends; the mountains of Dauphiné appear on the left. 40 M. *St. André-du-Gaz, le-Gaz, or le-Gua* (Buffet). Railway to Chambéry. see p. 295.

45 M. *Virieu-sur-Bourbre*, to the left, overlooked by a castle of the 14-17th cent., in a good state of preservation and containing some valuable tapestry of the 15-16th centuries. Farther on is another similar castle. — 50 M. *Chabons*. — Beyond ($52\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Grand-Lemps* we get the first glimpse of the snow-capped heights of the Belledonne chain (p. 347). Fine view, to the left, of the Grande Chartreuse mountains (see below), and to the right, of the mountains on the left bank of the Isère.

59 M. *Rives* (*Hôt. de la Poste*), an industrial town. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S., on the *Fure*, has noted steel-works and some paper-mills. Railway to St. Rambert, see p. 409.

The train next passes over a viaduct, 138 ft. high. 'As we approach the mountains the scenery improves. We descend to the N., then to the E., passing over an embankment 130 ft. high and through two tunnels.

65 M. **Voiron** (*Hôtel du Cours; du Louvre; de la Poste*), on the left bank of the *Morge*, a pretty, prosperous-looking town of 11,954 inhab., noted for its linen-manufactures. *St. Bruno*, a modern church built in the Gothic style of the 13th cent., has two stone spires. On an eminence overlooking the town is a statue of the Virgin, forming a landmark for miles round.

About $6\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N.W. is the **Lac de Paladru**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. wide. Its banks are, for the most part, well wooded and pleasant. There are bathing establishments at *Coletière* and *Paladru*, to which a public conveyance plies.

FROM VOIRON TO THE GRANDE CHARTREUSE (Grand-Som), 15 M.: public conveyances in summer to meet the trains, in 4 hrs. (3 fr. 50 c.); to (9 M.) St. Laurent in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (1 fr. 50 c.). It is best to walk from St. Laurent to the Chartreuse (21 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; see below). Other routes see p. 325. $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *St. Etienne-de-Crossey*. We then pass through the curious *Défilé of the Grand-Crossey*, where the road winds between lofty rocks for about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M., with a fine view of the mountains. We soon join the road from Grenoble, viâ Voreppe (p. 325).

Beyond Voiron, the railway turns southward. $60\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Moirans*, a small but ancient town on the Morge. Railway to Valence, see p. 328. We then descend into the Isère valley and ascend it, skirting the Grande Chartreuse range on the S. as far as Grenoble, and passing to the N. of another group which terminates in the *Bec de l'Echaillon*, on the right, before reaching the next station. There are valuable stone quarries on the Bec. The views are fine. We pass

through a short tunnel under the *Roise* torrent to (72 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Voreppe* (Hotel). The town is $\frac{2}{3}$ M. to the N. To the Grande Chartreuse, see p. 325.

FROM VOREPPE TO THE CONVENT OF CHALAIS AND THE GRANDE AIGUILLE (from Grenoble see p. 328), an interesting excursion of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs. A bridle-path to the E. on the left bank of the *Roise* leads in 2 hrs. to the former **Convent of Chalais** (3085 ft.), now private property. In itself it is uninteresting, but its position overlooking the *Isère* valley is delightful. There is an inn just beyond it. From the convent we may ascend the **Grande Aiguille** (3590 ft.) in 1 hr., following the pilgrims' path along the hill-side. The views to the W., N., and S. are very beautiful.

77 M. *St. Egrève-St. Robert*. At *St. Robert* is a lunatic asylum. Hence to the Grande Chartreuse, see p. 325. Fine view, on the left, of the *Pinéa* (5835 ft.; p. 326), *Chamechaude* (6845 ft.; p. 326), and other mountains. To the left, near the railway, is the *Casque de Néron* (p. 324). We cross the *Isère* above its junction with the *Drac*. To the left appear the forts of Grenoble (p. 324), and above them a cement-work with a wire-rope railway. To the right near the railway is a rifle-range. Opposite us rise magnificent mountains. — 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Grenoble* (Buffet).

Grenoble. — **Hotels.** *GRAND-HÔTEL PRIMAT*, Rue de la Halle (Pl. B, 5), pens. 8-12 fr.; *MONNET*, Place Grenette (Pl. B, 4, 5), in the centre of the town, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station (omnibus). R. 3. A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *DE L'EUROPE*, Place Grenette; *DES TROIS-DAUPHINS*, Rue Montorge 7 (Pl. A, B, 4), 8 fr. per day; *YACHON (Hôtel Garni)*, *DES ALPES*, Rue Bressieux; *DE FRANCE*, Rue St. François; *DE L'UNIVERS*, at the station.

Cafés. *Cartier*, *Mille Colonnes*, *Commerce*, etc., in the Place Grenette.

Cabs. With one horse, per drive 75 c., per hr. 1 fr. 75 c., by day, 1 fr. and 2 fr. by night (10 p. m. to 6 a. m.); with two horses 1 fr., 2 fr. 25 c., and 1 fr. 25 and 3 fr. Trunk 25 c. — *Public Conveyances* ply to *Uriage*, the Grande Chartreuse, the Gorge d'Engins and Gorge de la Bourne, Briançon etc., see pp. 325, 327, 330, 334.

Post and Telegraph Office, Place Vaucanson (Pl. 12; A, B, 5).

Protestant Church, Rue Lesdiguières.

Swimming Bath, Boulevard Gambetta (Pl. A, 6), 20 c.; reserved on Frid. for ladies.

Grenoble (700 ft.) is a city of 52,484 inhab., the former capital of *Dauphiné*, and now the chief town of the department of the *Isère*. It is also the head-quarters of a subdivision of the 14th army-corps, the seat of a bishopric and of a university, etc. The *Isère* divides it into two unequal parts, that on the right bank being comparatively small. It is a fortress of the first class, defended by a complete enceinte, which has several times been enlarged, and by detached forts, situated at the end of the mountain mass round which the *Isère* flows and commanding the right bank of that stream. It is, however, its unique position, at the junction of the fine valleys of the *Isère* and *Drac*, amid a superb environment of peaks attaining 10,000 ft. in height, that makes Grenoble one of the principal tourist-centres in France.

Grenoble, the *Gratianopolis* of the Romans, was before that the *Ularo* of the *Allobroges*. It received its new name in honour of the Emperor *Gratian* (375-383), who founded the bishopric. In the Middle Ages the city passed through many hands, principally belonging, however, to

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

1 : 17,500

0 100 200 300 400 500 Metres



the bishops after one of them had defended it from an invasion of the Saracens or Hungarians (995). It afterwards became the property of their rivals, the Counts of Albon, who took the title of Dauphin, and ceded their possessions to France in 1349, on condition that they should in future always be the appanage of the eldest son of the king. From 1369 to 1501 Grenoble was the seat of a tribunal of the Inquisition, established for the examination and punishment of the Waldensians. The Religious Wars of the 16th cent. raged fiercely here under the leadership of two governors, themselves at the head of the Calvinist party, viz. the notorious Baron des Adrets and the Duc de Lesdiguières (see p. 341, St. Bonnet). Grenoble was the first important town to open its gates to Napoleon I. on his return from Elba, in 1815. The following year a Bonapartist conspiracy broke out here, but the Bourbons speedily repressed it. Besides the university there is a preparatory college for medical students, an artillery school, and a school of aërostation, with a captive balloon. The staple products of the place are the cement invented by Vicat, and, even better known, kid gloves, much improved by Xavier Jouvin, another native of the town.

With the exception of the *Musée* (p. 322) there is little to interest the tourist in the town itself. The older portion has some picturesque winding streets and on the opposite side of the river there is a fine new quarter. Near the station a complete transformation has taken place owing to the extension of the fortifications.

The *Place Grenette* (Pl. B. 4, 5), in the centre of the town, is embellished by a fountain decorated with bronze dolphins. To the N. the summit of the St. Eynard (p. 325) is visible from this Place.

An arched passage to the left of the fountain, at the beginning of the Rue Montorge, leads to the *Jardin de Ville* (Pl. B. 3), a fashionable promenade, recently converted into a Jardin Anglais, and embellished with a band-pavilion and a fountain with a bronze statue ('The Torrent') by Basset, of Grenoble. It was formerly the garden belonging to the mansion of the Lesdiguières, a part of which is now the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 9; B. 4), to the E.

Behind the garden is the *Place St. André* (Pl. B. 4), with a mediocre statue, of *Bayard*, by Raggi (1823). The illustrious chevalier, 'sans peur et sans reproche', born in Dauphiné in 1476 (p. 329), died in 1524 at Romagnano, not at Rebecq as the inscription asserts. The words that it attributes to him are also apocryphal. — The church of *St. Andrew* (13th cent.) was originally the chapel of the Dauphin's palace. To the left of the choir is a modern monument in the Renaissance style to the memory of Bayard. In the right transept is a Martyrdom of St. Andrew, by Restout.

The *PALAIS DE JUSTICE* (Pl. 11; B. 4), built in the 15th cent. on the site of the Dauphins' palace, on the N. of the Place St. André, is one of the principal buildings of Grenoble. The façade is mainly in the style of the Renaissance. The most noticeable part of the interior is the old 'Salle des Comptes', now used as the first chamber of the civil court, to the left, at the top of the stairs from the passage leading to the quay. Free admittance is allowed when the court is sitting. It contains some very fine wainscoting of 1521, a striking chimney-piece by *Paul Jude*, partly of the same date.

and a panelled ceiling of the 17th century. The Audience Chamber and the First Chamber of the Court are also interesting on account of the wainscotings and ceilings of the time of Louis XIV.

The Rue du Palais and the Rue Brocherie, to the E. of the Place St. André, lead to the *Cathedral of Notre-Dame* (Pl. C. 4), a heavy building of the 11-12th and 16th cent., the portal of which has been recently rebuilt in the Romanesque style. To the right in the choir are a very fine stone Reredos (1455-57), more than 45 ft. in height, and an episcopal throne, in the same style, whilst on the opposite side is the tomb of a bishop, erected in 1407, now deprived of its effigy.

We turn to the right of the Cathedral to reach the new quarter of the town, in the centre of which, to the right, is the *Place de la Constitution* (Pl. B. 5, 6), surrounded by handsome modern buildings. On the S. side is the huge *Hôtel de la Préfecture* (Pl. B. 6) built by Questel (Renaissance). Opposite are the *Hôtel de la Division Militaire* (Pl. 8) and the *Hôtel des Facultés* (Pl. 7); on the E. are the *School of Artillery* and the *Museum & Library*, the latter also built by Questel. In the centre of the square there is a fountain. The city is supplied with excellent water from the springs at Rochefort, 7½ M. to the S., at the rate of 220 gallons a day per inhabitant.

The **Musée** (Pl. 2. C. 5) is open daily 8-5 in summer, 9-4 in winter, except Mon. and holidays, but strangers are admitted at all times. Admittance to the rooms on the upper floor on Sun. and Thurs. only. The Musée occupies the left wing of the building, the principal rooms being on the ground-floor and containing both paintings and sculptures. Of the latter there are but few and none of importance, but the picture-gallery contains over 360 works, constituting one of the best provincial collections in France. The rooms being lighted from above are well adapted to their present purpose.

The VESTIBULE is decorated with allegorical paintings by *Blanc-Fontaine* and *Rahoult*, both Grenoble artists. It contains also a bronze statue, by *Ding*, of Xavier Jouvin (p. 320).

Picture-Gallery. — ROOM I., to the left: 308. *Cl. Vignon*, Christ among the doctors; 181. *Bruandet*, Forest-scene; 244. *Jouvenet (?)*, Christ in Gethsemane; 302. *J. Stella*, Christ and the Woman of Samaria; 235. *Henry*, Fog at sea; 313. *French School*, Lesdiguières (p. 321); 229. *Gros*, Clot Bey, of Grenoble, physician-in-chief of the Egyptian hospitals; *Rigaud*, 298. St. Simon, bishop of Metz; 299. Duc de Noailles; 260. *Lesueur*, Thanksgiving of the family of Tobias; *Desportes*, 201. Stag at bay, 202. Flowers, fruit, and animals; 188, 189. *Bourguignon*, Cavalry fights; 254. *Largillière*, Portrait; 435. *Callet*, Louis XVI.; 307. *Fr. de Troy*, Portrait; *J. Jouvenet*, 241. Allegorical composition. 242. St. Simon, 243. St. Bartholomew; 540. *French School*, Head of an old man; 309. *Vouet*, Temptation of St. Antony; 442. *Vien*, Rape of Proserpine; 255. *Largillière*, Portrait; 441. *L. M. van Loo*, Louis XV.; 240. *Jouvenet*, Martyrdom of St. Ovidius; 257. *Lebrun*, St. Louis praying for the plague-stricken.

ROOM II., on the left: *56. *Tintoretto*, Portrait of the Doge Gritti; 14. *P. Veronese*, Jesus appearing to Mary Magdalen; 64. *Strozzi*, The disciples going to Emmaus; 7. *Fra Bartolommeo*, Virgin and Child; *67. *Perugino*, St. Sebastian, with St. Apollonia; 17. *Cagnacci*, Samson and the Philistines; 11. *Bugiardini*, Michael Angelo; 566. *Feti*, Virgin and Child; 66. *Padorani* (*Varotari*), Venus and Cupid; 42. attributed to *Palma*, Adoration of the

Shepherds; *43. *P. Veronese*, Jesus healing the woman with an issue of blood; 49. *Catlabrese*, Martyrdom of St. Peter; 446, 445. *Salvator Rosa*, Battles; 34, 35. *Lafranco*, Heads of old men; 532. attributed to *Bellini*, Portrait; 529. *Manni*, Virgin suckling the infant Jesus; *36. *Licinio da Pordenone*, Mystical subject; 528. *Caravaggio*, Portrait; 448. *Florentine School* (14th cent.), The Virgin, Child, Baptist, and St. Jerome; 531. *Bartolo Fredi*, Virgin and Child, with saints; 33. *Guardi*, Piazza of St. Mark, Venice; 78. *Spanish School*, Portrait; *43. *Palmegiani*, Holy Family; 16. *Canaletto*, View of Venice; 26. *Fieravins*, Carpet and fruit; 55. *Tintoretto*, Holy Family, unfinished; 65. *Bramantino*, Christ bearing the Cross; *77. *Ribera*, St. Bartholomew about to suffer martyrdom; 220. *Cl. Lorrain*, Sea-piece; 114. attributed to *Lucas van Leyden*, Virgin and Child; 135. *Van Thulden*, Time and the Fates; 219. *Cl. Lorrain*, Landscape; 121. *School of Rembrandt*, Head of an old man; 86. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Assumption; 102. *Van den Eeckhout*, Portrait; 92. *De Champaigne*, Portrait of himself; 134. *Theod. van Thulden*, Mystical composition; 83. *Bloemen*, Landscape; 132. *Terburg*, Portrait; 85. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Raising of Lazarus; 137. *Van de Velde the Younger*, Squadron; 535. *J. Ruysdael* (?), The torrent; 117. *K. de Moor*, Dutch Admiral; 82. *Bloemaert*, Adoration of the Magi; 130. *Snyders*, Dog and cat; 84. *Bol*, Portrait; 96. *Gasp. de Crayer*, Martyrdom of St. Catharine; 109. *Hobbema*, 122. *Roos*, Landscape; *124. *Rubens*, St. Gregory; 91. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait of the Abbé de St. Cyran; 95. *G. de Crayer*, Virgin and Child, with saints; 453. *Dutch School*, Portrait; 462. *Ruysdael*, Landscape; *Ph. de Champaigne*, 89. Louis XIV. conferring the order of the St. Esprit upon his brother, the Duke of Anjou, afterwards Duke of Orleans; 87. John the Baptist; *115. *Van der Meulen*, Louis XIV. crossing the Pont Neuf; 93. *J. B. de Champaigne*, Benediction of the Order of St. Dominic; 101. attributed to *Van Dyck*, Repentant Magdalen; 112. *Jordaens*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 131. *Snyders*, Parrots and birds; 103. *Van Eeckhout*, John de Witt, Grand Pensionary; 110. *Honthorst*, Disciples going to Emmaus; 88. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Crucifixion.

Room III., modern paintings; 237. *Hillemacher*, The dying Anthony brought to Cleopatra; 225. *Grellet*, St. Paul at Athens; 500. *Guillemet*, Low tide at Villerville; 170. *Bellet du Poisat*, Hussites entering the Council of Bâle; *582. *Merle*, The Redeemer; 94. *C. de Cock*, Cress-gatherer of Veule (Normandy); 690. *Brouillet*, Wounded peasant; 576. *Faure*, The Spring; 194. *Debelle*, Napoleon entering Grenoble in 1815 (p. 321); 171. *Biennoury*, Death of Messalina; 693. *Guital*, Lac de l'Eychauda; 165. *Achard*, View from St. Egrève (p. 320). — Room IV., on the left; 60. after *Raphael*, School of Athens, copy attributed to *N. Poussin*; 290. *Raffort*, Entry of Henry III. of France into Venice; 440. *Mignard*, Idyl; 70. after *Domenichino*, St. Cecilia distributing her wealth to the poor, copy by *L. Lagrenée*; 12. after *Mich. Angelo*, Priestess of Delphi, copy by *Hébert*; 574. *Gust. Doré*, View in Scotland; 61. after *Raphael*, Victory of Constantine, copy attributed to *Fr. Vanni*; 258. *Léteur*, Haymaking; 539. *Lœmlein*, Jacob's ladder; 52. after *Guido Reni*, The hermits St. Paul and St. Antony, copy attributed to *Subleyras*. — Adjoining is the Exhibition Hall of the library (p. 324).

Sculpture and Archæological Collection, in the rooms parallel to the preceding, as we return towards the vestibule, casts and originals. Room I. 375. *Husson*, Haydee; 645. *Chappuy*, of Grenoble, Moses in the ark of bulrushes; 379. *Montagne*, Mother taking her child to the bath; 377. *Marcellin*, Cypriote shepherd; 644. *Basset*, The first flowers, bronze; 523. *Desprez*, Innocence; 384. *Truphème*, Angelica fastened to the rock. — Room II. Casts from the antique; antique torso, busts, and bas-relief. — Room III. Antiquities, mediæval and Renaissance sculptures; 387. 388. two bronze lions; 16th cent. window, etc.

The GALERIE GÉNIN, on the first floor, contains collections of objects of art, antique furniture, bas-reliefs, ivories, pottery, porcelain, water-colours, tapestry, etc. In the centre of the second room is a recumbent statue of the donor's first wife, by Fabisch. — The second floor is appropriated to Drawings and Engravings, amongst which are many drawings by old masters, and at the farther end is a large work in crayons by Tourneux, the 'Organ-point'.

The **Library**, which occupies the right wing of the building, is open to readers and strangers at the same times as the Musée, except during the vacation, and the public is admitted to the great hall every day from 11-4. Mon. and Frid. excepted. — There are nearly 170,000 volumes and 7307 MSS. and in theological works it is one of the richest libraries in the provinces. The **Exhibition Hall* is decorated with allegorical paintings by Blanc-Fontaine and Rahoult. Round the room and in the centre are glass cases containing various curiosities, MSS. and early printed books, specimens of rich bindings, seals, and medals. In the middle is a model of the neighbourhood of Grenoble, more medals, some small antiquities, several fine statuettes, small bronze busts, and a Merovingian helmet of the 6th cent., etc.

The *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. C, 6), a short distance off on the left, at the back of the Préfecture, has a Botanic Garden and a short promenade. The entrance is in the Rue Dolomieu. The *Museum* is well arranged but of little interest except for its specimens of Dauphiné minerals; it is open daily during the summer, and in winter on Sun., Thurs., and Sat. from 11 to 4.

A modern bronze *Statue of Vaucanson* (Pl. B, 5), by Chappuy, stands in the square bearing the name of that celebrated mechanician (1709-1782), to the W. of the Place de la Constitution. Behind are the *Post and Telegraph Offices*.

From the quays and from the bridges which span the Isère there is a splendid view extending as far as Mont Blanc. The cement made in the neighbourhood (p. 320) is used for the paving of the quays and also with great success in many of the streets. There are two stone bridges and a suspension bridge. At the end of the last, on the right bank, is the *Fontaine du Lion*, with a lion crushing a serpent, by Sappey.

St. Laurent (Pl. C, 3), the church of this district, dating mainly from the 11th cent., has a remarkable *Crypt* dating back, it is said, to the 6th cent., in the shape of a cross with semicircular ends, and borne by 28 columns, 15 of which are of white Parian marble. It is entered from outside; visitors apply to the sacristan who lives opposite the church.

The promenade of the *Ile Verte* (Pl. D, 4.5), outside the city walls, extends on the left bank of the river from the gateway of that name to the Porte des Adieux, leading to the *Cemetery*, which contains several handsome monuments by Sappey, Irvoy, and Ding.

Environs. The view-points afforded by the town itself are naturally surpassed by those on the slopes of **Mont Rachais** (3465 ft.), which overlooks the town on the N. A large part of the hill is occupied by *Fort Rabot* and, higher up, the *Fort de la Bastille* (1585 ft.), which can only be entered on the written order of the Commandant.

A more extensive panorama may be enjoyed from the top of the **Jala* (2130 ft.: 3-4 hrs. there and back), the part of the Rachais above the Bastille. The route leads to the E. along the Chambéry road, on the right bank of the river, for about 6 min., and ascends by zigzags on the left. On these heights are quarries which supply the raw material for cement-making, which is brought down by a cable-tramway on the S.W. — The mountain farther to the W. is the *Casque de Néron* (4280 ft.), but the difficulty of its ascent is ill repaid by a comparatively restricted view. A considerable landslide occurred on this mountain in 1888.

To the N.E. of Grenoble, on the right bank of the Isère, is the small town of (1 M.) *La Tronche* (omnibus, 15 c.), whose church possesses a fine painting by Hébert, 'La Vierge de la Délivrance'. Thence a pleasant walk leads past the foot of the eminence on which is the *Montfleury Convent* to (2 M.) *Bouquéron*, a hamlet with an old château now converted into a Bath Establishment, to which an omnibus plies from the Place Grenette in Grenoble (40 c.). — About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. higher up is *Corenc*, charmingly situated and with a lovely view. Above rises the *St. Eynard* (4460 ft.), the best view-point in the neighbourhood of Grenoble. Near the top is a fort which can only be entered by written permission. — This route forms part of that to the Grande Chartreuse via Le Sappey (see below).

Excursions. — To the *GRANDE CHARTREUSE. Most tourists take the carriage-routes via *St. Laurent-du-Pont* and via *Sappey*, going one way and returning the other. We may also drive to *Voiron* (p. 319; public conveyance from the Rue Montorge, 1 fr.), whither also we may go by railway from Grenoble or from Chambéry (comp. p. 319), rejoining the above route beyond St. Laurent. — Pedestrians are recommended to follow the route (7-8 hrs.) via *St. Robert* (railway station, p. 320; public carr. from Grenoble, 35 c.), ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *La Monta*, (1 hr.) *Proveysieux* (Hotel), *Savoyardière*, *Pomaray*, and the (2 hrs.) *Col de la Charmette* (3935 ft.; refuge-lut), whence the *Charmant-Som* (6135 ft.), to the E., may be ascended in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. From the col they continue via ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Habert de Tenaïson*, where they turn to the right beyond the brook, the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Col de la Cochette*, the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Habert de Malamille*, the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Habert Valhombrée*, the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Pont de la Tannerie* (avoiding the road to the right before the bridge), and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Courrière*, on the Sappey road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Grande Chartreuse* (see below). — The walk from *St. Laurent-du-Pont* is also particularly recommended.

VIA VOREPPE AND ST. LAURENT-DU-PONT, RETURNING VIA LE SAPPEY, or vice versa, public conveyances twice daily in summer, in about $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., returning in 4 hrs., 10 fr. there and back. The vehicles start from the office at the corner of the Rue Montorge and Rue de France at 6 a. m. (for travellers not intending to sleep at the monastery) and 3.30 p. m. — Travellers going via Voiron see the *Defile of the Grand-Crossey* (p. 319), but may have to return by the same route for want of seats in the other vehicles. — The direct road follows the left bank of the Isère, via the *Porte de France* (17th cent.), and then ascends, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Robert*; $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fontanil*. At ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Voreppe* (820 ft.; p. 320) we quit the valley of the Isère, and enter the mountains to the N. — 13 M. *La Placette* (1955 ft.; Inn). The road descends a little and joins the Voiron road beyond the defile of the Grand-Crossey (p. 319). — $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Joseph-de-Rivière*. — 20 M. *St. Laurent-du-Pont* (1345 ft.; *Hôtel des Princes; du Nord; de l'Europe*) has a church in the style of the 13th cent., rebuilt by the Carthusians in 1855 after a fire which destroyed a large part of the village. Diligence to St. Bérn, see p. 295. — The *Valley of the Guier-Mort*, which we now enter, is perhaps the most interesting part of the excursion. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach *Fourvoirie*, where the monks manufacture their famous liqueur. The name signifies 'a gap' (*forata via*), and indeed the valley is so narrow, that it was impassable until the 16th cent., when the Carthusians made a road which has been widened of late years. It was formerly guarded by a gate, in the days when all the upper part of the valley belonged to the monastery. The gorge beyond is magnificent. About 3 M. from St. Laurent, the road crosses the *St. Bruno Bridge*, 150 ft. in height; higher up the river is another picturesque old bridge. An ascent of 20 min. brings us to the rock called *Éillette* or *Aiguillette*; 20 min. farther is a tunnel 72 yds. long, followed by three shorter ones. Still ascending higher and higher above the Guier we reach the *Pont St. Pierre*, over which the Grenoble road via Le Sappey is carried. At last we see the Grand-Som, surmounted by its cross (see p. 326), and the monastery just before we reach it.

The *Grande Chartreuse* (3205 ft.), situated in the midst of mountains, now well-wooded, in a solitude still called 'the Desert', is the monastery founded by St. Bruno in 1084, which became the parent-house of a widely

spread order, whence it gained the distinguishing title of *Grande*. The monastery has been burnt down several times, and was rebuilt in its present form after the last fire in 1676. There is nothing striking about its architecture. Gentlemen may lodge in the monastery for two days, sharing the food of the monks (no meat; hotel at St. Pierre, see below). Visitors are only admitted at certain hours, 8-10 a. m. and 1-4 p. m. Ladies are not admitted, but may lodge in a *dépendance* belonging to the monastery, kept by nuns. Everything is of the utmost simplicity in the monastery. The chapter-house, the chief object of interest, contains the portraits of the generals of the order, some copies of the Life of St. Bruno by Lesueur, and his statue by Foyatier. The cloister is 705 ft. long and 75 ft. wide. There is also a handsome library. Those who wish it may be present at the midnight office which lasts until 2 o'clock. This is chiefly remarkable for its gloom, the chapel being dimly lit and the service consisting of psalms recited in monotone. Certain of the Carthusians are called 'fathers', the rest 'brothers'. They all wear white habits except the 'brothers' who have not yet taken vows; these dress in brown on week days. The 'fathers', who are priests, live in cells and employ their time in prayer, study, or manual labour. They even take their meals in these cells, except on Sundays and feast-days, when they eat together. Otherwise they never quit their cells except for the daily and nightly services, and once a week to take a walk in the 'Désert'. They are also vowed to silence which they break only at church and while walking, if so allowed by their superior. The 'brothers' perform the household duties and receive strangers. It is well known that the Carthusians make their much esteemed liqueurs ('Chartreuse') from aromatic plants which are found on these mountains. They also make a vegetable elixir which is good for stomachic disorders, a plaister used for the same purpose and also for lung diseases, a mineral salve called 'boule d'acier' for healing wounds, and lastly a remedy for toothache. The distilleries are at Fourvoirie (p. 325). These manufactures produce a large revenue, amounting, it is said, to 20,000*l.* a year, chiefly spent on charitable objects.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N. (road) is *Notre-Dame-de-Casalibus* ('of the huts'), a chapel built on the site of the first convent, which was destroyed by an avalanche in 1132. A little farther on is the *Chapel of St. Bruno*, rebuilt in the 17th cent., and several times restored. $\frac{1}{2}$

From the Grande Chartreuse the ascent and descent of the Grand-Som takes $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The path is so clearly indicated by guide-boards that a guide (3 fr.) may be dispensed with. A mule (5 fr.) may be taken as far as the *Col de Bovinant*, 1 hr. below the summit. Thence the ascent is fatiguing but not dangerous. An early start should be made. — The *Grand-Som* (6670 ft.) ranks third amongst the peaks of the Grande Chartreuse range, but it is little lower than the two highest peaks, the *Dent de Crolles* (6780 ft.), to the S.E., and the *Pic de Chamechaude* (6845 ft.). As both of these are some way off, the view from the Grand-Som is very extensive: to the E. are the Alps of Savoy including Mont Blanc; to the S.E. the Sept-Laux, the Belledonne, Taillefer, and Vercors ranges; to the N. the Lac de Bourget and the Jura; Lyons and the plains of the Lyonnais lie to the N.W.; and to the W. are the Forez and Ardèche mountains.

In returning *viâ* Le Sappey, carriages turn to the left at the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Pont St. Pierre (p. 325), and pass near the *Courverie*, which pedestrians reach direct in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by a good path. The Courverie, now a hospital, was formerly the residence of the 'Dom Courrier', the estate-agent of the monastery. Fine view of the Désert. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther we traverse the *Porte de l'Enclot*, by a bridge between two crags situated close to each other and nearly 300 ft. high. To the left, a little farther on, is *St. Pierre-de-Chartreuse* (2785 ft.; *Hotel Victoria; guide), where tourists may lodge instead of in the monastery, and whence they make excursions. Beyond the *Grand-Logis*, where muleteers used to put up, we cross the *Col de Porte* (4440 ft.), whence we descend between the *Chamechaude* (6845 ft.; see above), on the left, and the *Pinée* (5835 ft.), on the right, to *Le Sappey* (3280 ft.; Inn), in the valley of the Venée, and farther on to the *Col de*

Vence, between the St. Eynard (p. 325), on the left, and the Rachais (p. 324), on the right. The most interesting part of this route begins beyond the latter col, where we obtain a magnificent *View of the valleys of the Isère and the Drac and the mountains beyond, forming a great part of Haut-Dauphiné. We go through *Corenc*, pass near *Montfleury* (p. 325), and enter the valley at *La Tronche*, near *Grenoble*.

TO SASSENAGE AND THE GORGES DU FURON, 3-4 hrs. or 1½ day according to the extent to which the latter is explored. An omnibus leaves the Place Grenette (at 9, 11, 2, and 5: 40 c.) for (31½ M.) Sassenage. Beyond that, or for the return, use can be made of the conveyances from Villard-de-Lans and Pont-en-Royans which pass through Sassenage (see below). We leave Grenoble by the Cours Berriat, which passes near the station, crosses the Drac (1¼ M.: omnibus 10 c.), and turns to the right. Pedestrians turn to the left beyond the bridge and skirt (¼ hr.), on the right, a private estate (not open to the public) in which are some curious rocks. Beyond some quarries which yield the excellent Sassenage stone we reach (½ hr.) *Fontaine*, about 1¼ M. by road from **Sassenage** (*Hôtel des Caves*), a considerable village, in a beautiful spot at the foot of an abrupt mountain. It possesses a 17th cent. château, rich in works of art, among which is Murillo's Evangelists. — The **Gorges du Furon**, a ravine between sheer rocks, with several waterfalls, are visited from Sassenage. To explore the *Grottoes*, with their excavations called *caves* (vats), a guide (Vial) and light (2 fr. by tariff) are necessary. They are inaccessible when the river is high. — The Furon also, higher up, threads the wild ravines known as the *Passage des Portes d'Engins* and the *Gorges d'Engins*. The former is a short distance from Sassenage either by a path on the left bank of the stream or by the Villard-de-Lans road, which makes a long détour to the N., diverging to the left from the main road. The Gorges d'Engins are beyond *Engins*, 8 M. by road from Sassenage (p. 328). For Villard-de-Lans, 4-5 M. beyond the Gorges, see p. 328.

TO THE CHÂTEAU DE BEAUREGARD, THE TOUR SANS-VENIN, AND THE MOUCHEROTTE, 10-12 hrs., or if we turn at the Tour Sans-Venin, 5-6 hrs., a charming excursion easily combined with the preceding. A public conveyance plies to Seyssinet (50 c.) from No. 30 Rue du Lycée; or a carriage may be hired to Beauregard or even St. Nizier, which shortens the expedition and renders it very easy. — We take the second road from Sassenage as far as the private estate, mentioned above, where turning to the left and 25 min. farther, to the right, we reach in 10 min. more the pretty village of *Seyssinet*. A picturesque road ascends hence in zig-zags to (15-20 min.) the **Château de Beauregard** (1360 ft.), of the 18th cent., which occupies perhaps the finest site in the neighbourhood of Grenoble. Less than 10 min. from there, on the right of the road, is a picturesque ravine called the *Désert* (usually closed). The ***Tour Sans-Venin** (2460 ft.), on an isolated hill beyond the château, is the relic of a mediæval fortress and from it there is a wide panorama including Mont Blanc. The ascent is somewhat fatiguing and takes ½-¾ hr. according as we make for it direct or follow the road. There is an Inn close by, and not far off is *Pariset*, about 6 M. from Grenoble.

The ***Moucherotte** (6255 ft.), the fine mountain to the S., is usually ascended from this side. We may either drive to *St. Nizier* (Inn), on the S.W., or take a direct cross-road (more interesting), requiring ¾ hr., and passing the foot of the *Trois-Pucelles*, a group of sheer rocks. ½ hr. from St. Nizier. From St. Nizier the ascent proper (easiest from this point) takes about 2 hrs., by a path marked with stakes, and passing via the (½ hr.) *Maison Ravié*, a meadow, and (½ hr.) a cheminée with steps, 1 hr. below the summit. The view from the top is very fine.

TO THE GORGES D'ENGINS AND THE GORGES DE LA BOURNE. To Villard-de-Lans, 17½ M.: omnibus daily at 6 a. m. (fares 2, 2½ fr.): thence to (15 M.) *Pont-en-Royans*, at the lower end of the Gorges de la Bourne, and (7 M. more) the station of *St. Hilaire-St. Nazaire* or of *La Sône* (p. 328), on the Grenoble and Valence line, public conveyance daily about 2 p. m., but a seat can only be ensured by booking through from Grenoble. Previous

enquiry is desirable. — The Gorges de la Bourne are specially worth visiting (also from Pont-en-Royans, but longer), and the walk through them (4¼ hrs.) is recommended. — To (31½ M.) *Sassenage*, see p. 327. Farther on we reach the *Passage des Portes-d'Engins*, a defile in which the *Furon* forms a cascade above the gorges mentioned on p. 327. — About 3 M. beyond (81½ M.) *Engins* (Inn) the road traverses the picturesque *Gorges d'Engins*, a ravine about 1¼ M. long, inferior, however, to the Gorges de la Bourne. — 13 M. *Jaume*, an inn at a fork of the road near *Lans*, to the left. — 17 M. *Villard-de-Lans* (3410 ft.; **Hôtel Imbert*; guide, *Marchand*) is the usual starting-point for the ascent of the *Moucherolle* (7510 ft.; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 8 fr.), the chief summit of the *Montagnes de Lans*. — About 21¼ M. beyond Villard, we reach the **Gorges de la Bourne*, a narrow rocky ravine of great beauty, through which the Bourne dashes. The road, sometimes high above the torrent, is in places hewn out of the rock, in others supported on projecting galleries, and in others carried through tunnels and over bridges. A road, to the left, before the *Pont de Goule-Noire*, the second bridge, leads to (9 M.) the *Grands-Goulets* (see below), viâ (5 M.) *St. Julien-en-Vercors* (Inn) and (7 M.) *St. Martin-en-Vercors* (Inn), and rejoins the Pont-en-Royans road. 8½ M. from that town. — 32 M. (from Grenoble) *Pont-en-Royans* (980 ft.; *Hôtel Bonnard*), a picturesquely situated little town, at the confluence of the Bourne and the *Vernaison*, dominated by a ruined château. In the **Vallée de la Vernaison*, farther up the stream, are the (1¼ M.) **Petits-Goulets* and the (¼ M.) **Grands-Goulets*, gorges vying in picturesque wildness with those of the Bourne.

From Grenoble to the *Convent of Chalais* and the *Grande-Aiguille*, see p. 320. In addition to the railway, an omnibus plies from the *Place Grenette* to *Voreppe* (60 c.), an interesting excursion.

From Grenoble to *Chambéry*, *Uriage*, *Allervard*, etc., see R. 50.; to *Briançon*, etc. R. 51; to *Marseilles*, R. 63.

FROM GRENOBLE TO VALENCE (lower valley of the *Isère*), 61½ M., in 23¼-41¼ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 30, 9 fr. 10, 6 fr. 70). The best views are on the left. As far as (12 M.) *Moirans* we follow the Lyons line (see p. 319). The Valence line there turns to the left and descends the right bank of the *Isère*, sometimes at a great height above the river. — 16½ M. *Tullins* (*Claret*; *Cortey*), a manufacturing town of 4590 inhab., with a small bath-establishment (59° Fahr.). — 20 M. *Poliénas*; 23 M. *L'Albenc*; 25½ M. *Vinay*, a small town with a pretty modern château, on a hill to the right. About 3 M. to the N.W. is the pilgrim-resort of *Notre-Dame-de-l'Ostier*, on an eminence from which there is a very beautiful view. — The valley now contracts and we pass through a short tunnel.

31½ M. *St. Marcellin* (*Hôt. du Petit-Paris*; *de la Poste*), a small walled town, the church of which has a Romanesque steeple. About 7½ M. to the N.W. is *St. Antoine* (diligence twice daily), with the ancient abbey from which sprang the order of the Hospitaliers of St. Anthony or the Antonins. The Church is a magnificent building of the 13-14th cent., the portal of which has some exquisite carving. In the interior the galleries in the nave, the choir-stalls, and the high altar, with the relics of St. Anthony are noteworthy. The sacristy contains several reliquaries. A diligence plies twice a day from St. Marcellin to (10½ M.) *Pont-en-Royans* (see above), passing (1 hr.) the ruins of *Beauvoir Castle*, one of the favourite seats of the Dauphins, picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Isère*.

34 M. *La Sône*, beyond which we keep close to the *Isère*. — 38½ M. *St. Hilaire-St. Nazaire*. A diligence (75 c.) plies hence thrice a day to (7 M.) *Pont-en-Royans* (see above), crossing the *Isère* and passing (1¼ M.) *St. Nazaire*, with silk-factories. — Farther on appear the rocks of the Gorges of the Bourne and the *Vernaison* (see above).

44½ M. *St. Lattier*, after which we quit the river. 45 M. *St. Paul-lès-Romans*.

49 M. *Romans* (*Hôt. de l'Europe*), a town of 14,733 inhab., is well placed on the right bank of the *Isère*. It dates from the 9th cent. when it grew up around an abbey of which the Church of *St. Barnard* is the only part

left. This is a fine building with Romanesque portal, steeple, and nave, and a Gothic choir.

The railway farther on crosses the Isère which it leaves on the left. 54 M. *Alizan*. Beyond (56½ M.) *St. Marcel-lès-Valence* we descend into the Rhone valley and pass through a tunnel. — 61½ M. *Valence* (p. 410).

50. From Grenoble to Chambéry. Uriage, Allevard and their environs.

a. From Grenoble to Chambéry.

39 M. Railway in 2-3 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 75, 5 fr. 80, 4 fr. 25 c.). The best views are on the left.

Grenoble, see p. 320. This line ascends the part of the Isère valley known as the *Grésivaudan Valley* ('Gratianopolitanus pagus'), which is very beautiful. It skirts Grenoble at some distance to the S. of the town.

33¼ M. *Gières-Uriage*. Diligence to Uriage, p. 330. Beyond a short tunnel we reach the Isère which follows a very devious course. — 7 M. *Domène*, an industrial town with the interesting ruins of an abbey of the 11th century.

About 33¼ M. to the S.E. is *Revel* (Inn and guides), from which the ascent of the *Croix de Belledonne* (p. 347) may be made. This is a fine excursion and easy with a guide (8 fr.), but requires 6-7 hrs. for the ascent alone. It is advisable to sleep at the chalet-hotel of *La Pra* (p. 332). The route passes the farms of (1 hr.) *Freydières* and the (1 hr.) *Prés Rémond*, then the foot of the *Petite* and *Grande-Lance de Domène* (9295 ft.) and the (1 hr.) two *Crozet Lakes*, where the *Grande-Lance* rises on the left and the *Rocher-Fendu* or *Colon* (11,130 ft.) on the right. Thence it is ¾ hr. to the *Col de la Pra* (about 6560 ft.), beyond which we reach the (1 hr.) *Doménon Lakes*, often frozen, and the snow region between the *Grande-Lance*, on the left, and the *Grande-Voudène* (9150 ft.), on the right. Almost straight ahead are the peaks of *Belledonne*, but it takes about 2 hrs. more to reach the *Croix*. At the refuge the paths from Uriage (p. 332) and *Allemont* (p. 346) converge; the descent may be made to either place.

10 M. *Lancey*, a hamlet 1½ hr. from *La Combe-de-Lancey* (no inn; guide), from which may also be made the ascent to the *Croix de Belledonne* (see above) in 7 hrs. (the *Revel* route is joined at *Prés Rémond*). — 12½ M. *Brignoud*. On the left of the valley is the *Dent de Crolles*, behind which is the *Grande Chartreuse* (p. 325). — 16 M. *Tencin*, on the right, with an 18th cent. château which has superseded that of the famous *Mme. de Tencin* (1681-1749), the mother of *D'Alembert*.

From *Tencin* a road runs to (4 M.) *Theys* (*Hôt. Payerne*; guides), a little town whence we take 8½ hrs. to reach the *Sept-Laux* (p. 333), viâ (3 hrs.) *Le Merdaret* (6035 ft.), a kind of pass commanding a fine view; thence viâ the (2 hrs.) *Chalet de Gleyzin*, where the road from *Allevard* is joined (see p. 333).

18½ M. *Goncelin* (*Hôt. Bayard*), a small town connected by diligence with (6 M.) *Allevard* (p. 332) and (2 M.) *Le Touret* (25 c.). a considerable village on the other side of the valley, beyond which is the *Haut de Seuil* or *Aut du Scieu* range of mountains. — 21½ M. *Le Cheylas-la-Bussière*, beyond which, on the right, are the ruins of the *Château Bayard*, the birthplace (1476) of the knight

without fear and without reproach' (p. 321). Farther on, to the left, is *Fort Barraux*, which commands the valley of the Isère and was a frontier stronghold previous to the annexation of Savoy. Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, built it, as an act of bravado, under the very eyes of Lesdiguières (p. 321), who allowed the work to go on but seized it as soon as it was finished and armed, in 1598.

25¹/₂ M. *Pontcharra-sur-Bréda*, connected by a pretty road with (7¹/₂ M.) *Allevard* (p. 332) and by diligence with (2 M.) *Barraux* and (4¹/₂ M.) *Chapareillan*, a place of 2270 inhabitants.

From Chapareillan the ascent of the *Granier* (6360 ft.), the N. end of the Grande Chartreuse range, may be made in 4-4¹/₂ hrs. (there and back 7 hrs.) with a guide. It is worth doing on account of the grand view, especially to the E. over the Savoy Alps. The mountain is of limestone and partly wooded, and a little below the summit is a crevassed plateau ('lapiaz'), which is difficult and in places dangerous. A portion of this mountain slipped down in 1248 and buried a town and several villages, with 5000 people.

We presently cross the Bréda. On the W. is the Granier and on the N. the Dent du Nivolet, with its cross (p. 297). — 28¹/₂ M. *Ste. Hélène-du-Lac*. The village, on the shore of a large lake, is 2 M. to the right. — Beyond this station the Isère is crossed and from the bridge we get a good view of the valley. — 30¹/₂ M. *Montmélian*, on the Turin line, which we now follow to the N.W. — 33¹/₂ M. *Chignin-les-Marches*. We have a parting view of the Granier on the left and arrive at (39 M.) *Chambéry* (p. 296).

b. Uriage and its Environs.

Approaches. RAILWAY (Grenoble and Chambéry line) to (4 M.) *Gières-Uriage* (p. 329) and thence by OMNIBUS, during the season, to (4 M.; 75 c.) *Uriage* in 3/4 hr., along a fine wooded ravine. — ROAD. By Omnibus, direct from Grenoble, in summer, eight times a day in 1¹/₂ hr. (fares 1 fr., 75 c. from the Place Grenette, 1¹/₂ fr. from the station), following the same route from Gières.

Hotels. HÔT. DU CERCLE; GRAND-HÔTEL; ANCIEN-HÔTEL; ANCIENS BAINS; HÔT. DES BAINS, under the same management as the Bath Estab., R. 1-10 fr.; HÔT. DU ROCHER, DE PARIS, CHABERT, RAYMOND, also well situated; HÔT. DU MIDI; DU NORD; DU GLOBE; DES THERMES; DE L'EUROPE. — *Lodgings and Houses* to let.

Baths. 11/4-21/2 fr. according to season and hour.

Mineral Water, 6 fr. for the season: 80 c. for 10 glasses.

Cercle-Casino, adm. 3 fr.: 8 days, 15 fr. for men, 10 fr. for ladies; per month 25 fr. and 15 fr.

Guides. Fr. and Ed. Boujard, Eug. Olivier; 8 fr. per day. — *Carriages, Horses, and Donkeys* according to tariff.

Uriage (1360 ft.), a small place famous for its *Baths*, is situated in a pretty dale shut in by wooded heights. It has an old *Château* and attractive country-houses. The Baths are supplied by an abundant spring containing chloride of sodium and sulphur, more strongly impregnated but of a lower temperature (81° Fahr.) than the springs at Aix-la-Chapelle (131° Fahr.). That it was used by the Romans is proved by the extant remains of ancient baths. The Uriage water is tonic and depuratory; it especially suits delicate

persons and is much employed for skin diseases. The *Establishment* properly so called is unpretentious but well managed; it contains 142 bath and douche rooms. It is backed by the castle hill and in front of it are the hotels mentioned above, while at the side is a wide promenade somewhat wanting in shade. At the entrance to the street which skirts the promenade is a *Fountain* with a fine bas-relief by Sappey. The *Chapel of Uriage*, a very unpretending structure, a little farther on next the Hôtel du Rocher, contains 16 pictures by old masters. These belong to M. de St. Ferriol (see below) and include: *P. Veronese*, Appearance of the Virgin to two recluses; *Lor. Lotto*, Jesus surrounded by the Apostles and blessing a young girl; *Carlo Dolci*, Descent from the Cross; all three on the high altar. There is also a fine altar-screen in carved wood.

Walks. Within easy distance of Uriage many delightful spots tempt the pedestrian, but the first visit should be made to the (1½ M.) **Château d'Uriage**, belonging to Mons. de St. Ferriol, the owner of the Baths, which is open to the public on Tues. and Frid. from 2-5. It dates from the 13-16th cent. but is more noticeable for its position than its architecture. Its main attraction, however, is the collection it contains of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Mediæval antiquities, medals, paintings by old masters, tapestry, and natural history specimens.

Walks of 2½-4 hrs. there and back may also be made to (5½ M.) the *Valley of Vaulnaveys*, in the direction of Vizille (p. 334); the **Montagne des Quatre-Seigneurs* (3095 ft.: new fort) via *Villeneuve* (carriage-road); the *Hill of Bellevue* or *Signal de Montchaboud* (2410 ft.); the *Combloup* (3260 ft.).

Excursions. — TO THE CHARTREUSE DE PRÉMOL, 3½-4 hrs., there and back, by a bridle-path from which there are very beautiful views. The way leads via (¼ hr.) *St. Georges* to the S.W.; (20 min.) *Belmont*, (½ hr.) *Le Gas*, the (20 min.) *Croix de Prémol* (about 2600 ft.), and then through a wood on quitting which (½ hr.) we reach the **Chartreuse de Prémol**, which has been in ruins since the Revolution and of which little is left. Its charm is the delightful solitude in which it stands. Refreshments may be had from the keeper. — Ascent of the *Croix de Chamrousse*, see below.

TO THE OURSIÈRE WATERFALL, 6-7 hrs. there and back, by a bridle-path, in parts very interesting, via (½ hr.) *St. Martin-d'Uriage*, beyond the château, *Les Bénéts*, (40 min.) *La Grivolée* and the (35 min.) *Col de Replat* (3555 ft.). Traversing then a wood we turn (½ hr.) to the left, and in 1 hr. more reach the **Oursière Waterfall**, a copious fall about 325 ft. high but in several leaps. It is well set amid rocks and foliage. There is a small refreshment-hut. — Thence to the *Croix de Chamrousse*, see below.

TO THE CROIX DE CHAMROUSSE, an interesting day's excursion, 5-6 hrs. to the cross (guide, 6 fr.). There is a choice of routes. The chief one, practicable for mules, leads via the *Chartreuse de Prémol* (see above) and the pastures of (2 hrs. more) the *Roche Béranger* (6070 ft.: Inn) whence it is 1½ hr. to the *Croix* (see below). — Another route, a little longer and not so good, passes the *Oursière Waterfall* (see above), the (1 hr.) chalet of *Echailion* (6020 ft.), the four *Lacs Robert* (50 min.), which once were a single sheet of water, and the (½ hr.) *Col du Petit-Infernet* (7120 ft.) which is ¼ hr. short of the *Croix* (see below). — The shortest way of all (4-4¼ hrs. to the top) leads via the *Recoin*, a mass of rock 50 min. below the summit. This route is only fit for pedestrians and is hard to find. — The summit of ***Chamrousse** (7400 ft.), surmounted by a large cross, affords a very wide panorama, only slightly interrupted on the N.E. by the *Croix de Belledonne* (see below).

TO THE CROIX DE BELLEDONNE, 1½ day, or 1 day from the chalet-hôtel of La Pra (p. 332); guide necessary. We follow the route to the

(3-3½ hrs.) *Oursière Waterfall* (see above). Thence we ascend the left bank of the Doménon torrent to (1½ hr.) the new *Chalet-Hôtel de la Pra* (7050 ft.), an excellent starting-point for this excursion. Thence it is ¼ hr. to the Col de la Pra where the Revel route (p. 329) is joined.

c. Allevard and its Environs.

Approach. RAILWAY (Grenoble and Chambéry line) to *Goncelin* (p. 329) and thence by OMNIBUS (1½ fr.) to (6 M.) *Allevard* in 1½ hr. — The road from Goncelin makes a long ascent to the N.E. with a good view of the Isère valley, then turning to the E. descends between wooded mountains the left bank of the deep ravine of the Fay. On the opposite side is seen the little mineral railway which serves the works mentioned below. Beyond (2½ M.) *Moretel* and (2 M.) *St. Pierre-d'Allevard*, we see on the right an iron mine, belonging to the Creusot works (p. 183).

Hotels. DES BAINS, at the Estab.: DU LOUVRE ET DE LA PLANTA, at the entrance of the town; DU PARC, VÉRY, DU COMMERCE, DE FRANCE, DU LUXEMBOURG, DU CHALET, near the Estab., etc. — Many *Furnished Houses*.

Baths, 70 c.-1 fr. 25 c. — DOUCHES, 1 fr. 5-2 fr. 50 c. — MINERAL WATER. Subscribers, 15 fr.

Casino. Subscription, men 25 fr.; ladies 20 fr.

Guides. *Jos. Baroz* (father and son), *Franç. David*, *Jos. Charot*, of Allevard; *Franç. Barroz*, of Curtillard (p. 333); *Jean Rey*, *Jean* and *Séraphin Baroz*, *Ant. Mounier*, of La Ferrière (p. 333); *Ach. Biot*, of Pinsot (p. 333).

Horses and Donkeys according to tariff; no tariff for carriages.

Allevard (1560 ft.), a town of 3035 inhab., on the left bank of the *Bréda*, in one of the most delightful of the Dauphiné valleys, possesses a much-frequented and well-managed though small *Thermal Establishment*. The sulphur spring (61° Fahr.) which feeds it is used for baths and drinking but especially for inhaling in diseases of the respiratory organs, including consumption. Adjoining the establishment is a pretty park.

The town itself is badly built and has less the air of a health-resort than of a manufacturing place, possessing indeed an iron-work where the raw material from the neighbouring mines is converted into iron and steel of good quality. On the right bank of the *Bréda* is an 18th cent. *Château*, surrounded by a fine park. The church is a tasteful modern Gothic building.

Walks, indicated by direction-notices. — To the (¼ hr.) *Bout-du-Monde*, the upper end of the gorge of the *Bréda*, a little above the iron-works (½ fr. toll). This is a kind of 'cirque', surrounded by rocks and enlivened by a waterfall. — To the W. to (¼ hr.) *La Bastie*, a ruined mediæval castle, commanding a fine view. — To the (20 min.) *Tour du Treuil*, also dating from the Middle Ages, and commanding a good view. — Another good point of view is (½ hr.) *La Taillat* (4410 ft.), to the S. with the chief iron-mines. — The view from *Brame-Farine* (3950 ft.), the mountain separating the valley of Allevard from the valley of Grésivaudan, is somewhat hindered by trees. We proceed to the W. to (1-1½ hr.) *Le Crozet* (Hôtel) and thence in 1¾-2 hrs. to the summit. The descent to *Le Crozet* may be made by sledge.

Excursions. TO THE CHARTREUSE DE ST. HUGON, to the N.E., 3 hrs. by road, 2½ hrs. by bridle-path, ½ day there and back. Horse 8, donkey 5, attendant 1½ fr. The carriage-road goes viâ (¼ hr.) *La Chapelle-du-Bard* and (¾ hr.) the *Pont de Bens*; the bridle-path viâ (1 hr. 20 min.) *Montgarin*, whence there is a good view, and (½ hr.) *Beauvoir*. The two roads unite before (2½ or 2 hrs.) the *Pont du Diable*, an old bridge more than 260 ft. above the bed of the Bens. In ½ hr. more we reach the

Chartreuse de St. Hugon (2715 ft.: Inn), founded lower down in 1175 and rebuilt on its present site in 1675. The buildings were of considerable extent, but little of them is now left. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from here are some old iron-works, in a picturesque spot near a ruined bridge.

TO THE SEPT-LAUX, to the S., 7- $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a long day there and back; horse 12. donkey 7. attendant 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, guide 10 fr. A carriage may be taken as far as Curtillard (see below). On foot, we take $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by the left bank or $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by the right bank of the Bréda to reach *Pinsot* (guide, p. 332), which has a good view. Thence we follow the right bank to (50 min.) *La Ferrière* (2980 ft.: Hotel, Ramus; guides, p. 332), and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more) **Curtillard** (3250 ft.: *Hôt. de Bains*), where there is a small mineral water establishment. Farther on the valley of the Bréda is terminated by lofty mountains, among which are the *Belle-Etoile* (8315 ft.) opposite, and the *Mucillon* (7710 ft.) and the *Rocher-Badon* (9570 ft.), to the left. The fine *Cascade du Fond-de-France* is in sight and may be reached by a footpath from Curtillard in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — We now have $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. of stiff ascent to the *Chalet de Gleyzin* (5280 ft.), where we join the route from Theys via Le Merdaret (p. 329). Thence it is $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the *Lac Noir*, and leaving the *Lac Carré* on the right we pass (25 min.) the *Lac de la Motte*, *Lac Cotepeu* (near the *Lac Blanc*), and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Lac du Cos* or *du Col* (7160 ft.), where there are a fisherman's hut and a *Club Hut*. This upland valley is called **Sept-Laux** from the seven lakes in sight, but it has in reality eleven lakes, the others being higher up. It is moreover a perfect chaos of rocks, whence its other name, *Montagnes Abimées*. — The highest summit overlooking the lakes is the *Rocher-Blanc* or *Pic de la Pyramide* (9615 ft.; fine view), to the E. of the *Lac Blanc* from which it may be ascended in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — From the *Club Hut* we may reach *Allemont* in 6 hrs. (with guide), via (1 hr.) the *Col de l'Homme*, which commands a fine view of the *Grandes Rousses* and the mountains of the *Grésivaudan*, the *Cheminée du Diable*, a difficult couloir, and (2 hrs.) *Le Rivier-d'Allemont* (Inn), a hamlet in the *Combe d'Olle*, at the lower end of which is *Allemont* (6 M., p. 346).

TO THE PUY-GRIS, to the S.E., 7-8 hrs., a long day there and back. This ascent is difficult by the old route via *Pinsot* and the *Combe de Gleyzin*, especially between the *Col de Puy-Gris* (about 9180 ft.) and the (1 hr.) summit: via *Curtillard* and the *Combe de Valloire* it is easy. Guide 15 fr. by the former route, less by the second. By the latter we ascend the *Combe de Valloire* from Curtillard (see above) to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the chalets of the *Petite-Valloire* (about 5180 ft.) and of the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Grande-Valloire* (6020 ft.), the little *Lac Blanc*, and to the left, the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Lac Noir* (about 7540 ft.) and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Lac Glacé* (8035 ft.), in sight of the sharply defined summit of the *Puy-Gris*, to the right of the *Combe*. Thence we proceed to the N. E. to the (1 hr.) *Col de Comberousse* or *Col du Lac-Glacé* (about 9120 ft.), and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Selle du Puy-Gris*, pass on the S. slope over the *Glacier de Clérous*, skirt the base of the cliff to a kind of couloir (easy), and finally ascend by the arête to (15-20 min.) the top. The **Puy-Gris** (9710 ft.) is the highest summit in the neighbourhood, and commands a splendid *Panorama, extending on the N. E. and E. to *Mont Blanc* and the great peaks of the *Tarentaise*; on the S. and S. E. to the peaks of *Haut-Dauphiné*; on the N. W. to the *Chartreuse* range, etc.

TO THE GRAND-CHARNIER, to the E., 6 hrs., a whole day there and back; horse to the *Petit-Charnier* 10. donkey 7. attendant 2 fr. We follow the *Bréda* valley as far as (40 min.) *Panissière*; then to the E. by the valley of the *Veyton*, which must not be crossed at the first bridge ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.: road to *Pinsot*; see above), but thrice farther on. In 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from *Allevard* we reach the *Chalet de la Cherrette* (3650 ft.), where we leave on the right a path leading to (6 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *La Chambre* (p. 313) via (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) the *Col de Merlet* (7325 ft.). Our route ascends in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the *Col de Plagnes*, at the foot of the *Petit-Charnier* (6970 ft.), whence 2 hrs. of toilsome climbing bring us to the summit of the **Grand-Charnier** (8410 ft.), one of the chief mountains in the range which divides the *Isère* valley from that of the *Arc*. The view from the top is very extensive.

51. From Grenoble to Briançon.

a. By Road.

Comp. the Map, p. 344.

71½ M. This interesting route is unfortunately somewhat inconvenient for tourists, as at present the diligence from Grenoble to (18 hrs.) Briançon traverses the most interesting part by night, and the omnibus which plied in summer from Bourg-d'Oisans to La Grave has ceased to run. — The diligence starts from No. 10, Place Grenette, in Grenoble, between 11.30 and midday, reaches *Bourg-d'Oisans* (halt of 1 hr.) at 6 p. m., *La Grave* about midnight, *Lautaret* between 3 and 4 a. m., and *Briançon* about 6 a. m. The return-journey is more convenient, as the diligence leaves Briançon at 11 a. m., reaches *Lautaret* about 2 p. m., *La Grave* about 4 p. m., *Bourg-d'Oisans* (2 hrs. halt) between 8.30 and 9 p. m., and Grenoble between 4 and 5 a. m. Fare from Grenoble to Bourg-d'Oisans 5, to Briançon 14 fr. — Another vehicle also plies to *Bourg-d'Oisans*, leaving Grenoble at 8.30 p. m., and returning at 1.30 p. m. — To Bourg-d'Oisans by railway and diligence via Vizille, see p. 337. — The single traveller, unless he is willing to hire a carriage from Bourg-d'Oisans to La Grave, is advised to take the diligence in summer to *Le Frenay*, 71½ M. beyond Bourg-d'Oisans, spend the night there, and walk or drive next morning to (81½ M.) *La Grave* and (71½ M., 51½ M. by short-cuts) *Lautaret*, where he may rejoin the diligence.

Grenoble, see p. 320. — The road and railway ascend the valley of the *Drac*. 5 M. *Pont-de-Clair*, a hamlet owing its name to a curious 17th cent. bridge across the *Drac*. We follow for a short distance the left bank of the stream, which is subject to disastrous inundations. — 8½ M. *Station de Vizille* (p. 337), near the confluence of the *Drac* and the *Romanche*. We ascend the valley of the latter, injured by floods in 1888, and traverse a picturesque defile.

10¼ M. **Vizille** (*Hôtel du Parc*, near the château), an ill-built industrial town with 4310 inhab., on the *Romanche*, is the Roman *Vigilia*, an important station on the military road between Italy and Vienne. The large *Château* (adm. Tues., Thurs., Sat.), superseding one belonging to the Dauphins, was built in the 17th cent. by Lesdiguières (p. 321), passed into the possession of the families of Créquy and Villeroy, who enlarged it in the 18th cent., and has been rebuilt after two conflagrations in the present century. In 1788 the deputies of Dauphiné met here, and heralded the Revolution by repudiating all taxes not voted by the States-General. A *Monument du Centenaire*, with a statue of Liberty by Ding, in front of the castle, commemorates this event. Above the main portal of the castle is an equestrian statue of Lesdiguières, by J. Richier. The fine park is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs.; other days ¼ fr. — Diligence to the railway, see p. 337.

We next pass a paper-mill. — 11½ M. *Le Péage*. — 15 M. *L'Île-de-Séchilienne* (*Hôtel du Petit-Versailles*) contains an ancient castle.

The *Taillefer* (9385 ft.), to the S.E., may be climbed hence in 7½ hrs., there and back 10½ hrs., with guide (J. B. Raffin of Séchilienne; 8 fr.). There is a choice of routes of which the shortest leads viâ (20 min.) *St. Barthélemy-de-Séchilienne*, (¾ hr.) *Le Désert* (hamlet), (¾ hr.) *Belle-Laurie*, some woods and meadows, the (1 hr.) *Côte des Sallières*, the old *Brouffier*

Mine (silver-lead) and the *Arête de Brouffier*. We leave on the right, after passing Belle-Lauze, the hamlet of *La Morte* (détour of $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), where there is an inn as well as a chalet of the Société des Touristes du Dauphiné. From there the ascent of the mountain takes 5 hrs. The view from the summit is very fine and includes, besides the great peaks of this part of Dauphiné, the mountains of Savoy as far as Mont Blanc. Of the Dauphiné summits we note (N.) Chamrousse, (S.E.) Belledonne, the Sept-Laux Mts., Grandes Rousses, Aiguilles d'Arves, Aiguille de Goleón. A ridge connects the Taillefer with the *Pyramide*, on the N.E., nearly as high. — We may descend on the E. to Bourg-d'Oisans, via *Oulles* and *La Paute* (see map and below).

The road now enters the *Gorge de Livet*, flanked by wooded mountains, and crosses the Romanche. — We pass (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rioupérour*, with a paper-mill, and several other hamlets. — At (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Livet*, at the foot of the *Grand-Galbert* (8415 ft.), we recross the Romanche. The gorge becomes wilder. On the left a destructive torrent descends from the *Petite-Voudène*, and another, no less dangerous, on the right, from the *Infernet* or *Cornillon* (8180 ft.). On emerging from the gorge we obtain a fine view of the *Combe d'Olle*, a valley lying between the heights of Belledonne (on the left) and Grandes-Rousses (on the right), and of the huge glaciers of the latter, above which rises the *Etendard* (p. 346). We again cross the stream, with a waterfall on the left.

26 M. *Les Sables* (inn), a hamlet from which a carriage-road leads N., in about 1 hr., to *Allemont*, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther on to *Oz*, both of which are starting-points for exploring the Belledonne and Grandes-Rousses ranges; see p. 346. — 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Paute*, a hamlet to the right, on the rocky slope of the Taillefer and at the entrance of the *Lignare* valley. The mountain may be ascended from this side also, best via *Oulles* (4500 ft.; about 2 hrs.).

30 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Le Bourg-d'Oisans** (2390 ft.; *Hôtel de Milan; de France*), a small town of 2550 inhab., is the chief place in the *Oisans* district, which in Roman times was held by the *Ucenii*. Some interesting excursions may be made from it and it is one of the recognised starting-points for the exploration of the Pelvoux range (p. 345). Diligence to the railway at Vizille, see p. 337.

The road continues to ascend the valley of the Romanche, but turns at first to the N., resuming its former direction in less than $\frac{1}{2}$ M., after crossing the river. — To the left is the *Cascade de la Sarennes* (p. 346). — The (33 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; 3 M. from Bourg-d'Oisans) *Pont St. Guillaume* (2435 ft.) crosses the stream to *Le Clapier*, where the carriage-road up the valley of the Vénéon (p. 347) diverges to the right. The scenery becomes still more picturesque at the *Rampe des Commères*. We enter a wild ravine. The houses of *Auris* are seen at a height of 1600 ft., perched on the apparently inaccessible rocks of the right bank. In about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the bridge the road enters a tunnel, beyond which is a beautiful view down the valley overlooked by the Grandes-Rousses. — 35 M. *La Rivoire*. — 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Garcin*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond which we have a *View up the *Gorge of*

the *Infernet*, the finest part of the route, with another tunnel, nearly 200 yds. long, with three lateral openings, and artificially lighted at night.

37 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Freney* (3090 ft.; **Hôtel Degoul*), with mines of different kinds.

The *Pic de l'Etendard*, see p. 346. — To *Vénosc* viâ the *Col de l'Alpe*, p. 348. — We may also visit the (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Refuge du Lac Noir* (p. 350). viâ the (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Chalets of Millorsol* (6810 ft.).

We enter a third narrow ravine, with a short tunnel. Beyond (39 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Le Dauphin* we cross the *Romanche* and traverse the *Combe de Malaval* ('bad valley'), a gorge worn in the gneissic rock. To the left, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther, is the *Pisse Waterfall*, 650 ft. high; then, on the right, the former *Hospice de l'Oche*, and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther, a short tunnel. On the heights to the right is the huge *Glacier de Mont-de-Lans* (p. 350), and to the S.E. the famous peak of the *Meije* (p. 354), one of the chief summits of the *Pelvoux* range, rises among other glaciers. — 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Les Fréaux* (2545 ft.), immediately beyond which, on the left, is the beautiful *Saut de la Pucelle*, a waterfall 260 ft. in height.

46 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **La Grave** (5000 ft.; *Hôtel Juge*), a large village to the S. of which the *Meije* presents a magnificent view. — Excursions, see p. 362; pleasant walk to the *Plateau d'Emparis*. p. 362.

We next pass through two tunnels, 306 and 650 yds. long, which are lighted at night, the second during the day also. Between them we cross a stream. — 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Villard-d'Arène** (5415 ft.: *Hôtel Clot*); excursions see p. 362. — The road now quits the *Romanche* and ascends to the left; footpaths to the right save about 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. Fine view of the *Meije* to the right. We cross meadows containing many rare plants, and before reaching the col, about 100 yds. from the last of the roadmen's huts, catch sight of the glaciers of the *Pelvoux* (p. 360) and the N. part of the *Ecrins* (p. 355).

53 M. **Col du Lautaret** (6790 ft.), the highest point on the route, with a *Hospice* which serves as an inn. The view from the col and on the descent is very fine and includes the chains of the *Meije* and the *Pelvoux*. The beautiful meadows are famous for their flora.

A new route, which diverges to the N. a little beyond the col, and of which nearly 2 M. have yet to be made at the other end, leads in 8-9 hrs. to *St. Michel-de-Maurienne* (p. 313), viâ the **Col du Galibier** (8720 ft.; 2 hrs.) between the *Grand* and *Petit Galibier* (see p. 365). The views are very fine. If traversed in the opposite direction, this route takes longer and is more fatiguing. It is, however, the most direct road between the *Dauphiné* and *Savoy Alps* and it can be shortened by footpaths. *Valloire* (4690 ft.; Inn) is the chief village passed, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. from the Col.

For the *Grand* and *Petit Galibier*, see p. 365; *Pic de Combeynot*, p. 365.

The *Briançon* road then descends to the *Guisane* valley through two tunnels, 160 and 440 yds. long. — To the left is the *Grand-Galibier* (p. 365), to the right the *Pic de Combeynot* (p. 365). —

56½ M. *La Madeleine*; 59 M. *Le Lauzet* (5635 ft.); 61 M. *Le Casset* (4970 ft.). To the right is the *Pic des Prés-les-Fonds* (p. 336).

62½ M. **Le Monétier** or *Monétier-de-Briançon* (4890 ft.; **Hôtel de l'Europe* or *Izard: des Voyageurs*), a town of 2179 inhab. on the left bank of the *Guisane*. It has a thermal establishment, with two springs (sulphate of lime: 104° and 122° Fahr.) used for drinking and bathing. — Excursions, see p. 366.

Beyond Le Monétier the road by a gentle descent reaches the bottom of the fertile and thickly-peopled valley of the *Guisane*. — 64 M. *Les Guibertes*; 66½ M. *Villeneuve*; 65 M. *La Chirouze*; 68 M. *Chantemerle*; 69 M. *St. Chaffrey*. To the right is the *Pic de Prorel* (p. 343). — 71½ M. *Briançon* (p. 343).

b. By Railway.

136 M. From Grenoble to Gap, 84½ M., in 5¼-6½ hrs. (fares 16 fr. 85, 12 fr. 60, 9 fr. 20 c.). — From Gap to Briançon, 51½ M., in 3¼-4½ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 30, 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 60 c.).

Grenoble, see p. 320. — This line, which as far as (68 M.) *Vennes* is also the *Marseilles* line, is remarkable both on account of its skilful engineering and of the country it traverses. It leaves the *Chambéry* line on the left and for some time ascends the valley of the *Drac*. To the left, beyond the mountains between the *Isère* and the *Romanche*, we have a fine view of the *Taillefer* and *Pyramide* (p. 335) and other peaks on the left bank of the *Romanche*; while behind us opens a retrospect of the *Grande Chartreuse* group, surmounted by the *Dent de Crolles* and the *Pic de Chamechaude* (p. 326). — 5 M. *Pont-de-Claix* (p. 334). At *Jarrie*, to the left farther on, is the 15th cent. *Château de Bourepos*. Beyond a short tunnel we reach the confluence of the *Drac* and the *Romanche*. — 8½ M. *Vizille*, 1¾ M. from the town (p. 323; omnibus 25 c.).

In summer a diligence (in connection with the 5 p. m. train from Grenoble) plies to *Bourg-d'Oisans* (p. 335) in 5 hrs. (fare 3 fr.), returning from *Bourg* at 5 a. m. A private carriage costs 18 fr. for 1-5 pers.; each person additional, 3 fr.

We next cross the Briançon road and the *Romanche*; on the back, to the right, the *Grande Chartreuse* group is once more in sight. — 12 M. *St. Georges-de-Commiers*.

FROM ST. GEORGES-DE-COMMIERS TO LA MURE (*Corps, La Salette*), 19 M., railway in 1 hr. 50 min. (fares 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 85, 2 fr. 5 c.). This narrow-gauge local line traverses a picturesque district, with important coal-mines. It ascends the right bank of the *Drac*, and beyond (5 M.) *Notre-Dame-de-Commiers*, running high above the river, commands beautiful views. After several tunnels and viaducts we quit the valley of the *Drac*. Three more tunnels are passed. — 10½ M. **La-Motte-les-Bains** (2315-2360 ft.; *Hotel* at the Establishment) is situated in a dale shut in by lofty mountains and close to the confluence of the *Drac* and a brook which forms a fine waterfall, 425 ft. high. The *Bath-Establishment* occupies an old château which has been restored and enlarged. The waters are supplied by two springs (136° and 144° Fahr.) on the bank of the *Drac*, and are strongly impregnated with chloride of sodium. They are highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, scrofula, etc.

The next part of the railway is the most remarkable for the engineering difficulties overcome. — 14 M. *La Motte-d'Aveillans* (2840 ft.) has important coal-mines. [A branch-line runs hence to (11¼ M.) *Notre-Dame-de-Vaulx*, another coal-mining place, whence an interesting excursion may be made to *Laffrey* (Hotel Charlaix), the village where Napoleon met the troops sent against him after his escape from Elba.] — 16½ M. *Peuchagnard* (2900 ft.). — 19 M. *La Mure* (2860 ft.; *Hôtel Pelloux*), with 3574 inhab., and manufactures of nails and packing-canvas, marble-works, etc.

FROM LA MURE TO CORPS (*La Salette*), 15½ M., diligence in 3 hrs. (fares 4½, 3½ fr.). This interesting route leads to the upper valley of the Drac, crossing (3 M.) its tributary, the *Bonne*. To the right are the *Obiou* (see below) and the other mountains of the *Dévoluy*. — 7½ M. *La Salle*. — To the left opens the valley of the *Salette*. — 15½ M. *Corps* (3155 ft.; *Hôtel Gonsolin; de la Poste; de la Pair*), a market-town to which also a diligence plies from Gap (p. 340), and another from *La Chapelle-en-Valgodemar*, viâ the *Séveraisse Valley* (p. 352). — Another road leads to the S. viâ (6 M.) *Pellafol* to (7½ M.) *Posterelle* (Inn), from which can be made (10-12 hrs., there and back) the difficult ascent of the *Obiou* (9165 ft.: fine view), the chief summit of the *Dévoluy*.

A carriage-road leads from Corps to *Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette*, 6 M. to the N.E.; carriage for 1-3 pers. 15 fr.; mule 4-5 fr. The road ascends a small valley, and farther on skirts the stream. The scenery is uninteresting. Beyond the (3 M.) village of *La Salette* we make a wide circuit to the left to reach the shrine. — *Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette* (Inn) is situated on a small plateau (5910 ft.) between mountains wholly covered with pastures. Here it was according to their story that the Virgin appeared and spoke in 1846 to a boy and girl, 12 and 14 years old respectively. She wept over the perversity of mankind, announcing that unless the world repented she would no longer be able to arrest the arm of her Son, etc. The tale was not at first fully accepted by the ecclesiastical authorities; a young woman of *Lamerlière* was accused by the priests of having personated the Virgin, and one priest even pretended to have had the avowal from her own lips. However, pilgrims soon flocked hither from all sides and they still come in great numbers, especially on the anniversary of the alleged appearance, Sept. 19. Since 1852 a Romanesque church has been built upon the plateau and is richly adorned by the generosity of pilgrims. Adjoining is a convent, partly fitted up as an inn, and on the actual spot where the apparition took place are groups of statues which represent the several scenes, etc. Beside one of these is the *Fountain* to which the tears of the Virgin, according to the legend, gave rise. Its water is in great request and is widely distributed like that of *Lourdes*. The neighbouring height surmounted by a cross commands an interesting view of the *Dévoluy*.

Beyond *St. Georges-de-Commiers* the railway crosses the wide bed of the Drac, beside a suspension-bridge, 970 ft. high. -- 13 M. *Vif*, ¾ M. to the right.

We now enter upon the most remarkable section of the railway which rapidly ascends by means of two spiral curves at the extremity of a chain of hills between the valleys of the Drac and the Gresse. Beyond a short tunnel and a curved viaduct we see the continuation of the line high above us, first on the left and then on the right. At the end of the first spiral curve we see, far below us, to the left, the viaduct, *Vif* and its station, the Drac, and *St. Georges*; while a fine mountain-view opens on the same side. We once more find ourselves in the valley of the Drac, but we finally quit it by the second spiral curve, on which there is a tunnel. ¾ M. long. The fine view now shows itself on the right.

Beyond the next viaduct the massive Moucherolle (p. 328) rises on the right, and farther on the Grand-Veymont (see below). — 20½ M. *St. Martin-de-la-Cluse* (2040 ft.), formerly noted for its burning spring, a pool emitting hydrogen gas which burned on the surface of the water; a factory now stands on the spot. — Four tunnels are traversed before (26½ M.) *Le Monestier-de-Clermont* (2740 ft.), and another, ½ M. long, beyond it. On issuing from the last we have a glimpse, to the right, of the sharp Mont Aiguille (see below). To the left stretches the wide broken plateau of the *Trièves*, beyond which rise the still more rugged mountains of the *Dévoluy* (see below). The Grand-Veymont and the Mont-Aiguille appear again on the right. — 92 M. *St. Michel-les-Portes*.

The **Grand-Veymont** (7695 ft.), the chief summit in the long chain to which the Moucherolle (p. 328) also belongs, may be easily ascended hence in 4-5 hrs., viâ the valley of the *Pellas* (to the W.), *Freychinot*, and the *Col de la Fouille* (about 6160 ft.), on the S. of the summit, which is reached in 1½ hr. more. The view is fine but somewhat hindered by the Moucherolle. We may descend viâ *Pellas* and *Tresanne* to the station of *Clelles* (see below), on the N.E.

Beyond St. Michel tunnels and viaducts follow each other in rapid succession. Fine retrospective views on the left, and of the Mont Aiguille on the right. — 35½ M. *Clelles-Mens* (2725 ft.; Hotel, near the station).

The **Mont-Aiguille** (6880 ft.), 3 hrs. to the W., viâ *La Richardière*, was formerly extremely hard to climb, but the French Alpine Club has now fixed ropes at all dangerous points. The ascent, which takes 1 hr. from the foot of the cliffs, is only fit for steady heads and surefooted mountaineers: a rope and guide are necessary. The mountain is an elongated mass of limestone whose summit is a fair-sized grassy plateau. The name Aiguille is, however, appropriate to it when viewed from its narrower sides. The view is rather limited.

FROM CLELLES TO CORPS (*La Salette*), 23½ M. A diligence plies as far as (10 M.) *Mens* (*Lion-d'Or*) in 2½ hrs. (fare 1½, 1¼ fr.). To the S.E. rises the *Obiou* (see above), the ascent of which is dangerous from this side. *Corps* and *La Salette*, see p. 338.

Several more tunnels and viaducts are passed, both before and after (41½ M.) *St. Maurice-en-Trièves* (3220 ft.: small buffet). The *Trièves* (see above) ends in a small wooded gorge, soon after which the railway attains its culminating point, at the *Col de la Croix-Haute* (about 3825 ft.), and at once begins to descend again. — 51 M. *Lus-la-Croix-Haute* (3325 ft.; Inn). — The country is bare and desolate. To the E. are the mountains of the *Dévoluy*, a district so named, it is said, from the Latin 'devolutum', on account of the landslips to which it is liable and the havoc wrought by the torrents since the destruction of the timber on these mountains. The chief height is the *Obiou* (p. 338), on the N.; next, the *Grand-Ferrand* (9060 ft.), to the left, above the village of *Lus*, and the *Montagne d'Aurouze*, culminating in the *Pic de Bure* (8900 ft.).

Ascents of the *Obiou* and the *Pic de Bure*, see p. 338 and below. — The **Grand-Ferrand** (9058 ft.) may be ascended from *Lus* in 8-9 hrs. The route leads viâ the *Vallon du Trabuëch* or valley of the *Jarjatte* to the *Granges des Forêts* or *La Baraque* (about 4260 ft.); carriage to this point in 1½ hr. Thence we ascend viâ the (1¾-2 hrs.) small *Lac Ferrand* (6400 ft.) to the

($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col de Charnier* or *de Lauzon* (7150 ft.), on the right of the *Petit-Ferrand* or *Tête de Lauzon*. We then pass (1 hr.; 8365 ft.) between the *Ferrands*, and finally reach the summit after $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.'s difficult climb over the crumbling slopes of the mountain. Fine view, especially to the N.E. as far as Mont Blanc and E. to the Pelvoux. The descent (4 hrs. to the valley) demands even more caution than the ascent.

The railway now descends the valley of the *Buëch*, and crosses the stream. — 55 M. *St. Julien-en-Beauchène*; 59 M. *La Faurie* (2755 ft.); 64 M. *Aspres-sur-Buëch* (2500 ft.). To the right diverges the new line to Die (p. 411). Beyond a tunnel and a bridge the line enters the valley of the *Petit-Buëch* to the N.E., leaving the line to Marseilles on the right. All trains, however, proceed to *Veynes*.

68 M. *Veynes* (2675 ft.; *Buffet*; *Hôtel and Café de la Gare*), a small town, the junction for the lines to Digne and Marseilles, see RR. 54, 63. — The Gap line continues to ascend the *Petit-Buëch* valley, to the S. of the mountains of the *Dévoluy*. We cross the *Béous*. To the left is the *Pic de Bure* (see below), to the right the *Montagne de Cécuse* (6620 ft.). — 72 M. *Montmaur*, a village $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the left, has an ancient château.

The *Pic de Bure* (8900 ft.; fine view) may be ascended hence in $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs., with guide, viâ (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *La Montagne*, the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Fontaine de l'Abreuvoir*, the last spring on this side, the (2 hrs.) *Pas de Paul* (caution necessary), and the (1 hr.) *Plateau de Bure*.

$75\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Roche-des-Arnauds*. To the left appears the *Montagne de Charance* (6240 ft.) and farther on the *Vieux-Chaillol* (10,375 ft.; p. 340). Beyond ($78\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Freissinouse* is a viaduct of two stories, 170 ft. high, followed by a sharp descent.

$84\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Gap** (2425 ft.; *Hôtel des Négociants, de Provence, de la Poste*, all in the Rue Neuve), the *Vapincum* of the Romans, a town with 11,620 inhab., and the chief town of the department of the *Hautes-Alpes*. It is situated on the *Luye*, a tributary of the *Durance*. Gap was formerly of greater importance, but it suffered much in the Religious Wars, was ravaged by the plague in 1630, and was burned in 1692 by Victor Amadeus II. of Savoy. It contains little to interest the tourist. The new *Cathedral*, begun in 1866 and now nearly completed, is a Romanesque building in black, white, and pink stone. In the same square is the *Bishops' Palace*, and a little farther on, the *Préfecture*, containing the *Monument of Lesdiguières* (see p. 341), by Jacob Richier, brought to Gap at the Revolution and placed in its present position in 1836. The *Préfecture* also contains a small local *Museum*. In front of the barracks is a marble *Statue of Ladoucette* (d. 1848), a former prefect of the department, by E. Marcellin, of Gap, to whom also a statue is to be erected.

About 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., on the road to (35 M.) Sisteron (p. 370; diligence at 8.30 a. m.), is **Tallard** (*Hotels*), on the right bank of the *Durance*, with a *Castle* (14-16th cent.), burnt in 1692, many portions of which are still in tolerable preservation.

FROM GAP TO CORPS, $23\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence daily in 5 hrs. (fare 5 fr.). The road mounts rapidly to the N. towards the *Col Bayard* (4085 ft.), whence the *Montagne de Glaize* (7130 ft.), to the N.W., may be ascended in 3 hrs. The

mountains are bare in places; to the left, the Dévoluy (p. 339); to the right the *Champsaur*, which owes its name ('campus auri', field of gold) to its former fertility before the destruction of the woods. — 6 M. *Laye*, after which comes a long descent into the Drac valley. — 10 M. *Les Barraques*, a hamlet on the left bank of the torrent. On the opposite bank is the small town of **St. Bonnet** (*Hôt. des Alpes*), the birthplace of Lesdiguières (1543-1626), who was long the leader of the Calvinists of this district, but in 1622 changed sides and fought against them that he might reach his ambition of the Constablership (comp. p. 321). — We now follow the Drac and cross it before arriving at (15½ M.) *Aubessagne*. Farther on, on the left bank, are the shapeless ruins of the *Château de Lesdiguières*. The valley is now interesting, and we soon reach (21 M.) *Après-lès-Corps*. — 23½ M. *Corps* (p. 338).

The ***Vieux-Chaillo** (10,375 ft.) may be ascended in about 5 hrs. from *St. Michel-de-Chaillo* (4510 ft.), 11 M. to the N.E. of Gap, and about 7 M. to the E. of St. Bonnet (see above) by the right bank of the Drac, as far as (5½ M.) *Chabottes*. Nearly 9½ M. of the distance from St. Michel via the small *Col de Manse*, may be performed by the Orcières diligence (4 a.m.). The ascent is not difficult, and mules ascend to within ½ hr. of the top. The route leads via the (¼ hr.) *Marrons* (4710 ft.), along a stream and an irrigation-canal, then to the W. of the *Pic du Tourond* (9020 ft.), and via the (3½ hrs.) *Col du Tourond* (8850 ft.), near which is a new *Hut* (about 1 hr. below the summit), where the night may be spent. The **Panorama* is one of the finest of the mountains of Haut-Dauphiné. — A fatiguing but not difficult descent may be made, with guide, to (4½-5 hrs.) the *Valgodemar*, via (N.) the (2 hrs.) *Col de Londenière* or *du Sellon* and the (¾ hr.) *Combe des Navettes*, whence we reach in 1½-1¾ hr. *La Chapelle-en-Valgodemar* (p. 352). |

90½ M. *La Bâtie-Neuve-le-Laus*. At La Bâtie is a ruined château of the bishops of Gap. — 95 M. *Chorges* (*Hôt. de la Poste*), a little village of ancient origin (*Caturiga*), reduced to ruins by divers conquerors and a great fire. There are only a few traces of Celtic-Roman works. Beyond it we descend sharply, cross two viaducts and traverse two tunnels, between which, to the right, appears the *Durance*. — 99 M. *Prunières* (2415 ft.).

FROM PRUNIÈRES TO BARCELONNETTE (*Maurin, Larche*), 26½ M., diligence in 4½ hrs.; fare 4 fr. — The road ascends the *Vallée de l'Ubaye*, to the S.E., via (7½ M.) *Ubaye*, (13½ M.) *Le Lauzet* (*Hotels*), (19½ M.) *Revel*, opposite *Méolans*, and (22½ M.) *Les Thuiles*. 26½ M. **Barcelonnette** (3710 ft.; *Hôtel du Nord*), a town with 2234 inhab., on the right bank of the *Ubaye*, was founded in the 13th cent. by Raymond Bérenger, Count of Provence, a scion of the house of Barcelona. Alternately owned by Savoy and France, it was finally acquired by the latter at the Peace of Utrecht (1713) in exchange for Castel Delino (p. 368). Probably no town suffered so much in the frontier-wars as Barcelonnette. Many of the inhabitants leave the district in winter to carry on various trades in the plains. The town is surrounded by picturesque mountains, as yet little known but offering many fine excursions. In the chain which divides the Ubaye valley from that of the Durance, to the N., are the *Grand-Bérard* (9996 ft.), the highest, opposite Barcelonnette; on the right of that the *Petit-Clausis* (9635 ft.); on the left, the *Sonaille* or *Grande-Epervière* (9335 ft.); behind, the *Parpaillon* (9830 ft.), etc. In the chain on the N.E., beyond which is Larche (see below), rises the *Tête de Cuguret* (9970 ft.; see below), etc.

From Barcelonnette the road continues to ascend the Ubaye valley (diligence to St. Paul) via (1½ M.) *Faucon*, (5 M.) *Jaussiers* (4265 ft.), and (7½ M.) *Condamine-Châtellard*, near which is the *Fort Tournoux*, on a height above the confluence of the Ubaye and *Ubayette*. At (9 M.) *Gleizolles* the road to Larche diverges on the right (see below). — 13½ M. **St. Paul-sur-Ubaye** (4820 ft.; *Hôtel Hellion*) has quarries of green marble. The *Brec de Chambeiron* (11,115 ft.), one of the numerous frontier peaks over 10,000 ft. high,

may be ascended hence in $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs., viâ (2 hrs.) *Fouillouse*. To Guillestre viâ the *Col de Vars*, see p. 367. — Beyond ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pont-St. Antoine* the valley narrows to a romantic gorge. $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Blachière*. — 21 M. **Maurin** or *Maljasset* (6265 ft.; Inn) has quarries of green and other marble. The *Aiguille de Chambeyron* (11,160 ft.), to the E., may be ascended hence in 7- $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. To the *Vallée du Guil* viâ the *Cols de Girardin* and de *Tronchet*, see p. 368. — The road proceeds farther up the valley viâ *Combe-Brémond*, the *Lac du Paroird* (6710 ft.), *Le Gà* (6770 ft.), *Les Blavettes*, etc. to ($21\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Maurin) the *Col de Longet* (8765 ft.), whence we may descend in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Castel Delfino* (p. 368). A route diverging to the right from *Le Gà* leads to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a shepherd's hut, whence the **Grand-Rubren** (11,140 ft.; view) may easily be ascended in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.

From Gleizolles (see above) a road traversing the valley of the *Ubayette*, to the E., at the foot of the *Tête du Cuguret* (9970 ft.), leads viâ *Meyronnes* and *Certamussat* to (14 M. from Barcelonnette) **Larche** (5565 ft.; Hôtel). About $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther the road crosses the *Col de Larche* (6545 ft.) on the frontier, also called *Col de l'Argentière*, from *Argentera*, the first Italian village, 3 M. farther. The col is celebrated for the passage of a French army in 1515, relatively a greater military feat than the passage of the St. Bernard in 1800. — To the N.E., on the frontier, rises the *Pointe della Signora* (6890 ft.), behind which is the *Col de Ruburent* (8145 ft.), viâ which we may return from *Argentera* to the valley of the *Ubayette*.

Beyond *Prunières* the line crosses two viaducts and follows the right bank of the *Durance*, the bed of which is nearly dry in summer. — 102 M. *Sarvines* (Hotel and guides), a considerable place on the left bank at the foot of the *Morgon* (7630 ft.), a fine mountain of which the ascent takes 6 hrs. Farther on, on the right, is the *Pic de Martin-Jean* or *Grand-Ferrand* (6185 ft.). We thread two tunnels, 940 and 1050 yds. long.

109 M. **Embrun** (2855 ft.; *Hôtel Thouard*; *de la Poste*), a town of 4480 inhab. on a rock overlooking the right bank of the *Durance* and at the foot of *Mont St. Guillaume* (8620 ft.). It is the *Ebrodunum* of the Romans, which Hadrian constituted the capital of the Maritime Alps, and an ancient archiepiscopal see. It was frequently ravaged by the barbarians, and maintained during the Middle Ages a long contest with its archbishops, on whom the emperor Conrad III had conferred in 1147 the title of prince. It was taken and laid under contribution by Lesdiguières in 1585, and bombarded and taken once again by Victor Amadeus II. of Savoy. The principal edifice is the old *Cathedral* (11th cent.), with a fine Romanesque tower, which has been restored. a W. front of the 13th cent., and a curious N. portal with a porch with pink marble columns, resting on lions. In the interior is an interesting old organ case. In the sacristy is a Virgin, presented by Louis XI., and some fine old ornaments.

We traverse two viaducts and between them a short tunnel, and beyond (112 M.) *Châteauroux* two more small tunnels. — 116 M. *St. Clément*. We cross the *Durance* at the confluence of the *Guil*, and then a branch of this river, in view of *Mont Dauphin*, situated on the right. To the left is the *Pointe de Fouran* (8690 ft.).

119 M. **Mont-Dauphin-Guillestre**. *Mont-Dauphin* is a fortified town situated on a hill at the junction of the *Durance* and

Guil valleys. Its population is only about 500, exclusive of the garrison. The fortifications were erected by Vauban in 1693. — To *Guillestre* and the *Vallée du Guil*, see R. 53.

The valley of the Durance again contracts. — 124 M. *La Roche-sous-Briançon*.

2 About $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the W. is *Pallon*, in the picturesque *Valley of Freissinières*, watered by the *Biaysse*, which flows underground in the gorge of *Couffourant* for about 90 yds.

128 M. *L'Argentière-la-Bessée* (Hôtel Girard, at *La Bessée-Basse*). The former is so called from its mines of silver-lead.

A conveyance ('courrier': 11½ fr.) plies hence daily at 11.15 a.m. to (61½ M.) *Vallouise*. The road ascends to the N.W. through a fertile valley watered by the *Gyronde*. At its entrance, on the right, are the remains of the *Wall of the Vaudois*, a rampart constructed by those persecuted people to defend the valley. Halfway is the village of *Vigneaux*. — *Vallouise*, p. 359.

The line now rapidly ascends in a grand *Defile flanked by sheer rocks, and goes through six tunnels, from 150 yds. to ½ M. long. Fine views are occasionally obtained, especially towards the *Pelvoux* range, on the left (p. 344), and farther on of *Briançon* and the fortified heights about it. — 133 M. *Prelles*.

136 M. **Briançon**. — **Hôtels**. TERMINUS HÔTEL, at the station, which is in the suburb of *Ste. Catherine* (3940 ft.), 1 M. from the town. R. 21 2-6 fr.: HÔTEL DE LA PAIX, in the upper part of the town, with the office of the diligences to *Grenoble* and *Oulx* (p. 344), and of the railway-omnibus.

Briançon (4330 ft.), the *Brigantium* of the Romans, a town of 5777 inhab. and a fortress of the first class, above the confluence of the *Guisane* and *Durance*, is a place of little importance, with nothing to interest the traveller. The streets, furrowed by runnels of clear water called 'Gargonilles', are narrow and in many places too steep for carriages. But the town presents from a distance a picturesque appearance and is undoubtedly a formidable fortress, completely commanding the important route between *Italy* and *France* viâ *Mont Genève* (see below). It has a triple line of walls and the surrounding heights are crowned by ten forts, constructed between 1722 and the present day. The permission of the commandant is required to visit the forts, the highest of which afford very fine views. The strongest are on the left bank of the *Durance* and are connected with the town by the *Pont Asfeld*, built in 1734, and having a single arch of 130 ft. span and 180 ft. in height. A fine view is commanded from the bridge and also from the *Place de la Paix*, on this side of it. The pyramidal snow-peak at the head of the valley is the *Chaberton* (see below). Farther down the valley rises the *Pic de Montbrison* (9265 ft.).

One of the best view-points in the neighbourhood is the summit known as the *Croix de Toulouse* (6470 ft.), to the N., above the *Sallettes* redoubt. The ascent only takes 1½ hr.

The **Pic de Prorel** (8440 ft.), to the W. of the town, whence there is a comprehensive view of the *Briançon* district, is easily climbed in 3½-4 hrs., viâ *Notre-Dame-des-Neiges* (7535 ft.) a pilgrim-resort, ¾ hr. below the summit.

FROM BRIANÇON TO THE GRAND PIC DE ROCHEBRUNE. This excursion,

recommended to practised mountaineers, is now usually made in $11\frac{1}{2}$ day, by sleeping at the refuge (see below), 5 hrs. from Briançon and $31\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the top. Guide, from Cervières, whence the start may also be made, for 1 day, 9, $11\frac{1}{2}$ day 12 fr. A carriage-road crosses the Durance to the S.W. of the town and farther on turns to the E., into the valley of the *Cerveyrette*, which it ascends as far as (6 M.) *Cervières* (Inn; guides). Thence we proceed to the S. to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Laus*, in the valley of Izouard, whence a path leads viâ the ($11\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col d'Izouard* (7835 ft.; hospice-refuge) to ($11\frac{1}{3}$ hr.) *Arrieux* and ($11\frac{1}{3}$ hr.) *Château-Queyras* (p. 368). From *Laus*, we ascend to the left to the ($11\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Fontaine des Oules* (7610 ft.), and thence to the (1 hr.) *Col des Portes* (9186 ft.), to the W. of which is the *Refuge Vignet*, established by the French Alpine Club. We are here only 1630 ft. from the top, but care must be taken in climbing the loose rocks, passing round a cornice, ascending a cheminée, etc. The **Grand Pic de Rochebrune** (10,905 ft.), named Grand to distinguish it from another *Pic de Rochebrune* (10,115 ft.), more than 3 M. to the E. as the crow flies, resembles the Viso (p. 369), commanding a magnificent view, over nearly the whole of the Alps, but not of the Italian plains. A descent may be made to the S. or to the W. to make other excursions in the Queyras: to the S., to *Château-Queyras* (p. 368) viâ the *Fallon des Souliers*; to the W., to the Izouard refuge (see above), viâ the *Col Perdu* (about 8200 ft.).

FROM BRIANÇON TO OULX (Mont Cenis line) viâ Mont Genève, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence at 7. 30 p. m. (returning from Oulx at 9 a. m.) and sometimes also at noon, in 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 hrs.; fares 7 and 6 fr.; private carriage 25 fr. to Mont Genève 12 fr. — We first ascend to the N.E. in the valley of the Durance to (2 M.) *La Vachette*. We cross the river, and at (3 M.) *Les Alberts* begin the ascent in six wide zigzags (short-cut for walkers). Fine views. — 7 M. **Mont Genève** (6100 ft.; Balcet's Inn), the *Mons Janus* of the Romans, is a village on the pass of the same name, which is one of the best and safest in the Alps, because it is open to the S. and sheltered from N. winds. This is the route taken by most of the armies which have crossed the Alps since remote times, though the present road only dates from 1802, as is recorded on the obelisk at the frontier about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on. — The *Chaberton* (10,295 ft.), an isolated limestone rock to the N.E., where we are already on Italian soil, may be easily ascended from Mont Genève in 4 hrs. (there and back 6 hrs.). Mules may be taken as far as the *Col de Chaberton*, within $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. of the top, from which there is a fine and wide panorama.

The route then descends into the valley of the Doire to (8 M.) *Clavières*, where there is the Italian custom house. 15 M. *Césanne* (4455 ft.) is a market-town on the Doire, in a pretty and fertile district. Beyond a defile we reach (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oulx* (p. 314).

From Briançon to *Mont-Thabor*, viâ *Névache*, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. in the valley of the Clairée, etc., see p. 367.

52. The Pelvoux Range and its Environs.

The **Pelvoux Range** (*Massif du Pelvoux*), so called from *Mont Pelvoux* (p. 360), one of its chief peaks and the longest known, though not the highest, is bounded on the N. and N.E. by the valleys of the Romanche and the Guisane (road to Briançon); on the E. and S.E. by those of the Durance and its tributary the Biaysse; on the S. by those of the Drac de Champoléon, the Séveraisse, and the Bonne; and on the W. by those of the Malsanne and the Lignare. This mountain mass consists of a main chain comprising the *Meije* (13,080 ft.), the *Ecrins* (13,460 ft.) and the *Pelvoux* (12,970 ft.); the smaller chains of *Olan* (12,740 ft.) and the *Muzelle* (11,350 ft.), to the S.W. of the former: the chain of *Bonvoisin* (11,500 ft.), to





the S., etc. It is the largest range in Dauphiné and the most interesting to explore, in spite of the ruggedness of its peaks. It is becoming also more and more the rendezvous of mountaineers, who find abundance of ascents of the first rank. The Meije has been compared to the Matterhorn, which is not nearly so difficult to ascend, and the Barre des Ecrins has been compared to the Jungfrau, while there are many other points of resemblance to be found between the Alps of Dauphiné and those of Switzerland.

For the sake of convenience, we have added to the directions for the Pelvoux group those referring to the neighbouring mountains, such as *Belledonne*, the *Grandes-Rousses*, the *Golcon*, the *Aiguilles d'Arre*, and the *Galibier*, situated to the N. of the Romanche valley.

The principal starting-points for excursions in these mountains are *Le Bourg-d'Oisans* (Allemont, Oz; see below), *St. Christophe-en-Oisans* and *La Bérarde*, in the valley of the *Vénison* (p. 349), *Vallouise* (p. 359), *La Grave* (p. 336), *Villard-d'Arène* (p. 336), *Le Lautaret* (p. 336), and *Le Monétier* (p. 337).

The *Hotels* and *Inns* are still very primitive but they are steadily improving. The French Alpine Club and the Société des Touristes du Dauphiné (Grenoble, Rue Montorge, 11, formed in 1874 and 1875, have contributed greatly to this progress and have spent much money in order to facilitate excursions in the Pelvoux range, by erecting finger-posts and constructing some 15 refuges and two chalet-hôtels, referred to below.

Good *Guides* are to be had, for whose services the latter society has established a tariff: generally 6-15 fr. a day for a guide and 5-10 fr. for a porter, in addition to food or 3 fr. more if they find their own. The society has divided the walks and ascents into several classes, usually three, beginning with the easiest, and into 'courses extraordinaires' (comp. pp. 349, 359, 362). When the traveller does not himself return to the place of departure, a return-fee is usually payable to the guides (comp. the list of tariffs, which the porters shew on demand). When nothing is said to the contrary, it is to be understood that a guide is necessary or at least useful for the following excursions. As guides are not numerous it will often save time and disappointment if one be engaged beforehand. Provisions, an ice-axe, and a rope are also nearly always required. Only the chief excursions, of course, can be here indicated.

a. Excursions from Le Bourg-d'Oisans, Oz, and Allemont.

Le Bourg-d'Oisans (p. 335) is the starting-point for excursions in the Pelvoux group for those coming from Grenoble, and the rendezvous of those who intend to climb the *Grandes-Rousses*. Those, however, who are willing to sacrifice comfort in order to shorten the routes on this side will not return to Bourg-d'Oisans, but after their first excursion will descend to *Oz* (2720 ft.: Inns: *Ferréol, Générois*:

guides *Molière* of Le Bessey, *Verney*, father and son, of Oz), or **Alle-mont** (about 2620 ft.; *Perratone's Inn*, at the foundry; *Vial*, *Manin*, in the village; guide, *P. Ginel*). We may also reach these villages by the route mentioned on p. 335. — From Allemont to the Sept-Laux, see p. 333.

TO THE GRANDES-ROUSSES, various excursions, from *Bourg-d'Oisans*, or better from *Oz*, because there is a better view on that side, and it is nearer the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Refuge de la Fare* (see below). These mountains form an isolated chain to the N. of the valley of the Romanche. The name Rousses is given to them on account of their ochreish colour. On both sides of this ridge are glaciers more than 6 M. long. The principal peaks are, beginning at the S., the *Herpie* (9825 ft.), the *Pic Blanc* (10,930 ft.), a nameless peak (11,155 ft.), the *Pic Bayle* or *Pic Sud* (11,395 ft.), and the *Etendard* or *Pic Nord* (11,395 ft.).

FROM BOURG-D'OISANS the road is practicable for carriages as far as ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Huez. We follow the Briançon road and beyond the first bridge turn to the left, pass the splendid cascade of the *Sarennes* (about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), and proceed viâ (35 min.) *La Garde* (2960 ft.), (40 min.) *Huez* (4910 ft.), the (35 min.) *Chalets de l'Alpe*, and the (25 min.) plateau of *Brandes* (5900 ft.), where there are some old silver mines and anthracite quarries; then to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Lac Blanc* (8360 ft.), fed by the glaciers of the Grandes-Rousses, which overlook it on the E. To the W. a magnificent view is obtained of the groups of *Tailleur*, *Belledonne*, etc. — The *Herpie* (9825 ft.; wide panorama), one of the nearest summits of the Grandes-Rousses, is easily ascended from the lake in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. To the N. of the lake are the *Petites-Rousses*. The *Lac de la Fare* (refuge, see below) is less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. off in a straight line. To make the ascent of the *Etendard*, it is advisable to sleep at this refuge or at *Oz*.

From *Oz* to the *Lac Blanc* a footpath (about 4 hrs.) ascends to the S.E., passing the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Chalets de Pontran* (6230 ft.), and winding finally round some hills where there are two more lakes. — To reach the Refuge, we must go on the other hand to the N.E. of the village, viâ (35 min.) *Le Bessey* (3600 ft.), the (40 min.) *Plan du Seye* (4725 ft.), and the (1 hr.) *Alpetta* (6315 ft.). The *Refuge de la Fare* (7270 ft.) is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *Oz*, and 35 min. on this side of the *Lac de la Fare* (8730 ft.), also at the foot of the Grandes-Rousses glacier. The *Pic Bayle* or *Pic Sud* (11,395 ft.), the nearest to the lake, is not so frequently climbed as the *Etendard*, which is more to the N. The ascent presents, however, no difficulty, and may be accomplished in about 5 hrs. from the refuge (guide, 16 fr.). We ascend to the right, over rocks and by the glacier, towards the *Pic Blanc*, climbing to the col between this peak and the nameless one, after which we pass to the E. of the latter and cross a gorge at the foot of the snow-slopes leading to the top. For the view, see below.

The **Etendard* or *Pic Nord* (11,395 ft.) presents no greater difficulty than the *Herpie*, and is ascended in about the same time. We proceed first to the N. E. to the *Col de la Cochette* or *du Conard* (9840 ft.), at the N. base of the peak, more than half-way. The *Panorama from the summit is as fine as from the other, the chain of the Grandes-Rousses being isolated: to the E. and N.E., the *Aiguilles d'Arves* and the great peaks of Savoy as far as *Mont Blanc*; to the S. the *Pelvoux range*; to the W. *Belledonne*, etc. — The descent may be made to the S.E. by the *Glacier des Quirliès*, to *Le Freney* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; p. 336), viâ *Clavans* (*Aubert's Inn*), 3 hrs. from the glacier and $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Le Freney*.

TO THE PICS DE BELLEDONNE, from Allemont and also from *Oz* and *Bourg-d'Oisans*, sleeping at the *Refuge de Belledonne* (see below), about 4 hrs. from Allemont. These peaks, which can also be

climbed from Revel (p. 329) and Uriage (p. 331), are three in number and are called the *Croix de Belledonne*, *Pic Central*, and *Grand Pic de Belledonne*.

The *Croix de Belledonne* (9780 ft.) is a fairly easy ascent, but it takes 7-7½ hrs. from Allemont (guide, 8 fr.). We proceed first to the N.W., then to the N.E., viâ (1½ hr.) *Coteysard*, (1 hr.) *Le Chasal*, and the (¾ hr.) *Col du Bessey*, which can be reached by mules. Thence it is 1 hr. to the *Refuge de Belledonne* (7100 ft.: fine view). Next we pass the (½ hr.) *Lac de Belledonne* and thence ascend over loose stones and a fairly easy snow couloir till we join the route from Revel and Uriage (p. 331). Magnificent view, extending as far as Mont Blanc, but to the N.E. partly interrupted by the Grand Pic. — The descent to Uriage takes 4-4½ hrs.

The *Grand Pic de Belledonne* (about 10,000 ft.) is much more difficult. The ascent takes 9 hrs. from Allemont (guide, 1 day or 1½ day, 16 fr.) and is only possible with the help of ropes which have been fixed for the purpose, while the descent is even more difficult. As far as the Refuge see above; then we leave the route to the little peak on the left in order to make the circuit of the large one to the N.E. No difficulty occurs for about 1 hr.: then we mount a steep slope of hard snow, some slippery rocks, and a very fatiguing couloir, to the foot of the final peak (1 hr.). We skirt this peak to the S. to reach the (¼ hr.) first rope, made fast to the steep rock-slope, and then pass above (5 min.) a precipice. In ¼ hr. more the second rope is reached, which is longer, in a *cheminée*, where the passage is still more difficult. There only remains now a short climb before reaching the top. The *Panorama is splendid, especially to the S.E. over the Pelvoux range and to the E. and N.E. over the peaks of Savoy and part of the Swiss mountains. — The descent to the Refuge takes 5 hrs. — The *Pic Central de Belledonne* has only been climbed once as yet (by M. Duhamel); the ascent is difficult.

The *Grande-Lance d'Allemont* (9330 ft.), to the W. of this village, has been ascended only a few times, although there is no great difficulty. It takes about 5½ hrs. (guide 16 fr.), and the descent on the S. to Livet (p. 335), 1½ hrs. An ascent of 3¼ hrs. viâ (1¾ hr.) some pastures and (½ hr.) a small glacier brings us to the *Col de la Portette*, from which the foot of the peak is reached in 40 min. and the top in 1¼ hr. more, by couloirs on the W. and N. The panorama is glorious and to the S. is better than from Belledonne. It is, however, partly blocked by that mountain towards the N. — The descent to Livet is made by the (1¾ hr.) *Col de la Portette* and then direct to the old silver mines of (¾ hr.) *Chalanches* and so to the (1¼ hr.) *Cascade du Bâton*. Allemont may also be reached from the old mines.

To the *Tailfefer*, see p. 334.

To ST. CHRISTOPHE AND LA BÉRARDE, 4½ hrs. and 7¼ hrs. on foot from Bourg-d'Oisans viâ the Valley of the *Vénéon*, which falls into the Romanche ½ hr. higher on the left bank. There is a carriage-road on the right bank, diverging from the La Grave road at (3 M.) *Pont St. Guillaume* (p. 335) and coming to an end a full hour short of St. Christophe at the Plan du Lac (p. 348). A guide is unnecessary. Carriage with one horse to the Plan 18 fr., two horses 25 fr.; to Vénosc (Bourg-d'Arud), 10 and 15 fr. — On the left bank is a bridle-path, not always practicable, which saves about ¾ hr. It rejoins the road at Les Ougiers (see below.).

The *VALLEY OF THE VÉNEON is one of the most beautiful among the Alps of Dauphiné. To the S.E. it attains a considerable height among the Pelvoux mountains and affords very fine view-points, while from its entrance we have a beautiful retrospect of the Belledonne (see above).

Opposite us, beyond the bridge, rises the **Rochail** (10,070 ft.), with the glacier of *Villard-Eymond*, a village (5090 ft.) on the left bank, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Bourg. The ascent may be made thence in 5 hrs., viâ the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Cabane du Loson*, the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) E. extremity of the glacier, and the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Col du Rochail*. Fine view, especially of the Grandes-Rousses to the N.

6 M. *Les Ougiers*, a hamlet with a bridge over the Vénéon, the junction of the path from Bourg-d'Oisans (see above).

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. hence is *Les Gauchoirs* (2775 ft.), a hamlet on the right bank, on a brook which descends from the **Lac de Lovitel** or *Lauvitel* (5900 ft.), a lovely lake $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S., $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and 500 yds. wide. Its waters escape by three underground streams which rise about 125 yds. lower down. The lake is deeply embosomed and its banks can only be followed high above the water. There is a raft which may be used for crossing ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) when it is within reach. On the other side is the *Brèche de Lovitel* or *de Valsenestre* (8640 ft.), between the *Clapier du Peyron* (10,400 ft.) and the *Signal de Lovitel* (9535 ft.). This pass, which leads to Valsenestre (see below), is tolerably easy.

Farther on the right appear a fine waterfall and the *Brèche du Vallon* or *Aiguille de Vénosc* (9230 ft.), between the valley of the Lac de Lovitel (see above) and that of the Pisse. **Vénosc** (3445 ft.: *Hotel Martin*; guide, *J. Rochette*), a charmingly situated village, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the left, owes a certain prosperity to the plants gathered in the neighbouring mountains. Opposite rises the *Roche de la Muzelle* (see below and p. 351).

FROM VÉNOSC TO LE FRENEY, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., an easy expedition, which may be made on mules. Guide unnecessary. Fine retrospective view of the Roche de la Muzelle. The path leads through pastures and a forest, viâ the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Chalets de l'Alpe* to the (1 hr.) **Col de l'Alpe** (5315 ft.), and thence to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Mont-de-Lans* (4200 ft.: Inn), a village which has given its name to the chief glacier in Dauphiné, over 3 M. in a straight line to the S.E. (p. 350). — *Le Freney*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther, see p. 336.

8 M. *Le Bourg-d'Arud* (Giraud's Inn, bargaining advisable), a hamlet belonging to Vénosc.

The *Vallon de la Pisse*, in which is the (3 hrs.) little *Lac de la Muzelle*, ascends to the S. towards the **Col de la Muzelle** (about 8200 ft.), below which there is a small glacier. The Col is between the *Clapier du Peyron* (see above) and the *Roche de la Muzelle* (p. 351). The view to the N. is very fine. — A walk of 8-9 hrs. viâ this fatiguing col leads to *Valsenestre* (4230 ft.: Blanc's Inn; guides, Got, Piot), in the valley of the Béranger, a tributary of the Bonne (p. 344).

The carriage-road crosses the Vénéon at Le Bourg-d'Arud and ascends rapidly to the *Clapier de St. Christophe*, a chaos of rocks fallen from the *Soreiller* (7650 ft.), to the S., a block of which forms a natural bridge over the torrent, 25 min. from the village. The path formerly crossed this bridge. In about 5 min. thence the *Plan-du-Lac* is reached, an ancient lake-bed where the road now ends. Farther on we follow a mule-track along the bare right bank. Facing us is the fine *Chaîne des Fétoutes* (p. 351). A little before the (30-35 min.) end of the Plan the beautiful *Fall of the Enchâtra* descends on the right, between the Soreiller and the *Aiguille de l'Enchâtra* (8445 ft.). From the hamlet of this name, on the right bank, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the bridge, the ascent of the Roche de la Muzelle (p. 351) may be made. The path now ascends a steep slope, with a view, to the right, of the *Tête de Loranoure* (p. 351).

the *Aiguille du Canard* (p. 351), and the *Aiguille des Arias* (11,155 ft.). At the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) top of the slope a few traces of cultivation are met with, and St. Christophe comes in sight. — About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther the **Pont du Diable* crosses the stream of that name, and in $\frac{1}{2}$ M. more we reach St. Christophe.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **St. Christophe-en-Oisans** (4820 ft.; Inns: *Veuve Turc*; *Ant. Turc*), a village at the foot of the *Aiguille du Plat* (p. 351) and opposite the *Tête de Loranoure* (p. 351), the *Aiguille du Canard* (p. 351), *Aiguille des Arias*, etc. It is of no importance except as a starting-point for excursions (see below).

As we proceed towards La Bérarde we have in front of us the *Chaîne des Fétoules* (p. 351), round which the *Vénéon* winds to the right. Beyond ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Le Clot* appear, on the right, the beautiful *Waterfall* and *Glacier de la Mariande*. On the left is *Champ-Ebran*. Fine retrospective view. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from *Le Clot*, a guide-post indicates the route (to the right) to La Lavey (see below); pleasing view of its valley, with a fine waterfall, several glaciers, and the *Aiguille d'Olan* (p. 352). About $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. beyond ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Champhorent* we are again on the level of the stream, with a fine retrospective view of the *Roche de la Muzelle* (p. 351). Towards the head of the valley is the grand chain of the *Ecrins* (p. 355), of which the only peak visible is *Pic Lory*, the highest but one. To the right of it is the *Pic Coolidge* (p. 355). In 10 min. more we reach *Les Etages* (5230 ft.), beyond which we keep to the left, and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from St. Christophe) arrive at —

$7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. **La Bérarde** (5700 ft.), the last hamlet. The principal house is the **Chalet-Hôtel* of the *Société des Touristes du Dauphiné*, which is well equipped and managed (moderate tariff). Lodging may also be obtained at the *Chalet Rodier*. La Bérarde is an excellent starting-point for excursions in the Pelvoux mountains, viâ the upper valley of the *Vénéon* on the S., and viâ the *Vallée des Etançons*, which ascends to the N. to the Meije chain. The situation of La Bérarde has been compared to that of the *Wengern Alp* in Switzerland.

b. Excursions from St. Christophe and La Bérarde.

St. Christophe and *La Bérarde*, being tolerably close together (see above), have a certain number of excursions in common, especially those viâ the *Refuge de la Lavey* (about 5740 ft.), 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. distant, in the valley of that name, which is on the right in going from St. Christophe to La Bérarde.

Guides. **P. Gaspard*, *Jean-Chr.* and *Pierre Roderon* at St. Christophe; *J.-B. Rodier* and sons at La Bérarde; *Pierre Gaspard jr.* at Les Etages.

Tariff: I (1st class, p. 345). $\frac{1}{2}$ day, guide, 4, porter 4 fr.: 1 day, 8, 10, 12, and (porter) 8 fr. — II. 1 day, 15 and 10, $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 22 and 14, 2 days, 27 and 28 fr. — III. 1 day, 20 and 11, $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 26 and 16, 2 days, 30 and 20 fr. — IV. $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 40 and 20, 2 days, 50 and 25 fr. For the *Ecrins*, descending on the same side, 50 and 25 fr.: descending on the other side,

70 and 35 fr. — For the Meije Occidentale, 80 and 40 fr., less if the tourist does not go as far as the summit. — Return-fees (p. 345) 3-10 fr.; comp. the tariff.

I. FROM ST. CHRISTOPHE.

In addition to that of *La Lavey* (see above), there are two other refuges in the vicinity of St. Christophe for walks and ascents, viz. the **Refuge du Lac Noir* (9185 ft.) and the *Refuge de la Selle* (8810 ft.), the former 3½-4 hrs. to the N. (see below), the latter about the same distance to the N.E. (see below).

***TO THE GLACIER DE MONT-DE-LANS AND THE COL DE LA LAUZE** *viâ* THE LAC NOIR, returning by the valley of the Selle. The Col de la Lauze is one of the most beautiful passes in these mountains, and though generally reached from La Grave (p. 336) is also one of the excursions from St. Christophe. It is better to go *viâ* the Lac Noir and return *viâ* the valley of the Selle. The entire round takes about 12 hrs., but it may be divided between two days by sleeping at one of the refuges, that of the Lac Noir being preferable. About 1 hr. might be saved by coming back the same way, but it is hard work crossing the glaciers late in the day. It is still shorter to descend to La Grave (3 hrs.). A guide is necessary (tariff 2). The path, half-way up the hill-slopes, to the N.W. of St. Christophe, leads *viâ* *Le Puy*s, and then turns to the N. and N.E., passing to the W. of the *Tête du Toura* (9573 ft.; ¾ hr. from the refuge; easy), and descends to the (3¾ hrs.) *Lac Noir* (9185 ft.), a deeply embosomed little lake, above which is the **Refuge* of the same name built by the French Alpine Club. Passing below the *Jandri* (10,800 ft.: 1½ hr.; easy) we soon reach the vast ***Glacier de Mont-de-Lans**, the largest in Dauphiné, measuring about 5 M. in length and 2 M. in width. We cross it without difficulty, and in 3 hrs. reach the ***Col de la Lauze** (11,330 ft.), a slight depression to the W. of the *Pic de la Grave* (12,050 ft.; 1½-2 hrs. from the Col; difficult). There is an extensive panorama from the pass itself; still better from the signal, which is several feet higher. It extends as far as Mont Blanc and Mte. Rosa and includes a fine view of the Alps of Dauphiné. The pass has been compared to that of the Alphubel, in Switzerland, the Aiguille de la Meije (p. 354) being a worthy rival of the peak of the Matterhorn. The descent takes 2 hrs. (ascent 4 hrs.), by a steep and fatiguing couloir to the *Refuge de la Selle* (8810 ft.) belonging to the Dauphiné Tourist Society. This is situated on the right bank of the *Glacier de la Selle*, while on the other bank rises the Plaret (see below). Another hour of rapid descent leads to the bottom of the uninteresting *Vallon de la Selle*. A mule-track skirts the *Ruisseau du Diable*, between the Jandri and the Tête du Toura, on the right, and the Aiguille du Plat on the left (see below). In 2 hrs. we reach St. Christophe.

***TO THE AIGUILLE DU PLAT**, 5¼-5½ hrs., difficult; tariff 3. We begin to ascend almost immediately, to the E., by steep slopes to the (2½ hrs.) *Glacier du Plat*, and crossing the glacier reach the

(1½ hr.) arête on the S.W. of the Plat, at the side of the Tête de Graou. Following the arête we attain the summit in 1-1¼ hr. more. The ***Aiguille du Plat** or *Plat de la Selle* (11,815 ft.) commands one of the most interesting and most complete panoramas of the Dauphiné Alps. — *Tête du Graou*, see p. 353.

To the **Roche de la Muzelle** (11,350 ft.), about 8½ hrs., a difficult ascent, and even dangerous when the rocks are covered with hoar-frost: tariff 3. We pass through the hamlet of (2½ hrs.) *Enchâtra* or *Lanchâtra* (4655 ft.), which is a better starting-point, as it shortens the walk, and ascend the ravine of the *Pisse*, as far as the (3¼ hrs.) *Glacier du Vallon* (7060 ft.). Thence we mount over rocks and the glacier, to the N.W., to the (1½ hr.) foot of the Roche, ascend through couloirs to the ridge on the N.E., and follow the latter to the (1 hr.) summit. The Roche, itself a remarkable mountain, commands one of the most beautiful panoramas of the Oisans on account of its sentinel-like position to the W. of the Ecrins and Meije.

To the **Tête de Loranoure** or *Lauranoure* (10,960 ft.). 4½ hrs., laborious; tariff 3. Crossing the Vénéon to the S., we pass on the other side to the (1 hr.) chalets of the *Alpe du Pin* (5945 ft.), and ascend direct across pastures to the W. extremity of the (1¾ hr.) *Glacier du Pierroux* (9430 ft.), which is crossed without difficulty. Thence the ascent of the peak takes about 2 hrs. There is a wide and magnificent panorama, as from all the summits facing the semicircle formed by the chain of the Ecrins and the Meije.

To the **Aiguille** or **Bec du Canard** (10,730 ft.), 7½-8 hrs., 4½ hrs. from *La Lavey*, rather difficult: tariff 3. This peak is to the W. of the refuge. There is a narrow ridge to be crossed between two precipices, then a couloir near the top. The great chain is seen in detail.

The **Aiguille des Arias** (11,155 ft.; 7½-8 hrs.; tariff 4) is difficult. From the (1 hr.) *Alpe du Pin* (see above) we turn to the S.E. in to the (1 hr.) *Combe de la Mariande* and follow the right bank of the stream to the *Glacier de la Mariande*, to the (2 hrs.) top of which we ascend. Thence we proceed by a snow couloir to the S.E. to the (1¾ hr.) *Col des Arias*, a gap to the W. of the Aiguille. We now descend a little to the *Glacier de Grand-Vallon*, and turn to the N.E. to scale the other slope of the peak. We cross (½ hr.) a 'bergschrand', climb some steep rocks, and attain the (¾ hr.) arête on the S.W., nearly 1 hr. below the summit. The view is better than that from the Aiguille du Canard, which is interrupted on the S.W. by the Aiguille des Arias. — From the top of the *Glacier de la Mariande* we may proceed to the S.W. to the (¾ hr.) *Col de la Mariande*, whence we descend in 3 hrs. to the *Désert-en-Valjouffrey* (Inn; guide), in the valley of the Bonne. It is also possible to descend thither direct from the summit.

To the **Montagne de l'Ours** (9990 ft.), about 5½ hrs., easy and safe: tariff 2. We ascend the *Valley of the Lavey* for some distance, turn to the left at a ravine, and mount over rocks and through a cheminée to the (4½ hrs.) *Col de l'Ours*, to the S. of the mountain. 1 hr. below the summit, from which there is a good view. — The *Pointe Lemercier* (10,580 ft.), also called *Pointe Nord des Têtes du Crouzet* or *Bessonnes*, to the S. of the *Col de l'Ours*, may be ascended from the col in 20 min. — The *Pointe Jeanne* or *Pointe Sud* (10,645 ft.) is ascended in 1½ hr. from the *Col du Crouzet*. The latter, situated to the S., is reached by ascending the valley of the Lavey still farther and then proceeding viâ the glacier (about 5 hrs. from St. Christophe). — We may descend to the E. by the (2 hrs.) *Vallon des Etages*, and thence gain (1-1½ hr.) *Les Etages* (p. 349), to the N., and *La Béarde* (p. 349).

To the ***Tête des Fétoules** (11,365 ft.), 6½-7 hrs., 3¾-4 hrs. from *La Lavey*. The ascent is easy except at one point on the arête where those subject to giddiness will find some difficulty; tariff 3. We ascend to the E. to the (2 hrs. 20 min.) *Glacier des Fétoules*, which

has crevasses in its lower part; then to the left, by the rocks and the moraines of the right bank, and up hard snow, to the (35 min.) *Col des Fétoules* (10,530 ft.), on the S. of the summit, which is reached by the arête above the Vallon glacier. Fine panorama.

The **Tête de l'Étret** (11,690 ft.), a little farther to the S., is difficult; tariff 3. From La Lavey it is ascended in 5-5½ hrs., viâ the (2¼ hrs.) *Glacier* and the (1½ hr.) *Col de la Lavey*. — The **Aiguille d'Olan** (11,100 ft.), to the right at the end of the valley, is difficult and dangerous, especially from this side; tariff 4. It is ascended in 5 hrs. from the refuge, viâ the (3 hrs.) *Glacier des Sellettes*, some steep rocks, and a couloir. Restricted view. — The **Pic d'Olan** (11,740 ft.), more to the S., is very dangerous. We ascend in about 7½ hrs. from the refuge, viâ the (4 hrs.) *Col d'Olan*, or better, if there is snow, from La Chapelle-en-Valgodemar (see below).

TO LA CHAPELLE-EN-VALGODEMAR VIÂ THE COL DES SELLETES, 12-12½ hrs., difficult, especially when the crevasses of the glaciers are not bridged by snow; tariff 3. We ascend viâ *la Lavey* and the *Glacier des Sellettes* (see above) to the (9 hrs.) **Col des Sellettes** (10,500 ft.), between the Pic d'Olan and the *Cime du Vallon* (11,215 ft.). There is another small glacier on the other side. — **La Chapelle-en-Valgodemar** (*Gueydan's Inn*) is in the bottom of the valley, on the left bank of the Séveraisse. Guides, *Philomen Vincent* of Les Navettes, *Louis Martin* of Le Bourg, and *P. Galand* of Le Casset. A public conveyance plies to (16½ M.) Corps (p. 338). — About 2 hrs. higher up this valley is Le Clot (see below).

TO LE CLOT-EN-VALGODEMAR VIÂ THE COL DE LA MUANDE, 10½-11 hrs., fairly easy, when there is snow; tariff 2. In 7½ hrs., viâ *la Lavey* and the *Glacier de la Muande*, we reach the **Col de la Muande** (10,070 ft.), to the S. of the glacier. The descent (2 hrs.) leads to the S.E. to **Le Clot-en-Valgodemar** (4600 ft.; *Inn* kept by the guides Armand), also on the Séveraisse. — The difficult ascent of the *Sirac* (11,280 ft.; 6½ hrs.; extensive view), to the S.E., is usually made from Le Clot. — The **Col du Says** (11,290 ft.) and the **Col du Loup** (10,210 ft.), which connect the Valgodemar with La Bérarde and Vallouise, to the N. and E. of the Clot, are difficult and laborious passes. *Col des Rouies* and *Col du Chardon*, see p. 357; *Col du Sellar*, p. 359.

For other expeditions from St. Christophe (Meije, etc.), see La Bérarde and La Grave, p. 362.

II. FROM LA BÉRARDE.

There are three refuges in the neighbourhood of La Bérarde, viz. the *Refuge du Carrelet* (6560 ft.), 1½ hr. to the S.E., in the valley of the Vénéon; the *Refuge du Châtelleret* (7220 ft.), 2 hrs. to the N., in the lonely Etançons valley; and the *Refuge de la Bonne-Pierre* (8430 ft.; damp), 2½ hrs. to the N.E., to the N. of the glacier of that name. *Guides and Tariffs*, p. 349. — See above for excursions common to the two localities.

To the ***Tête de la Maye** (8275 ft.), about 2 hrs., an easy expedition, for which a guide is unnecessary; tariff 1. We cross the Etançons stream below the hamlet, and turning to the right, at a guide-post, ascend the valley to (20 min.) a point where the path forks. We ascend the E. slope of the mountain, to the left, by a narrow zigzag path, more or less distinct (*edelweiss*), keeping towards the height to the S.W., then to the N., and finally ascending a *cheminée* by means of steps. Splendid *View. This view-point has been compared to the Gornergrat, near Zermatt, and to the Faulhorn, near Grindelwald. At the head of the Etançons valley rises the Meije, with its jagged crest; then, from left to right, a nearer group with the Grande-Ruine, the Tête de Charrière, and the

Roche d'Alvau; the Ecrins, farther back: and the Ailefroide, still farther. — From the Maye to the *Rouget*, see below.

N.B. Besides the *Tête de la Maye*, travellers who do not care to make great ascents should at least visit the **Glacier de la Pilatte* (p. 358: tariff 1) as far as the higher branches ($3\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Refuge du Carrelet). The torrents are often difficult to cross in the evening. — The *Glacier du Chardon* also repays a visit. It lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. from La Bérarde at the end of the little valley branching to the right at the foot of the *Tête de Chéret* (p. 357).

The **Tête du Graou** (10,405 ft.), about 6 hrs., tolerably easy; tariff 3. We follow the road to St. Christophe to beyond (1 hr.) *Les Etages*, ascend to the N. by the valley of the *Ruisseau d'Enhaut* (Damou), and thence to the W.N.W. via the *Col de Graou*, to the S. of which rises the *Tête de Marsarè* (10,230 ft.; ascended in 1 hr. from the col). The view from the high ground to the N. of the col is also attractive. We may descend from the col in 3 hrs. to St. Christophe (p. 349). — To the **Tête du Rouget** (11,230 ft.), 7 hrs., fatiguing and not easy; tariff 4. The ascent is made via the (2 hrs.) *Tête de la Maye* (see above), the (1 hr.) *Tête de l'Aure* (8885 ft.), and the *Roche Blanche*, which are, as it were, buttresses of the mountain. — Farther along this same crest rises the *Pic Geny* (11,270 ft.). The fine *View is more extensive than that from the Maye. — To the **Plaret** (11,170 ft.), 5 hrs., not very difficult: tariff 3. The ascent is made via the left bank of the *Vallon des Etançons* and the ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) *Glacier du Plaret*, bearing to the left. The *View from the top comprises the *Glacier de Mont-de-Lans*, the *Râteau*, the *Meije*, the rocky walls of the *Grande-Ruine*, the *Ecrins*, *Ailefroide*, the magnificent *Glacier de la Pilatte*, the *Clochatel* group, the *Rouies*, *Olan*, etc. — To the **Tête de la Gandolière** (11,645 ft.), on the N.E. of the Plaret, 8-9 hrs. This excursion also presents no serious difficulty, except at the rocks near the top: tariff 3. The path is the same as that just described as far as the *Glacier du Plaret*, from which we proceed to the N. The view is of the same kind. — To the **Râteau** (12,315 ft.), 7- $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., difficult; tariff 4. We proceed via ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Le Châtelleret* to the ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) foot of the mountain, whence, turning to the left, we make for the ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) S. arête. In $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more we join the E. arête and attain the summit $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. later. The last snow cornice is rather dangerous. The view from the summit is very extensive. The descent by the E. side is very difficult and dangerous. By this side La Grave is reached in about 6 hrs., but it is better to ascend from there. — *Brèche de la Meije*, see p. 364.

TO THE MEIJE. *Grand Pic* or *Pic Occidental*, 1 day from *Le Châtelleret* (see above), a very difficult and dangerous ascent, according to the few mountaineers who have accomplished it, owing to a succession of difficulties, each harder than its forerunner. At the most difficult points the rate of ascent is not more than 260 ft. and of the descent only 230 ft. an hour. Special tariff (see p. 349). In about 1 hr. from the refuge we reach the *Glacier des Etançons*, the ascent of which is easy; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. thence is a projecting rock, or promontory, and 40 min. farther the *Carrefour*, at the foot of the *Grand-Couloir*, where the real ascent begins. A difficult climb of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. brings us to the *Pyramide Duhamel*, then $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more to the *Glacier Carré*, just beyond the dangerous *Pas du Chat*, a narrow ledge that must be crossed on all fours. Fortunately at the foot of the glacier there is another cornice which permits of a rest, at $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from the refuge. The glacier is crossed in 1 hr., without difficulty. The final climb of $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by rocks presents no serious difficulty, except the last 10 min. to the *Cheval Rouge* and the *Tête du Capu-*

cin, especially if there is snow. The ascent takes 10-11 hrs. altogether. The *Meije (13,080 ft.) is the third summit of the Pelvoux group, ranking after the Ecrins and the Pic Lory, but it is the hardest to climb. It has three peaks: the *Pic Oriental* (12,830 ft.), black on the Bérarde side but of a dazzling whiteness towards La Grave; the *Pic Central* (13,025 ft.), slender and graceful, 'so fragile in appearance compared with the other peaks, that it looks as though the first gust of wind would carry it away, and leaning towards the Glacier des Etançons in a way that makes one both wonder and shudder' (Coolidge); and the *Pic Occidental* (13,080 ft.), joined to the preceding by a serrated ridge, 'enough to make those despair who wish to cross it'. On this ridge Dr. Emil Zsigmondy lost his life in 1885. The Meije has been compared to the famous Matterhorn, but it remained unconquered 3 years longer. M. Boileau de Castelnau was the first who reached the top, in 1877, by the S. side, with P. Gaspard and his son as guides. The ascent from La Grave is still more difficult. -- The panorama is of course most extensive and splendid, and similar to that from the Ecrins (see below), the Meije being only about 380 ft. lower. -- The descent is as difficult as the ascent and requires, if possible, even more care, as is the case in most excursions of this kind. It may also be made on the La Grave side, but then is longer and no easier: 2 hrs. to the glacier; 20 min. to the foot of the glacier; 3½ hrs. to the Pyramide Duhamel; 2¼ hrs. to the end of the rocks; 1 hr. 35 min. (ascent) to the Brèche de la Meije (p. 364), whence the ordinary path is taken: 5¼ hrs. to La Grave (15 hrs. in all; p. 336).

To the *Pavé* (12,570 ft.), to the E. of the *Pic Oriental* of the Meije, about 6 hrs. from *Le Châtellet*, a difficult climb; tariff 3. As far as the (2¾ hrs.) *Col du Pavé*, see p. 356. Thence we ascend by a snow slope towards the W. (¾ hr.), a cheminée on the right, and the (1½ hr.) S. arête. The view is limited on the E. by the *Pic Gaspard* (p. 363) and on the N. by the Meije, but the *Pavé* is the nearest height on the S. side of the latter mountain and therefore the best view-point for it. -- To the *Tête de Charrière* (11,293 ft.), 4½ hrs. The only part of the ascent which is difficult is from the Brèche to the top; tariff 3. We skirt the left bank of the Etançons brook to the (1½ hr.) *Vallon de la Bonne-Pierre*, climb for some time over the moraine to the N.E. and N. to the (1½ hr.) glacier, and over the latter (¼ hr.) to (1 hr.) the *Brèche de Charrière* (10,700 ft.). Thence it takes nearly 1 hr. to climb the peak, which rises to the left. The descent may be made from the Brèche to the *Refuge de l'Alpe* (about 4 hrs.: p. 362), etc. -- The *Roche d'Alvan* (11,595 ft.) and the *Roche Faurio* (12,190 ft.), to the N. and N.E. of the Glacier de la Bonne-Pierre, are two difficult and more or less dangerous peaks, ascended from the Refuge in 3 and 5 hrs. respectively.

*To the *BARRE DES ECRINS*, 7½-8 hrs. from the *Refuge du Carrelet*, an excursion of the first rank, but without serious difficulties for those who are sure-footed and do not suffer from giddiness. Special tariff (see p. 349). The ascent was first made from the N. side, which is perhaps the finest, but now the S. side is preferred, as being easier because rock there takes the place of ice and a rope has been provided: the descent may at any rate be made on

the N. side. We ascend at first to the E., to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Glacier du Vallon*, and thence to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Col des Avalanches* (11,845 ft.), from which there is a grand view of the Ecrins. After that the climb begins, by couloirs and the *Rocher-Blanc*, before coming to which there is a difficult passage, more than 300 ft. above the *Glacier Noir*, now made safer by a rope (1 hr.). The ascent becomes less difficult. The arête is reached and crossed, and we enter on the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) small *Glacier des Ecrins*, where we pass above a formidable abyss and across a difficult barrier of rocks. We regain the arête between the *Pic Lory* (see below) and the summit of the Ecrins, about 2 hrs. from the foot of the glacier. The ***Barre des Ecrins** (13,460 ft.) is the highest summit of the Pelvoux group and of all Dauphiné, as well as its finest point of view. Around it are grouped 42 glaciers, 12 valleys, and more than 130 peaks of which the average height exceeds 10,000 ft. The intervals between these peaks permit a distant view which extends as far as the mountains of the Bernese Oberland, and those of Savoy, the Gran Paradiso, the Matterhorn, Monte Rosa, Monte Viso, the Maritime Alps, the Cévennes, the mountains of Auvergne, and the Jura. — In descending by the N. side (see above), we pass to the E. of *Pic Lory* (13,395 ft.), the most elevated of the group next to the Barre des Ecrins, and to the E. of the *Dôme de Neige* (13,055 ft.) to reach the (3 hrs.) *Col des Ecrins* (p. 361), from which the descent may be made on the W. to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Refuge de la Bonne-Pierre* (p. 352) or to *Vallouise* (p. 359).

To the **Fifre** (12,235 ft.), the nearest summit on the S. of the Barre des Ecrins, and called also the *Pointe de Balme-Rousse*, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a toilsome ascent, from *Le Carrelet*: tariff 3. We proceed first to the (3 hrs.) *Col des Avalanches* (see above), then over loose rocks to the S. slope of the W. arête ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), which descends towards the Vallon glacier; then by this ridge direct to the (2 hrs.) summit, from which there is a magnificent view, especially of the S. side of the Ecrins and the incomparable cirque of the *Glacier Noir*. — To the **Pic Coolidge** (12,320 ft.), 4 hrs. from *Le Carrelet*, difficult: tariff 3. We climb a spur of the peak between the basin of the Vallon, on the N., and the basin of *La Temple*, on the S., skirting the former for 1 hr., and then proceed to the right in the direction of the *Col de la Temple*, as far as the point where the glacier divides ('*Replat de la Temple*'). We then bear to the left to (1 hr. 10 min.) the arête which joins the Ecrins to the *Ailefroide* (see below), and gain the summit in 35 min. more. The detailed view of the Ecrins across the intervening abyss is very fine and that of the whole range is one of the best obtainable. There are precipices on all sides except the S.E.

TO VILLARD-D'ARÈNE OR TO LA GRAVE. — The cols that are most practicable from the La Bérarde side are here described: for the others, see p. 364. Expeditions viâ the *Refuge du Châtelleret* (p. 352) and the *Refuge de l'Alpe* take $2-1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. less if the start is made from the former or the finish at the latter. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. extra is required to reach La Grave from the Alpe instead of stopping at Villard-d'Arène. — I. ***VIÂ THE COL DU PAVÉ**, about 10 hrs.: tariff 2. This is one of the most interesting and easiest passes in the Pelvoux group. From *Le Châtelleret* we continue to climb to the N., viâ the *Glacier des Etançons* (p. 353), in view of the Meije, in the

direction of the Brèche (p. 364), to the foot of the magnificent wall of the Meije; then to the right over a rather steep glacier, coming down from the Pavé, to the ($4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) **Col du Pavé** or *de Castelnau* (11,465 ft.), a gap in the ridge to the S. of the Pavé (p. 354). Thence the descent is made without difficulty by a snow-couloir, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales*, to the S.E., and by the moraine to the (1 hr.) *Refuge de l'Alpe*. 2 hrs. from *Villard-d'Arène* and $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *La Grave* (p. 336). — II. VIÀ THE COL DES CHAMOIS, $9\frac{1}{2}$ -10 hrs., of medium difficulty; tariff 2. From *Le Châtelleret* we proceed to the N.E., to a ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) snow-couloir, ascend this couloir, and cross a large bergschrund to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Col des Chamois** (10,335 ft.), farther S. than the preceding in the ridge which begins at the Pavé. Thence another snow-couloir leads to the moraine of the (1 hr.) *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales*, to the S.E., and to the (1 hr.) *Refuge de l'Alpe*, etc. — III. VIÀ THE COL DES AIGLES, $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., rather difficult; tariff 2. From *Le Châtelleret* we proceed first in the direction of the Col des Chamois (see above), then to the right over fairly easy rocks and up an ice-couloir to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Col des Aigles** (10,300 ft.). Thence we descend over rather steep rocks to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales*, on the E., and by this glacier and its moraine to the (2 hrs.) *Refuge de l'Alpe*, etc. — IV. *VIÀ THE COL DU CLOT-DES-CAVALES, $9\frac{1}{2}$ -10 hrs., easy; tariff 2. The journey is less fatiguing but longer in the reverse direction (p. 364). From *Le Châtelleret* we ascend due E., over fairly easy rocks, and then over moraines and up a snow-couloir to the (3 hrs.) **Col du Clot-des-Cavales** (10,260 ft.), above the glacier of that name, and descend by this glacier, on the E., to the (2 hrs.) *Refuge de l'Alpe*, etc. — V. VIÀ THE COL DE LA GRANDE-RUINE, 10- $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., not difficult; tariff 2. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. may be saved by not going quite as far as the Châtelleret Refuge. In that case we follow the *Valton des Etançons* as far as the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) torrent which descends from the Grande-Ruine, the summit beyond the Tête de Charrière (p. 354), and ascend to the N.E. by easy slopes to the (2 hrs.) moraine on the right of the glacier to the N.W. of the Grande-Ruine. We then ascend over the rocks on the E. to the (2 hrs.) **Col de la Grande-Ruine** (10,300 ft.) which, however, is not so near to the summit from which it takes its name as the Brèche Giraud-Lézin, a more recently discovered pass (see below). We descend to the (1 hr.) *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales*, which is much crevassed on this side, and thence to the (1 hr.) *Refuge de l'Alpe*, etc. — VI. VIÀ THE BRÈCHE GIRAUD-LÉZIN, 15-16 hrs., difficult; tariff 2. The route is the same as the preceding as far as the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) moraine, then to the right, across the glacier, which has crevasses, to a ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) couloir, and thence over difficult rocks to the (3-4 hrs.) **Brèche Giraud-Lézin** (11,805 ft.). The descent is easier and is made by the side of the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux*, along the left side of which we reach the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Refuge de l'Alpe*, etc. — VII. *VIÀ THE COL DE LA CASSE-

DÉSÉRTE, 11½-12 hrs., fairly easy, with which the magnificent ascent of the Grande-Ruine may be combined; tariff 2 (for the col). The route is the same as for the two preceding passes as far as the 3½ hrs.) top of the moraine, and then by the glacier (crevasses), bearing more to the right, and by a snow-couloir. From the (2½ hrs.) **Col de la Casse-Déserte** (11,515 ft.), between the Grande-Ruine (p. 363) and the Tête de Charrière (p. 354), we descend to the (1 hr.) *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agnaux* and the (2 hrs.) *Refuge de l'Alpe*, etc.

To the **Grande-Aiguille** (11,225 ft.), to the S.W. of La Bérarde, beyond the Vénéon, 5 hrs., toilsome; tariff 3. This is a monotonous ascent, by the N.W. face of the mountain, over loose stones and rocks. — To the **Rocher de Lancula** (11,605 ft.), about 7 hrs.; tariff 3. The ascent is monotonous, but not difficult, via the *Vallon des Etages*, as far as the (6 hrs.) **Col de Lancula** (11,170 ft.), to the S. of the peak, whence it becomes more interesting. Between the col and the summit there is a small cheminée. The View is magnificent. The descent may be made on the E. into the valley of the Vénéon. — To the **Cime de Clochatel** (11,730 ft.), about 6½ hrs., fatiguing; tariff 3. We prolong the preceding route to the (2 hrs.) *Glacier du Vallon*, turn to the left towards (¾ hr.) a projecting rock, and reach (1½ hr.) the rocks at the base of the crest, whence we gain the top in 2 hrs. more. The View hence also is very fine. We may descend on the E. side, whence the ascent may also be made.

To LE CLOT-EN-VALGODEMAR (p. 352). — I. VIA THE COL DES ROUIES WITH ASCENT OF THE ROUIES, 10-11 hrs., fatiguing and even dangerous when there is much snow; tariff 3. The ascent is made via the *Glacier du Chardon* and the *Glacier des Rouies*. The (5½ hrs.) **Col des Rouies** (about 10,825 ft.) is at the head of the valley of La Lavey (p. 352), between the *Varivier* (see below) and the **Rouies** (11,920 ft.). The ascent of the latter takes about 1¾ hr. from the col, via the N. or the N.E. arête. The view from this pass resembles that from the Col de la Lauze (p. 350).

II. VIA THE COL DU CHARDON, 7½-8 hrs.; tariff 2. This ascent is also made via the *Glacier du Chardon*, towards the middle of which we bear to the left in the direction of the (about 5 hrs.) **Col du Chardon** (10,145 ft.), between the E. peak of the *Varivier* (10,860 ft.), on the right, and the **Pic du Says** (11,185 ft.), on the left.

To the **Tête de Chéret** (10,365 ft.), about 5½ hrs., difficult; tariff 2. From the (1½ hr.) *Refuge de Carrelet* we proceed to the (¾ hr.) *Glacier de la Pilatte* (p. 358), which we skirt for some time on the right, after which we climb the rocks on the right and beyond them grassy slopes and (2½ hrs.) a small glacier. We still keep to the right above this glacier and at length by a (½ hr.) small snow-couloir reach the summit, whence there is a grand View of the Pelvoux range. The descent (3 hrs.) is by the S. arête to a small col, and down a somewhat difficult cheminée to the *Glacier du Chardon*, from which there is an easy footpath. — To the **Pics du Says** (11,390 ft. and 11,185 ft.), about 6 hrs., difficult. We follow the preceding route to the (2¼ hrs.) *Glacier de la Pilatte*, ascend the glacier to the S.W. (¼ hr.), and then turn to the N.W. to the (½ hr.) base of the peaks. Then we climb either by a snow-couloir to the (¾ hr.) N. arête, 1 hr. below the summit, or by rocks to the S. arête. The View is even finer than that from the Tête de Chéret. — To **Les Bans** (11,990 ft.), 6-6½ hrs. of ascent from *Carrelet* and about the same time in descending; very difficult; tariff 4. We proceed via the *Glacier de la Pilatte* (p. 358) to (2 hrs.) its upper plateau or *Grand Cirque*, beyond which there are large crevasses to cross. In 2 hrs. we reach the **Col des Bans**, and in 2 hrs. more gain the top via the rocks on the N.E. slope, a snow ridge, some ice slopes, and the difficult E. arête.

To VALLOUISE. — I. VIA THE COL DE LA TEMPLE, 11-11½ hrs. (4½-5 hrs. ascent), the easiest route from this side; tariff 2. We may shorten the journey by 1½ hr. by starting from *Le Carrelet*.

and we may halt on the other side at the *Refuge Cézanne*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Vallouise. From *Le Carrelet* we ascend the *Combe du Vallon*, on the left bank, then ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) turn to the right in the direction of the *Glacier de la Temple*, which we strike near its upper part ($\frac{3}{4}$ -2 hrs.), and cross it to the E. (crevasses) to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr.) **Col de la Temple** (10,770 ft.), to the N. of the *Pic de la Temple* (10,870 ft.; ascended in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the col). From the col we enjoy a beautiful mountain retrospect, while in front of us, beyond the *Glacier Noir*, rises the *Pelvoux*. We descend to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Glacier Noir* by a stony slope and a rocky couloir, and cross it to the left, at the foot of the crags of the *Ecrins*. We quit the moraine in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the col; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. later reach the stony desert known as the *Pré de Madame-Carle* (6080 ft.), and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more arrive at the *Refuge Cézanne*. *Ailefroide* is $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from *Vallouise* (see below).

II. VIÀ THE COL DE LA COSTE-ROUGE, about 8 hrs. (3 hrs. ascent), the shortest route, but more fatiguing than the preceding, with which it is partly identical; tariff 2. From *Le Carrelet* we proceed to the N.E. to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Glacier de la Coste-Rouge*, which we cross to the (1 hr.) **Col de la Coste-Rouge** (10,345 ft.), to the S. of the *Pic de la Temple*. Thence we descend by a snow couloir to the *Glacier Noir*, rejoining the preceding route 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the *Pré de Madame-Carle*.

III. VIÀ THE COL DE L'AILEFROIDE, $10\frac{1}{2}$ -11 hrs. from *Le Carrelet*, fatiguing; tariff 2. We ascend to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) magnificent *Glacier de la Pilatte*, the grandest in Dauphiné, and mount to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) its first platform; thence we turn to the E. and ascend over rocks, eventually very steep, to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) summit of the **Col de l'Ailefroide** (10,845 ft.), to the S. of the *Ailefroide* (p. 360). We descend by the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Glacier du Sélé*, where there is a large bergschrund; then by the lonely valley of *La Sapenière* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Refuge Puiseux* and to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Ailefroide* (see above). — The expedition is more difficult in the reverse direction, and not quite free from danger in descending the rocks on the S. side.

IV. VIÀ THE COL DU SÉLÉ, about 11 hrs. from *Le Carrelet*, not difficult; tariff 2. We ascend to the *Glacier de la Pilatte*, and skirt it for a good while on the E., to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Col du Sélé** (10,830 ft.), between the *Pointe du Sélé* (11,425 ft.; ascent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the col) and the *Crête des Baufs-Rouges* (11,330 ft.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the col; p. 359). We descend also by the *Glacier du Sélé*, which generally has crevasses, to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) the *Refuge Puiseux* and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Ailefroide*, etc.

V. VIÀ THE COL DE LA PILATTE, 10 hrs. from *Le Carrelet*, difficult and dangerous; tariff 3. The descent from the **Col de la Pilatte** (11,300 ft.), which at first requires great caution, leads to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Entraigues* (p. 359), in the *Vallon des Bans*. — Vià the *Col des Ecrins*, see p. 361.

c. Excursions from Vallouise.

Vallouise or *Ville-Vallouise* (about 3900 ft.; **Hôtel des Ecrins*, moderate) is a considerable village, not far from the station of L'Argentière-la-Bessée on the line from Gap to Briançon (p. 343). It is accessible also by a carriage-road. It has thus become an important centre for excursions, although it is not very near the chief summits of the Pelvoux group, and commands but a limited view. The church is interesting.

Ailefroide (p. 360), which is 2 hrs. higher up, would be preferable as a centre if it had an inn. The Fr. Alp. Club has partly supplied this want by building or improving the following useful refuges: the *Refuge Puisieux* (7310 ft.; p. 360) and the *Refuge de Provence* (8935 ft.; p. 360), $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 hrs. respectively from Ailefroide, on the S.E. side of Pelvoux: the *Refuge Cézanne* (5900 ft.; p. 358), $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Ailefroide, in the valley of St. Pierre: the *Refuge* or *Abri Tuckett* (8220 ft.; p. 361), $21\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. farther on, and the *Refuge Joinville* (5290 ft.; p. 366), 4 hrs. to the N.

Guides. *Pierre Reymond*, the *Estiennes*, *P. Sémiond*, *J. Bonnataire*; and *Engilberge*, of La Pisse.

Tariff. I. (1st. class, see p. 345), $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, guide 4, porter, 4 fr.: 1 day, 8 and 6 fr. — II. 1 day, 15 and 10 fr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 22 and 14 fr.: 2 days, 27 and 18 fr. — III. 1 day and $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 25 and 15 fr.: 2 days, 32 and 24 fr. — Ascent of the Ecrins, 50 and 35 fr. — Return-fees (p. 345), 3-10 fr.; the tariff should be asked for.

N.B. Tourists who shun difficult expeditions ought at least to visit the (5 hrs.) easily reached and splendid **Glacier Blanc* (p. 361), as far as the upper plateau. The *Col des Ecrins* (p. 361) can be readily reached from there (8-9 hrs.), the other side alone being difficult. From the col one of the most marvellous glacier cirques among the Alps may be seen and the Barre des Ecrins is in sight from base to summit. — The *Col Emile-Pic* (p. 362) may also be climbed without serious difficulty, being only dangerous on the opposite side. The view thence is still finer.

To the **Pointe de l'Eyglière** or *Aiglière* (10,910 ft.), to the S.W., about $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., tolerably easy; tariff 2. We pass (40 min.) *Puy-St. Vincent*, traverse a forest, and ascend a picturesque valley viâ the (50 min.) *Granges de Narreyrous*, etc., to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Col de l'Eyglière* (10,525 ft.), on the N. of the Pointe, which is climbed in 20 min. from there and affords a splendid and extensive *View. The descent is made to the W. of the last named col, by the valley of the *Selle*, to ($4\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Entraigues* or *Entre-les-Aigues* (5280 ft.; Chautard Inn), at the junction of the *Selle* and the *Bans*, which form the *Onde*, about 2 hrs. from Vallouise, viâ *Béassac*, *Les Gresourières*, and *Le Villard*.

To the **Crête des Bœufs-Rouges** (11,330 ft.), 7- $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a long but not very difficult ascent, following the glacier E. to the top: tariff 2. The way leads viâ *Béassac* (about 2 hrs.; see below), and quits the Entraigues route $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond that. View very beautiful but inferior to that from the Eyglière. — We may ascend also from the *Col du Sâle*, p. 358.

FROM VALLOUISE TO THE VALGODEMAR. — The *Col du Sellar* or *Cèlard* (10,070 ft.), which is reached viâ the Vallon des Bans, connects Vallouise with the Valgodemar: to *Le Clot* (p. 352), about 9 hrs. from Ville-Vallouise. The route is fatiguing but is not difficult until later in summer. The col is situated between the **Pic de Bonvoisin** (11,505 ft.), on the S., and the **Pic des Opillous** (11,500 ft.) on the N., the ascents of which are difficult (tariff 3). The former is ascended in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Col du Loup (see below), the latter in about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Col du Sellar. The magnificent *View embraces not only the Pelvoux group, but also

the mountains of the upper valleys of the Drac and the Durance, and those of the Queyras; while the Sirac (see below), a short distance to the S.W., is imposing. — The **Col du Loup de Valgodemar** (p. 352), not difficult from this side, is more to the S., on the W. of the Selle valley. The top is 7 hrs. from Vallouise and 3-3½ hrs. from Le Clot. — Still more to the S. is the **Col du Sirac** (10,210 ft.), dominated on the S. by the *Pic de Verdonne* (10,910 ft.). The passage from Vallouise to Le Clot takes 10-10½ hrs. (6¾-7 hrs. ascent), the descent to the Valgodemar being also difficult. — The *Sirac*, much farther to the S.W., see p. 352.

To **MONT-PELVOUX**. There are two principal routes from the *Refuge de Provence* (5 hrs. from Vallouise), not very difficult for experienced climbers; tariff 3. We ascend the valley of the Gyr and of the Ailefroide stream to (1 hr.) *Les Claux*, where we leave on the right the Echauda valley (p. 367). *Ailefroide* (4940 ft.), 1 hr. farther up by a fatiguing mule-track, is a poor hamlet at the foot of the Pelvoux, at the junction of the *Sapenière* and *St. Pierre Valleys*, which bound the mountain on the S.W. and N.W. We proceed by the former of these valleys, to the left, one of the dullest possible, in which the bridle-road comes to an end 1 hr. farther. We then leave the bottom of the valley and ascend to the right to the (½ hr.) *Refuge Puiseux* (7310 ft.), a shelter in the *Grotte de Soureillan*. The ascent is continued in the direction of the Pelvoux, to the (1½ hr.) *Refuge de Provence* (8935 ft.), almost uninhabitable in bad weather. The sunset viewed from this point is very grand. — Two routes lead from these refuges. The older (about 4½ hrs. in all) passes viâ the (½ hr.) *Glacier du Clot-de-l'Homme*, a small glacier in a couloir, full of crevasses, which must be crossed (½ hr.). Then follows a stiff climb up the *Rochers-Rouges*, where we have to beware of falling stones, and in 2½-3 hrs. we reach a plateau of ice and hard snow between the peaks of the Pelvoux, which has to be crossed in order to gain the highest of them (½ hr.). — The second route, about 1-1½ hr. shorter, avoids the *Glacier du Clot-de-l'Homme*. It ascends to the E. of that glacier to the *Couloir Tuckett*, by which, or still better by the rocks on the right bank, we reach the foot of the *Petit-Pelvoux*. — The **Pelvoux** (12,970 ft.), which only ranks fourth in the chain of mountains to which it has given its name (see p. 344), has three summits, viz. the *Pointe Puiseux* (12,970 ft.), the *Pic de la Pyramide-Durand* (12,920 ft.), and the *Petit-Pelvoux* (12,240 ft.). The *View is magnificent, including the great summits of the range (Ecrins, Meije, etc.), the *Grandes-Rousses*, the beautiful *Aiguilles d'Arves*, *Mont Blanc*, *Mont Pourri*, the *Matterhorn*, etc.

The **Mont Salvador-Guillemin** (12,845 ft.), to the W. of the Pelvoux, about 4½ hrs. from the *Refuge de Provence*, is difficult and even dangerous; tariff 3. The same route is taken as for the Pelvoux to beyond the *Glacier du Clot-de-l'Homme* (1 hr.), then to the W., by another glacier, on the S.E. of the peak (½ hr.), near the end of which (½ hr.) we ascend a couloir and some rocks, which is the dangerous part of the ascent, towards the arête or a gap on the S.W. of the Pelvoux, and from there to the summit whence there is a magnificent *Panorama. — To the **Sommet de l'Ailefroide** (12,645 ft.), 7 hrs. from the *Refuge Puiseux*, rather difficult; tariff 3. We proceed to the W. to the (1½ hr.) *Glacier du Sélé*, thence to the N.W.

to the (1¼ hr.) *Glacier de l'Ailefroide*, and by that glacier to the (2 hrs.) crest on the other side. Thence viâ (1 hr.) a snowy shoulder, and over rocks and up couloirs, we reach the (1¼ hr.) chief summit. The Ailefroide has three summits, the highest being to the W. The E. summit (12,645 ft.) is ascended in 6½ hrs. from the S., viâ a snow-couloir. The view is specially fine to the S., in the direction of Monte Viso.

TO LA BÉRARDE. — I. VIÂ THE COL DE LA TEMPLE (see also p. 358), 11½-12 hrs., one of the most beautiful passes in Dauphiné, without serious difficulty though somewhat fatiguing. We may shorten it by sleeping at the Refuge Cézanne (p. 358) or by stopping on the descent at the Refuge du Carrelet (p. 352). — To *Ailefroide*, see p. 360. Thence we ascend to the right through the *Vallon du Torrent de St. Pierre* to the (¾ hr.) *Refuge Cézanne*, and (¾ hr. more) the *Pré de Madame-Carle* (6080 ft.; p. 358). We proceed by a disagreeable moraine to the (1½ hr.) *Glacier Noir*, at the foot of the threatening cliffs of the Ecrins, which rise to a height of more than 3900 ft. above us. Crossing the glacier (easy) and ascending over difficult rocks and through a cheminée, we reach the (3 hrs.) ***Col de la Temple** (10,770 ft.), which commands a very fine view. Thence the descent lies partly over the somewhat steep and more or less crevassed *Glacier de la Temple*, the bottom of which is reached in 1 hr. The *Refuge du Carrelet* is reached in 3 hrs. from the col; and thence we follow the *Valley of the Vénéon* to (1 hr.) *La Bérarde* (p. 349). — II. VIÂ THE COL DES ECRINS, about 11½ hrs. (6½ hrs. from the Refuge Tuckett), difficult; tariff 3. From the (3½ hrs.) *Pré de Madame-Carle* (see above) we climb over difficult rocks to the (1½-1¾ hr.) *Refuge Tuckett* (8220 ft.), constructed under a rock on the bank of a lake and near the *Glacier Blanc* (see below). Thence we ascend by rocks and the *Glacier Blanc* and then by the *Glacier de l'Encula* to the (3 hrs.) **Col des Ecrins** (11,205 ft.), a gap in the rocky arête which unites the Ecrins with the *Roche Faurio* (12,195 ft.; about 1 hr. from the col). The view is rather limited. The steep couloir of the *Glacier de la Bonne-Pierre* leads down to (1¾ hr.) the *Refuge de la Bonne-Pierre*, whence *La Bérarde* is reached in 1¾ hr. (p. 349).

Viâ the *Col de la Coste-Rouge*, see p. 358; viâ the *Col du Sélé* (longer from this side than in the opposite direction), p. 358; viâ the *Col de la Pilatte*, p. 358; viâ the *Col de l'Ailefroide*, p. 358.

To the **Barre des Ecrins** (N. side), about 8 hrs. from the Refuge Tuckett (see above), an expedition of the first rank, still more difficult than from *La Bérarde* (p. 354); special tariff. We follow the same route as above viâ the *Glacier Blanc* and *Glacier de l'Encula*, to the (2 hrs.) foot of the Ecrins, where the ascent properly speaking begins. In 2 hrs. more a wide bergschrund is reached, which is crossed by a snow bridge, beyond which is a very steep ice-slope entailing much step-cutting, to some small black rocks, round which the way lies. Near the summit we reach a dangerous arête above the *Glacier Noir*, by which the final peak of the *Barre des Ecrins* is climbed (p. 355), 3 hrs. from the bergschrund.

To the **Pic de Neige Cordier** (11,860 ft.), 5 hrs. from the Refuge Tuckett, an ascent of moderate difficulty, tariff 3. In 1 hr. from the refuge we reach the magnificent ***Glacier Blanc**, by which we ascend steeply for $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Two bergschrunds are crossed and a couloir climbed to the **Col Emile-Pic** or **de la Plate-des-Agneaux** (11,490 ft.; to the Refuge de l'Alpe, p. 364) from which there is a splendid view. Hence it takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to reach the summit which lies to the N.E. Near the top there are some rocks which require great caution in descending.

To **Villard d'Arène** (*La Grave*). — I. **VIÀ THE COL DU GLACIER-BLANC**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ -10 hrs. from the Refuge Tuckett, of which $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. are difficult ascent; tariff 2. It is preferable to undertake this route in the reverse direction (see p. 364). — II. **VIÀ THE COL EMILE-PIC**, about 11 hrs. from the Refuge Tuckett, difficult and dangerous; tariff 2. It is better to cross this pass on the way from the Alpe. To the *Col*, see above. Descent in 3 hrs. by the dangerous ice-slopes of the *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux*, to the *Refuge de l'Alpe*, etc. (see p. 363).

To *Le Monétier* viâ the *Col de l'Echauda* and to the *Lac de l'Echauda*, see p. 367.

d. Excursions from La Grave, Villard-d'Arène, and Le Lautaret.

La Grave (p. 336) is admirably situated for tourists, on a main route, near the most beautiful parts of the lofty Alps of Dauphiné, and in full view of the imposing Meije. Its position resembles that of the Wengern-Alp facing the Jungfrau, while it is reached by a good road and charges are lower. The road, however, is not well supplied with means of transit, and difficulty is often found in securing a vehicle or even a seat in one.

Villard-d'Arène (p. 336), though less finely situated than *La Grave*, has the advantage of being 400 ft. higher and about $13\frac{1}{4}$ M. nearer to the Refuge de l'Alpe; while *Le Lautaret* (p. 336), in a very beautiful situation, is 1785 ft. above *La Grave* and only 2 hrs. from the Refuge.

Besides the Hospice of *Le Lautaret* there are on this side two refuges at the base of the Pelvoux group, both accessible for mules; viz. the **Refuge de la Lauze* (9020 ft.), and the *Refuge de l'Alpe* (6955 ft.), 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. respectively from *La Grave*, $23\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from *Villard-d'Arène*, and 2 hrs. from *Le Lautaret*. In addition to these is the *Refuge Lombard* (p. 365), a rather poor shelter near the *Aiguilles d'Arves*, $41\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from *La Grave*.

GUIDES: **Emile Pic* and his son *Hippolyte*, *Jules Bouillet*, *Eug. Mathonnet*, *Pierre Dodde*, *Edouard Pic*, *Jules Mathon* and *Victor Seonnet*; and **Giraud-Lézin* of *Villard-d'Arène*.

TARIFFS. I. (1st class; see p. 345), $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, guide, 4, porter, 4 fr.; 1 day, 8 and 6 fr.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 12 and 10 fr.; 2 days, 16 and 12 fr. — II. 1 day, 12 and 8 fr.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 18 and 12 fr.; 2 days, 22 and 15 fr. — III. 1 day, 16 and 10 fr.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 22 and 14 fr.; 2 days, 27 and 18 fr. — IV. 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 25 and 18 fr.; 2 days, 33 and 24 fr.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ days, 40 and 29 fr. — For the Meije Occidentale and the Ecrins, 60 and 35 fr.: if the summit is not reached a reduction is made. — Return-fees (p. 345), 3-8 fr. The tariff should be asked for.

N.B. Tourists who merely wish a walk should ascend to the (1 hr.) **Plateau d'Emparis* or *de Paris* (8070 ft.) to the N.W., which may also be reached on mule-back (6 and 8 fr.). A splendid view is obtained from this point, which may be called the Flégère of the district.

***To ST. CHRISTOPHE VIÀ THE COL DE LA LAUZE* (*Glacier de Mont-de-Lans*), $9\frac{1}{2}$ -10 hrs. from *La Grave* if the descent is made by the *Lac Noir*. $10\frac{1}{2}$ -11 hrs. if made by the *Selle* valley. This is

a glacier expedition almost without difficulty to the col, and even to St. Christophe viâ the Lac Noir. Tariff 2. — We cross the Romanche and ascend to the S.W., partly in the valley of the *Tabuchet* torrent, and past the chalets of *Puyvachier*, to the (3 hrs.) *Refuge de la Lauze* (about 9020 ft.), on the E. of the *Peyrou d'Aval* (7920 ft.), and opposite the *Peyrou d'Amont* (9390 ft.), at the extremity of a spur of the Râteau (p. 353). Thence we climb to the left over the crevassed *Glacier du Lac*, to the (1½ hr.) little *Col des Ruillans*, at the foot of the Râteau, and across the E. end of the *Glacier de Mont-de-Lans* (p. 350), which is also crevassed but devoid of serious difficulty, to the (1½ hr.) **Col de la Lauze* (11,330 ft.), etc.; see p. 350.

To the *Bec de l'Homme* (11,340 ft.), 6½ hrs. from La Grave or Villard-d'Arène, somewhat difficult; tariff 3. We ascend viâ the (3½ hrs.) *Pic de l'Homme* (9525 ft.), the *Glacier du Bec*, and some rocks on the left. Fine view of the Meije. — To the *Pic de Neige du Lautaret* (11,600 ft.), on the S.E. of the *Glacier de l'Homme*, 5½ hrs. from the *Refuge de l'Alpe* (see above), difficult; tariff 3. The *Refuge de l'Alpe* (6955 ft.), which has room for 5 persons only, is situated in a charming spot, at the junction of the Romanche with the torrent descending from the Arsine glacier (p. 366) and near *Lac Pair*. Thence we continue to ascend beside the Romanche for some time, and afterwards turn in the direction of the *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales* (col., see p. 356), and then to the right, where the difficulties begin. We first ascend over fatiguing slopes and debris, and then scale a wall of rock which requires much care. In 4½ hrs. the foot of the S.E. ridge of the peak is reached, whence the ascent takes about 1 hr. more and presents some trying passages. The view is very fine and resembles that from *Pic Gaspard*, which rises to the W.S.W. (see below). — To the *Pic Gaspard* (12,730 ft.), 7½-8 hrs. from the *Refuge de l'Alpe* (see above), very difficult; tariff 4. We ascend first to the (2½ hrs.) *Upper Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales*, then to the (1 hr.) ridge of rocks above the *Glacier de l'Homme* (10,965 ft.), and thence over abrupt rocks which are rather loose towards the end. A (2 hrs.) couloir brings us in 1 hr. 20 min. to a first peak, to the S. of the *Pic Gaspard*, and finally that peak is gained in ¾ hr. more. Splendid view, extending N.E. as far as *Mont Blanc* and the *Gran Paradiso*, but limited on the S. by the *Grande-Ruine* and the *Ecrins*. — To the *Parv*, see p. 354: to the *Meije*, p. 354: to *La Berarde* viâ the *Brèche de la Meije*, etc., see pp. 361 and 354.

To the **Grande-Ruine* (12,315 ft.), 7-7½ hrs. from the *Refuge de l'Alpe*: fairly easy, especially if there is plenty of snow; tariff 3. We ascend, as above, the valley at the head of which the Romanche rises and quit it above the convergence of the valley of the *Clot-des-Cavales*, turning to the right between a huge moraine and the *Roche Méane* (see below), around which height, on the left of the *Glacier de la Casse-Déserte*, we presently reach a (2¼ hrs.) torrent alongside of which we climb to the (2¼ hrs.) crevassed *Glacier de la Grande-Ruine*. By the glacier, we gain the (¾ hr.) foot of the arête, and by the latter (difficult in places) reach the (1¼ hr.) summit. The *View is superb. We may descend from the glacier to *La Berarde* viâ the *Col de la Casse-Déserte* (3 hrs.; p. 357). The *Roche Méane*, exceedingly difficult, was ascended for the first time in 1888, in 3 hrs. from the *Glacier de la Grande-Ruine* viâ the principal arête and the N.E. side.

To La Bérarde — I. VIÀ THE BRÈCHE DE LA MEIJE, to the W. of the W. peak (p. 354), 10-10½ hrs. from *La Grave*, rather difficult on the *La Grave* side, by which, however, it is better to ascend; tariff 3. A halt may be made on the way at the *Refuge du Châtelleret*. Crossing the *Romanche*, we ascend directly to the S. towards the *Glacier de la Meije*, to the N.W. of the western peak, and in 2 hrs. reach the *Enfethores* (7550 ft.), a rocky ridge in this glacier. Then we climb this arête (3 hrs.) and cross a bergschrund to the (13¼ hr.) **Brèche de la Meije** (10,950 ft.). From there the descent is easy, viâ the *Glacier des Etançons* (p. 353) to the (2½ hrs.) *Refuge du Châtelleret* (p. 352), and thence in 1¼ hr. to *La Bérarde* (p. 349). — II. Viâ the **Col du Clot-des-Cavales** (10,260 ft.), about 6½ hrs. from the *Refuge de l'Alpe*, fairly easy and less fatiguing than in the reverse way, but rather longer; tariff 2 (see p. 356). We descend viâ *Le Châtelleret*. — III. Viâ the **Brèche de Charrière** (10,700 ft.), on the S. of the *Tête de Charrière* (p. 354), 6 hrs. from the *Refuge de l'Alpe*, somewhat difficult; tariff 3. We cross the *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux* and climb a snow-couloir, exposed to falling stones. — IV. Viâ the **Col de Roche-d'Alvau** (about 9890 ft.), between the *Roche d'Alvau* (11,595 ft.; p. 354), on the W., and the *Roche Faurio* (12,190 ft.; p. 354), on the E., above the *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux*, about 9 hrs. from the *Refuge de l'Alpe*, difficult; tariff 3. We descend viâ the (1 hr.) *Refuge de la Bonne-Pierre* (p. 352).

To Vallouise. — I. VIÀ THE COL EMILE-PIC, 12-13 hrs. from the *Refuge de l'Alpe* (p. 363), difficult; tariff 3. The night may be spent at one of the refuges on the other side. In ½ hr., from the *Refuge*, we reach the point where the valleys separate, which ascend towards the *Glacier du Clot-des-Cavales* (p. 363) and the *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux*. In 1 hr. more we reach the foot of the real ascent and 1½ hr. later the *Glacier de la Plate-des-Agneaux*, where there are numerous crevasses, and in ¾ hrs. from there the **Col Emile-Pic** or *de la Plate-des-Agneaux* (11,490 ft.), to the E. of the *Pic de Neige-Cordier* (p. 362). The view is rather limited, but we get sight beyond the col of the immense basin of the *Glacier Blanc* and opposite of the *Barre des Ecrins*. We descend viâ the (½ hr.) *Glacier Blanc*, the (1-1¼ hr.) *Refuge Tuckett* (p. 361), the (1¼-1½ hr.) *Pré de Madame-Carle* (p. 358), the (¾ hr.) *Refuge Cé-anne* (p. 361), to (½ hr.) *Ailefroide* (p. 360) and (1¾ hr.) *Vallouise* (p. 359). — II. Viâ the **Col du Glacier-Blanc** (about 11,760 ft.), 13-14 hrs. from the *Refuge de l'Alpe*, a difficult ascent by the (6¾ hrs.) *Glacier d'Arsine*; tariff 3. Descent by the *Glacier Blanc* to the (2 hrs.) *Refuge Tuckett*, etc., see p. 361. We may ascend without trouble to the E. of the *Col du Glacier Blanc*, in ½ hr. to the peak marked 3350 mètres (10,990 ft.), which commands a fine view.

TO THE AIGUILLE DE GOLÉON, on the N., 5½ hrs. from *La Grave*, fairly easy; tariff 2. We first ascend to the N., by the (¼ hr.) *Terrasses* and (about ½ hr.) *Le Chazelet* to the *Col de Martignare* (about 3¼ hrs.), to the W. of the *Aiguille*, whence we already get a fine view. The ascent takes 2¼ hrs. more. It is only a little fatiguing near the end, over the débris, where there is a rocky wall which must be rounded on the left and where there is an awkward place. The ***Aiguille** or **Signal de Goléon** (11,250 ft.) is one of the principal summits to the N. of *La Grave* and beyond question

the peak that commands the finest *View of the Pelvoux group, and of the Meije especially, owing to its isolation on this side and its height; there is also a fine view of the bold Aiguilles d'Arves. To the N. stretches the *Glacier Lombard*, beyond which are the *Aiguilles de la Saussaz* (10,840 ft.), and the Col Lombard (see below). On the other side of the Col de Martignare lies the ravine of *La Saussaz* (see below), on the W. of the Aiguilles d'Arves.

TO THE AIGUILLES D'ARVES, about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (10 hrs. from La Grave), difficult ascents; tariff 4. The footpath which leads to the Col Lombard, where there is a refuge, goes first in a N.E. direction, beyond the first tunnel on the Lautaret road, and passes *Ventelon* (about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), *Les Hicres* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; 5810 ft.), *Pramelier* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; 6070 ft.), and a depression between the *Pic de la Part* (1015 ft.), on the right, and a spur of the Aiguille de Goléon, on the left. It then enters a wild valley to the left. In front the Aiguilles d'Arves are already seen. Farther on we cross the lower part of the *Glacier Lombard* (easy), and pass the *Refuge*, a little shelter 10 min. beyond which is the *Col Lombard* (10,365 ft.). 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from La Grave, between the Aiguilles de Saussaz, on the S., and the Aiguilles d'Arves, on the N. The *Aiguilles d'Arves* are three in number: the *Aiguille Méridionale* (11,530 ft.), which is difficult and even dangerous; the *Aiguille Centrale* (11,515 ft.), not very difficult; and the *Aiguille Septentrionale* (10,840 ft.), which is said to be as difficult as the Grand Pic de la Meije (p. 354). — Beyond the pass is the ravine of the Saussaz, by which the path from the Col de Martignare (p. 364) also descends.

TO ST. JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE VIÂ THE COL DE L'INFERNET, 11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., comparatively easy: a guide is useful as far as the Col; tariff 1. We follow the Col de Martignare path as far as ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Le Chazelet* (p. 364), then proceed to the N.W. viâ *Les Rivets*, the *Baraque des Salomons*, and (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Baraque de la Buffa*. The *Col de l'Infernet* (8825 ft.) is a slight depression. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from La Grave, to the W. of the *Pic du Mas de la Grave* (9920 ft.); 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.; fairly easy). The *View is fine to the N. and S. The path descends on the N., viâ (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Entraignes*, to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *St. Jean-d'Arve* (Arlaud's Inn, clean), 3 hrs. from *St. Jean-de-Maurienne* (p. 313).

TO the *Roche du Grand-Galibier* (10,635 ft.), to the E. of the route to the Col of that name. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *Le Lautaret* (p. 336), easy; tariff 2. We ascend to the N., by a path which cuts off the zigzags of the road (p. 336) to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *La Mandette*, then over pastures to (2 hrs.) the foot of a couloir, which it takes 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to climb. Thence to the summit, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Fine *Panorama of the Alps of Dauphiné, including also Mont Blanc. — The *Petit-Galibier* (9295 ft.), to the W. of the route, from which it can be ascended in 50 min., also affords a fine view.

TO the *Pic de Combeynot* (10,375 ft.), between the valleys of the Romanche and the Guisane, about 4 hrs. from *Le Lautaret*, without difficulty; tariff 2. We enter, on this side of the Col, the valley from which the *Guisane* descends, then another valley on the right, leading to a terrace, beyond which the ascent is steeper. The summit, reached thence in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., is about 30 ft. higher than that on the N.E. Fine *Panorama, extending to Mont Blanc. The amphitheatre formed on the N.E. by the Pelvoux range is in front of us, with the great glaciers of Arsine, the Plate-des-Agneaux, and the Clot-des-Cavales.

TO *La Part* or the *Pic des Trois-Évêchés* (10,235 ft.), 4 hrs. from *Le Lautaret*, without difficulty; tariff 2. The route leads by the valley of the

Torrent de Roche-Noire, to the N.E., at the head of which we ascend the crest of the mountain to first one peak (10,155 ft.) and then the other. The fine view resembles that from the *Grand-Galibier* (see above).

e. Excursions from Le Monêtier.

Le Monêtier-de-Briançon (p. 337) owes its importance as a tourist centre to its nearness to Briançon as well as to that part of the Pelvoux range which consists of the minor range of *Séguret-Foran*. It is also convenient for the ascents of the *Pic de Combeynot* (p. 365) and the *Grand-Galibier* (p. 365), and from it we may proceed to Névache for the ascent of *Mont Thabor*.

In the neighbourhood are two refuges of the French Alpine Club, viz. the *Refuge Chancel* (7220 ft.; see below), less than 2 hrs. from Le Monêtier by a mule-track, and the *Refuge Joinville* (about 9025 ft.; see below), about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Guides. *Jacques Boy* and *Pierre-Jos. Guibert*.

Tariffs. I. (1st class, see p. 345), $\frac{1}{2}$ day, guide 4, porter, 4 fr.; 1 day, 8 and 6 fr. — II. 1 day, 12 and 8 fr.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ day, 18 and 12 fr.; 2 days, 22 and 15 fr. — III. 1 day, 16 and 10 fr.; 2 days, 27 and 18 fr. — Return-fees (p. 345) 3-7 fr. The tariff should be demanded.

TO THE REFUGE DE L'ALPE VIÂ THE COL D'ARSINE, about 5 hrs., a fatiguing mule-track, but the shortest way to the Meije and Ecrins; guide unnecessary; tariff 1. We first proceed by the Lautaret road as far as ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Le Casset* (p. 337), and then turn to the left up the valley of the *Petit-Tabuc*, having on the right the *Montagne du Vallon* (10,115 ft.) and on the left the *Montagne de Ste. Marguerite* (8495 ft.). The *Glacier du Casset* soon comes in sight on the left with the *Pic des Agneaux* (see below) overlooking it. In about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach the *Lac d'Arsine*, and beyond it we have a very steep ascent, followed by a kind of circus, dominated on the left by the *Roche de Jabel* (11,030 ft.), and containing 3 lakelets and the *Chalets d'Arsine* (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). At this point the path turns to the S.W. in the direction of the large *Arsine Glacier*, above which rise to the left and right respectively the *Pic des Agneaux* (see below) and the *Pic de Neige-Cordier* (p. 362), and in about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more we arrive at the **Col d'Arsine** (8200 ft.), close to the glacier. The descent to the N.W. is by a very steep slope and past a small lake to the *Refuge de l'Alpe* (about 1 hr.; p. 362).

To the **Pic des Prés-les-Fonds** (11,030 ft.), the highest summit visible from Le Monêtier, to the S.W., about $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., comparatively easy. We proceed at first by the ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) beautiful *Valley of the Tabuc*, then through pastures to a ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) hut and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Glacier de Prés-les-Fonds*, which we cross to the N. arête, a short distance below a ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) col. Thence in about 1 hr. to the summit viâ the arête. We may descend by the W. arête to a snow-covered pass and thence viâ the (1 hr.) *Glacier du Monêtier* to the ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Refuge Chancel* (see below), $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Le Monêtier.

To the **Lac de l'Echauda**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., not difficult; tariff 1. We first ascend, to the S., in the beautiful valley of the *Tabuc*, to the *Refuge Chancel* (about 2 hrs.; 7220 ft.); then we diverge to the S.W. either viâ the *Col des Grangettes* (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; 8720 ft.), or viâ the *Col de Montagnole* (about 2 hrs.; 9180 ft.?), whence we descend in about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the lake, on the bank of which is the *Refuge Joinville*. The **Lac de**

l'Echauda or *Eychauda* (9025 ft.), about 760 yds. long by 435 yds. broad, is situated in a wild and striking region, at the foot of the *Glacier de Séguret-Foran*. Several little ice-bergs float upon its surface. A route leads viâ the last-named glacier and the difficult *Col de Séguret-Foran* (10,565 ft.) to the Refuge Cézanne (pp. 358, 359). If, however, we skirt the left bank of the stream issuing from the lake, through a gorge flanked on the N.E. by the *Rocher de l'Yret* (9360 ft.), we join in 1 hr. the path from *Le Monétier* to *Vallouise* (see below).

To the **Montagne des Agneaux** (10,060 ft.), 4½-5 hrs. from the Refuge Chancel (p. 366), difficult; tariff 4. In about 4 hrs. from the refuge we reach the *Col Tuckett*, to the E. of the peak, and above the *Glacier de Monétier*. Thence we climb to the N.W. to the (1½ hr.) summit, which commands a very fine view. — The *Col Tuckett* and the *Col Jean-Gauthier*, to the W. of the peak, two difficult passes, lead to *Vallouise* viâ the Refuge Tuckett (p. 361).

TO VALLOUISE VIÂ THE COL DE L'ECHAUDA or *de Vallouise*, 4½-5 hrs., mule-track; tariff 1. This route ascends the valley of the *Torrent de Corvaria*, which is to the E. of and parallel to the *Tabue* valley. On the left is *La Cucumelle* (8868 ft.), a fine view-point. In 2 hrs. we reach the *Col de l'Echauda*, *Eychauda*, or *Vallouise* (7710 ft.), between the *Cucumelle* and the *Roches des Neyzets* (9030 ft.), whence we descend into the *Vallon de l'Echauda*, passing *Rieou-la-Selle*, *Fourchier*, *Chambran*, *Les Choulières*, and *Les Claux*, 3½-4 hrs. from the col and 3¼ hr. from *Vallouise* (p. 359).

TO MONT THABOR VIÂ NÉVACHE. To *Névache*, about 3½ hrs., by a mule-track which makes a guide unnecessary. This path turns to the left a little beyond *Les Guibertes* (p. 337) to *Le Freyssinet* and the *Col de Buffère* (6560 ft.), about halfway, from which there is a good view. A descent of 1 hr. brings us to *Lacou* in the *Clairée* valley; and ¼ hr. to the W. is *Névache* (*Auberge Balvet*; guides). Thence the ascent of *Mont Thabor* (p. 314; 7 hrs.; with guide, 6 fr.) leads viâ the (1¼ hr.) *Chalets des Thuers* (6725 ft.), the (1½ hr.) *Col des Thuers* (7490 ft.), and the *Vallée Etroite* (p. 314).

53. Vallée du Guil. Queyras. Mont Viso.

a. From Mont-Dauphin-Guillestre to Abriès.

22½ M. Diligence in 6 hrs. (fare 5 fr.).

Mont-Dauphin-Guillestre and *Mont Dauphin*, see p. 342. — 3 M. *Guillestre* (*Hotel Imbert*), a small town with 1450 inhab., is of ancient origin despite its wretched appearance. Fine view of the *Pelvoux* group to the N.W.

On the banks of the *Guil*, about 1 M. from the town, is the *Charrière* or *Rue des Masques*, clefts with fantastic rocks, which tradition connects with *Druid* worship.

FROM GUILLESTRE TO ST. PAUL-SUR-UBAYE, about 5½ hrs. (4½ hrs. of ascent). The road, partly practicable for carriages, enters the valley of the *Chagne* to the S.E., passing *Vars* (about 2 hrs.; 5445 ft.). Thence we proceed viâ the (1¾ hr.) *Refuge* and over the (1½ hr.) *Col de Vars* (6940 ft.), into the valley of the *Ubaye*. — *St. Paul-sur-Ubaye*, see p. 341.

FROM GUILLESTRE TO MAURIN VIÂ THE COL DES HOUERTES (*Font-Sainte*), 5½-6 hrs., road and footpath, guide necessary from (2 hrs.) *Escreins*. From the valley of the *Chagne*, which we first enter, we turn to the left into that of the *Rioubel*. The *Col des Houertes* (9980 ft.) is 2 hrs. farther on in the same direction (E.): thence we descend in about 1¾ hr. to the N.E. to *Maurin* (p. 342). — The fine ascent of the *Font-Sainte* (11,055 ft.), the chief summit of the *Queyras* (to which *Monte Viso* does not belong), may also be made viâ *Escreins*, in 7-8 hrs. We proceed by the valley leading to the col, to the left of which is the summit, and thence by a snow-couloir, where there is a difficult passage. The view is very fine and

extensive, ranging from Mont Blanc to the Cévennes, and from the mountains of Auvergne to the Maritime Alps.

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Guillestre the **Vallée du Guil** becomes very interesting. Here begins the **Combe du Queyras*, a wild defile about 6 M. long, between lofty walls of rock where road and river dispute the way. The name *Queyras* applies to the whole district traversed by our present route. Its mountains, bare and imposing, are still little known to tourists. There are only two hamlets in the defile, *La Maison-du-Roi* (3 M.), so called because Louis XIII. stopped here in 1629. and *Le Veyer*, at the end. $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Guillestre.

FROM LA MAISON-DU-ROI TO MAURIN, 2 routes, each about 6 hrs., viâ the *Col de Girardin* and the *Col de Tronchet* (guide useful). The routes are identical at first, following the beautiful *Vallée de Cristillan*, viâ (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ceillac* (5345 ft.: Inn), a village at which diverges the road to *Château-Queyras* viâ the *Col de Fromage* (see below). They separate at (1 hr. farther) *La Rua* (5800 ft.), in the valley of the *Mélezet*. The path to the right leads viâ the *Lac Ste. Anne*, where there is ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a chapel (7930 ft.), then to the N. of the *Font-Sainte* (p. 367), to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Col de Girardin* (8855 ft.), 1 hr. above *Maurin* (p. 342). — The path by the other valley (inferior) leads by two more hamlets, passes in sight of a beautiful waterfall and in about $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. reaches the *Col de Tronchet* (8745 ft.), less than 1 hr. from *Maurin* (p. 342).

15 M. Château-Queyras (4400 ft.: *Hôtel du Mont-Viso*), a most picturesque old fortress, on a crag in the midst of the valley.

To the S. is the fine *Valley of Bramousse* by which *Ceillac* (see above) may be reached on mule-back in 6 hrs. The road crosses the *Col de Fromage* (7110 ft.; admirable *View): to the N. appear the bold limestone pinnacles known as the *Mamelles* (Petite Mamelles, 8590 ft.), the ascent of which is dangerous: to the S. the *Ceillac Chain*, with the *Saume* (10,510 ft.) and the *Henrières* (10,735 ft.), covered with steep glaciers.

A good mule-track, diverging to the right, 1 M. farther on, leads from *Château-Queyras* viâ ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the *Col Agnel* (8755 ft.; hospice on this side) to (8-9 hrs.) *Castel Delfino* or *Château Dauphin* (Inn), a little town which belonged to Dauphiné until 1713 when it was exchanged with Piedmont for *Barcelonnette* (p. 341). The ascent of *Monte Viso* may be made hence (see below). — To the N.E. of the *Col Agnel* is the *Pain-de-Sucre* or *Aiguillette* (10,505 ft.), the ascent of which is fairly easy and requires $13\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The view is very fine. — Farther off is the *Grande-Aiguillette* (10,780 ft.; equally good view), easily ascended from the col in about 3 hrs. — About 3 hrs. farther is the *Col de Valante* (p. 369). — From the hospice-refuge we may cross into the Guil valley viâ the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col Vieux* (8985 ft.), and the *Valton de Foréant*. The *Roche Taillante* (see below) is easily ascended in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the col.

From *Château-Queyras* to *Cervièrres* (Rochebrune), see p. 344.

19 M. Aiguilles (4755 ft.) is a flourishing industrial village.

22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Abriès (5085 ft.; **Hôtel Richard*: guide, *Vérité*, nicknamed *Lapin*), the principal place in the upper part of the Guil valley, at the confluence of the *Bouchet*. It has important fairs and the church is a fine Romanesque building. The place is well situated for excursions and ascents among the mountains of the frontier.

The *Vallon du Bouchet* which runs N. and then E., forms in this part the pretty *Combe de Valprevaire*. From the *Valprevaire* chalets strikes off, to the S.E., the smiling *Vallon d'Urine* which leads to the *Col d'Urine*. From this side the fatiguing but fairly easy ascent of the conical *Tête de Pelvas* (9633 ft.) is made (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Abriès; guide 8 fr.), affording

a magnificent and almost unlimited View. — Towards the end of the valley, at the E. angle of the frontier, is the **Bric-Bouchet** (9850 ft.), an ascent also taking $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Abriès (guide 12 fr.). It is toilsome during the latter half and dangerous towards the end. — In continuing the ascent to the N., towards the elbow formed by the Bouchet near *Le Roux*, we may ascend the **Bric-Froid** (10,860 ft.), at another defined angle of the frontier on the N. The ascent is easy and takes 5 hrs. from Abriès (guide 8 fr.).

b. From Abriès to the Monte Viso.

The road remains for about $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther in the Vallée du Guil, leading to comparatively frequented cols, where, however, there are only footpaths. At about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. is the village of *Ristolas* (5355 ft.). $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther is the hamlet of *La Monta* (Inn) and $\frac{2}{3}$ M. farther that of *La Chalp*. Guides are to be found in all three places.

Between La Monta and La Chalp a path to the N.E. leads to the *Col Lacroix* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Abriès: 7610 ft.) where there is a hospice-refuge. Thence the descent is made in 3 hrs. to the little town of *Bobbio* on the Pellice, in the most important of the *Vaudois Valleys*, which have been occupied for 600 years by Vaudois immigrants from France.

Another path, to the S. beyond La Chalp, ascends the *Vallon de Foréant* to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Col Vieux* (p. 368), passing (2 hrs.) the *Lac Egourgeon* and (1 hr.) the *Lac Foréant*. From the former lake we may easily ascend the **Roche Taillante** (10,500 ft.: $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.: guide), a curious mountain, shaped like a scimitar, rising to the W. of the valley. We first reach ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) a depression in the crest to the W. of the summit, then follow some small couloirs, among the huge slabs of rock on the back of the crest, which are steep and slippery.

Still farther along the valley of the Guil, on the right, is the *Vallon de Foréant*, which leads to the *Col Vieux* (p. 368). Then, once more on the left, about 4 hrs. from Abriès, is the path to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *La Traversette*.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the fork is a refuge of the Alpine Club called the *Refuge des Lyonnais* (6500 ft.). There is a superb view of Monte Viso which on this side shows to the utmost advantage. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the refuge is a *Tunnel*, 100 yds. long, cut in 1478-90, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther is the *Col de la Traversette* (9827 ft.). To the N.W. is the **Pic Traverse** (9760 ft.), the ascent of which, free from danger, takes $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from the refuge. — To the N.E. is the **Granero** (10,400 ft.), which may be easily ascended from the col in $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. The ascent of the **Meidassa** (10,185 ft.), to the right of the col, is still easier, and in the early morning, when there is no fog, affords nearly the same view of the Monte Viso and the plains of Piedmont. — From the col we descend in 3 hrs., passing near the *Sources of the Po* (*Hôtel du Pian del Re*: ascent of Monte Viso, see below), to **Crissolo** or *Crussol* (4580 ft.; *Hôtel du Club-Alpin*), in the valley of the Po.

At length the path which ascends the Guil valley to its head crosses the *Col de Valante* (9170 ft.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the last fork, and descends from it in 3 hrs. to *Castel Delfino* (p. 368). On the left of the col is the *Visolet* or *Viso de Valante* (10,725 ft.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; difficult); farther off the *Little Monte Viso* (10,965 ft.), and then *Monte Viso* itself.

Monte Viso (12,615 ft.) is on Italian territory, at the junction of the Cottian and Maritime Alps. Besides being a magnificent view-point on account of its isolated position, it is singularly impressive from its gigantic ramparts of slate, serpentine, etc. The ascent by the N. face is very

difficult and takes 8 hrs. from the Refuge des Lyonnais viâ the Col de Valante and the *Col du Viso*, 21½ hrs. from the former col; guide 35 fr. It is comparatively easy by the S. face, where the start is commonly made from *Crissolo* (see above), whence it takes about 8 hrs. By starting from the *Pian del Re* or *Plan du Roi* (small Inn; see above) at least two hours are saved. Thence we proceed to the E. of the Viso itself, cross one of its spurs by the *Col* or *Passo delle Sagnette*, descend into the *Val delle Forciolline*, where there is an Italian Alpine Club-hut, and then climb to the N. from this desolate valley to the (4 hrs. more) summit by a series of couloirs. The *Panorama is superb and embraces the whole of the Dauphiné Alps, and those of Savoy with Mont Blanc, the Weiss-horn, and Monte Rosa, 100 M. distant as the crow flies.

54. From Grenoble to Digne.

Basses Alpes.

123 M. RAILWAY in 7½-8 hrs. (fares 24 fr. 60, 18 fr. 45, 13 fr. 55 c.).

To (68 M.) *Veynes*, where carriages are changed, see p. 340. -- The train runs back for about 2½ M. to reach the Buëch valley, which it descends. 73½ M. *Pont-de-Chabestan*. To the left, farther on, is the village of *La Bâtie-Montsaléon*, the *Mons Seleuci* of the Romans, near which the usurper Magnentius was overthrown by Constantius in 353. Some remains of ancient buildings are still to be seen and numerous Celtic-Roman relics have been found. Beyond two tunnels we have a fine view to the right.

78 M. *Serres* (*Hôtel Moulin*) is a small town picturesquely situated beside a steep rocky promontory on the right bank of the Buëch. The character of the scenery now changes; the mountains are arid and rugged, but the almond-trees indicate that we are nearing Provence. -- Beyond a short tunnel is (83 M.) *Eyguians-Orpierre*. 87 M. *Laragne*; 92 M. *Mison*. The Buëch is crossed by a lofty curved viaduct, near the *Durance* (to the left), and after catching a pretty glimpse to the left, we pass through a tunnel, nearly ½ M. long, beneath the citadel of Sisteron.

98½ M. *Sisteron* (1580 ft.: *Hôtel Nègre*, to the left at the beginning of the main street), an ancient town with 3864 inhab., is picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Buëch and Durance. It is a fortress of the third class, and commands the entrance to Provence on this side. The old *Citadel*, overlooking the town, presents an imposing appearance. The other chief features are the *Towers* of the old ramparts and the *Church of Notre-Dame*, formerly a cathedral, mainly of the 11-12th centuries. The portal, with its tasteful small columns, is noteworthy. The main street leads directly to the other side of the town, to the base of the steep rocks on which the citadel is situated, and near which flows the Durance in a defile beyond which rises the precipitous *Mont de la Beaume*. Farther on to the left, at the confluence of the rivers, is a bridge and a railway viaduct. Another bridge over the Durance commands a picturesque view of the town.

The railway now descends the right bank of the Durance, whose floods are often destructive, though in summer its broad channel is usually almost dry. Olive-trees begin to appear, frequently mistaken for willows by northern travellers. — 102 M. *Peipin*; 105½ M. *Château-Arnoux*. On the opposite bank (suspension bridges) is *Volonne*, above which is a ruined castle of the 11th century.

At (108½ M.) *St. Auban* (1385 ft.; buffet), at the confluence of the Durance and the *Bléone*, we quit the main line to Marseilles (p. 426) for the branch-line to Digne. The latter crosses the Durance and ascends the right bank of the *Bléone*. — 112 M. *Malijai*. In the distance to the right is the *Montagne de St. Michel-de-Cousseaux* (4340 ft.), with a hermitage. — 117½ M. *Les Grillons*; 120½ M. *Champtercier*. Near Digne, to the right, is the beginning of the line to Draguignan (p. 445) viâ Castellane (see below).

123 M. **Digne** (1955 ft.; *Hôt. Rémusat*, *Hôt. Boyer-Mistre*, in the *Cours*), the *Dinia* of the Romans, a town of 7083 inhab., and the chief town of the department of the *Basses-Alpes*, is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Bléone*. Like Gap it was formerly more important than at present, but it suffered much in the wars of religion and in 1629 was ravaged by the plague.

In a square, halfway down the tree-shaded *Cours*, is a bronze statue, by Ramus, of *Gassendi* (1592-1655), the philosopher and mathematician, who was born at Champtercier (p. 370). — The *Cathedral*, mainly of the 15th cent., with a modern Gothic portal, contains a good organ-case, a statue of St. Vincent de Paul, by Daumas (1869), and a 17th cent. statue of a bishop. — Outside the town, beyond the bridge, is the Romanesque church of *Notre-Dame* (12-13th cent.; no longer used for service), with a fine nave, retaining traces of frescoes of the 15-16th centuries. Apply at the octroi office to the right, behind the church.

The *Basses Alpes* are as a whole much less interesting to the tourist than the Alps of Savoy or Dauphiné, and their exploration is still more difficult owing to the heat of the summer, the deficiency in the means of communication, and the general scantiness of resources. Compared with the basin of the Isère or with Provence, much of the scenery of the *Basses Alpes* appears desolate and forbidding, while the mountains almost everywhere are bare and rugged.

Diligences and Mail-carts, starting from the *Cours* at Digne, ply on the main roads among these mountains, and enable the traveller to obtain at least an idea of their character without an unreasonable amount of trouble.

FROM DIGNE TO BARCELONNETTE, 531 ½ M., 11 hrs. drive. The road ascends the valley of the *Bléone*, viâ (10 M.) *La Jarvie*, then passes over the *Col de Labouret* (3990 ft.), and running viâ (261 ½ M.) the little fortified town of *Seyne-les-Alpes* (2195 inhab.), joins at (401½ M.) *Lauzet* the road mentioned at p. 341.

FROM DIGNE TO COLMARS, 47 M., mail-cart. The road leads viâ (181 ½ M.) *Barrême* (Inn), a large village on the *Asse*, whence the route to Castellane (see below) diverges to the right, and viâ (271 ½ M.) *St. André-de-Méouilles* (Inn), whence another road to the right leads to Castellane (40 M.: mail-cart) and to Puget-Théniers (see below). Our road now runs to the N. up the valley of the *Verdon*, crossing the stream twice to avoid the *Montagne de Cordaël* (6945 ft.), before reaching (35 M.) *Thorame-Haute* (Inn).

Farther on are other bare and lofty mountains. -- 47 M. **Colmars** (4130 ft.; *Inns*), on the left bank of the *Verdon*, is now an ill-built and dirty village with 845 inhab., though in ancient times fortified with two forts. It owes its name to a temple of Mars on a neighbouring hill ('collis').

FROM DIGNE TO PUGET-THÉNIERS (Nice), 57 M., mail-cart to (52 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Entrevaux*. -- To (27 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. André-de-Méouilles*, see above. Thence the road skirts the *Verdon* to the S. for some distance, crosses the stream, leaving the road to Castellane (about 7 M.) to the right, and runs through the **Clus de Rouaine*, beyond the (41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) village of that name, and several other defiles. Several small streams are crossed, among others the *Var*, by the (49 M.) *Pont de Gueidan*. -- 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Entrevaux** (*Hotels*) is an ill-built and dirty town with 1418 inhab., on the left bank of the *Var*. It was in ancient times a fortress, and one of the hills between which it lies is still fortified. The environs are pleasant. -- 57 M. *Puget-Théniers*, see p. 456.

FROM DIGNE TO CASTELLANE. 34 M., public conveyances for (75 M.) Grasse (p. 450) and (67 M.) Draguignan (p. 445). A railway is under construction. -- To (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Barrême*, see above. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Senez*, the *Sanitium* of the Romans, now a village with an ancient Romanesque cathedral. -- 34 Ms **Castellane** (*Hôtel du Levant*), a town of 1858 inhab., on the *Verdon*, interesting only for its beautiful situation and some remains of fortifications.

V. CÉVENNES, VALLEY OF THE RHONE, PROVENCE, AND CORSICA.

55. From Clermont-Ferrand to Nîmes 374
From Langogne to Mende, 375. — St. Laurent-les-Bains, 375. — From Villefort to Mende. Excursions in the Lozère Mountains, 375, 376.
56. From Clermont-Ferrand to Béziers 377
Chaudesaigues, 377. — From Campagnac to St. Geniez-d'Olt. From Millau to Le Vigan, 378. — From Tournemire to St. Affrique. Larzac, 379. — From Bédarieux to Castres, 379. — From Faugères to Montpellier, 381.
57. The Causses and the Cañon of the Tarn 381
I. From Marvejols to Mende and Florac 381
From Balsièges (Mende) to Florac, 382. — From Florac to Meyrueis (Peyreleau), 383.
II. From Florac to Peyreleau viâ the Tarn Cañon 383
From Peyreleau to Millau; to Meyrueis viâ the valley of the Jonte, 386.
III. From Peyreleau to Montpellier-le-Vieux and thence to Millau by the Valley of the Dourbie 387
Ravines of Les Paliès and of the Riou-Sec, 387.
58. From Lyons to Nîmes 389
a. Viâ Tarascon, on the left bank of the Rhone . . . 389
b. Viâ Le Teil and Remoulins, on the right bank of the Rhone 389
From Le Pouzin to Privas. The Coiron, 390. — From Remoulins (Tarascon) to St. Julien-de-Cassagnas viâ Uzès, 392.
c. Viâ Le Teil and Alais. Vals 392
From Vogüé to Vals and to Niegles-Prades, 393. — From Ruoms to Largentière and to Valgorge. Tanargue. From Ruoms to Vallon. Pont d'Arc, 394. — From St. Paul-le-Jeune to Les Vans. Bois de Païolive. From Robiac to Bessoges, 394. — From St. Julien-de-Cassagnas to Martinet. Les Fumades, etc., 395. — From Alais to L'Ardoise; to Quissac (Le Vigan), 395.
59. Nîmes and its Environs 395
From Nîmes to Aigues-Mortes: to Le Vigan, 400. — The Aigoual, 401.
60. From Nîmes to Montpellier and Cette 401
From Lunel to Sommières, 401. — From Montpellier to Palavas; to Sommières, 406. — Balaruc-les-Bains, 407.
61. From Lyons to Marseilles by the Valley of the Rhone 407
From St. Rambert to Rives. (Grenoble), 409. — Ruines de Crussol, 410. — From Livron to Die; to Privas. Grignan, 411. — Nyons, 412. — From Orange to Mont-Ventoux; to Vaison, 413. — From Avignon to Carpentras (Mont Ventoux); to Orgon.

	From Tarascon to St. Remy (Orgon), 419. — From Arles to Salon (Mont Major; Les Baux); to Lunel (Montpellier); to St. Louis-du-Rhône, 423. — From Miramas to Port-de-Bouc. From Rognac to Aix, 424. — From Pas-des-Lanciers to Martigues, 425.	
62.	From Avignon to Aix (Marseilles)	425
	Fontaine de Vaucluse, 425. — From Cavaillon to Apt; to Miramas (Marseilles). Gorge du Regalon, 426.	
63.	From Grenoble (Lyons) to Marseilles	426
	Gréoulx. Riez. Moustiers-St. Marie, 426. — From Meyrargues to Grasse, 427. — From Gardanne to Carnoules, 429.	
64.	Marseilles	430
	Château d'If, 438.	
65.	From Marseilles to Ventimiglia (Italy).	438
	I. From Marseilles to Toulon (Hyères)	438
	From Aubagne to Valdonne, 438. — Excursions from Toulon, 442. — From Toulon to Hyères, 442. — Excursions from Hyères, 444.	
	II. From Toulon to Ventimiglia	444
	From Les Arcs to Draguignan, 445. — From St. Raphael to Hyères. The Esterel, 446. — Cap d'Antibes. Peninsula of St. Jean, 447.	
66.	Cannes and its Environs	448
	Iles de Lérins, 449. — From Cannes to Grasse, 450.	
67.	Nice and its Environs	450
	From Nice to Mentone via the Route de la Corniche, 455. — From Nice to St. Martin-Lantosque; to Puget-Théniers; to Tenda (Cuneo), 456.	
68.	Monaco and Mentone	457
	a. Monaco	457
	Tête-de-Chien. Mont-Agel, 458.	
	b. Mentone	458
	Excursions from Mentone, 459.	
69	Corsica	460
	Ajaccio	462
	From Ajaccio to Bonifacio	464
	From Ajaccio to Bastia	465
	From Bastia to Bonifacio	467
	From Bastia to Rogliano. Cape Corso. S. Fiorenzo and Calvi	467

55. From Clermont-Ferrand to Nîmes.

Viâ the Cévennes.

189 M. RAILWAY in 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 hrs. (fares 37 fr. 65, 28 fr. 25, 20 fr. 75 c.). — This interesting route, which forms part of the direct line from Paris to Nîmes, should be taken by day. The views are for the most part better on the right than on the left. This line traverses 108 tunnels and 32 viaducts. — From Paris to Nîmes via Nevers and Clermont-Ferrand, 450 M. RAILWAY in 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 hrs. (fares 89 fr. 25, 66 fr. 95, 49 fr. 10 c.): via

Lyons and Tarascon (RR. 27 and 58), 492 M. in $141\frac{1}{2}$ - $251\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 97 fr. 65, 73 fr. 20, 53 fr. 70 c.).

Clermont-Ferrand, see p. 231. — Thence to (58 M.) *St. Georges-d'Aurac*, see p. 206. The railway again approaches the Allier, which it crosses. At ($62\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Langeac* travellers from Nîmes change carriages for the Le Puy line (R. 35). We now follow the river, the valley of which increases in interest, and the tunnels and viaducts are both numerous and remarkable. Beyond ($66\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Chanteuges* on both sides are basaltic mountains, though afterwards granite becomes the prevailing rock. Then follow a tunnel and a viaduct, and after (71 M.) *St. Julien-des-Chazes*, 2 viaducts, 3 bridges (one of them over the Allier) and 10 tunnels. 77 M. *Monistrol-d'Allier* (10 viaducts and 12 tunnels); 83 M. *Alleyras* (12 tunnels and 6 viaducts); $92\frac{1}{2}$ M., *Chapeauroux* (7 tunnels and 3 viaducts); 97 M. *Jonchères*, with a ruined 15th century castle, on the left (5 tunnels and 5 viaducts).

104 M. *Langogne* (Buffet), a town with 3800 inhab., $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.

A diligence plies hence to Mende, $40\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W., in $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., (fares 8 fr. 75, 7 fr. 50 c.); see also below under Villefort. The country traversed is mountainous, but monotonous, barren, and bare. We pass near ($121\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Châteauneuf-de-Randon*, a small town, during the siege of which Bertrand du Guesclin was killed in 1380. The English governor, who had promised to surrender, kept his word and placed the keys upon Du Guesclin's coffin. — *Mende*, see p. 382.

Then again 5 bridges, the second and the last across the Allier, and 2 tunnels; and beyond (112 M.) *Luc* the Allier is again crossed twice. — $116\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Bastide*.

About $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. is *St. Laurent-les-Bains*, a small town surrounded by mountains. It possesses two thermal mineral springs, known to the Romans, and two bath-establishments.

We now cross the Allier for the last time, and entering a tunnel ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. long) under the watershed of the *Cévennes*, pass from the basin of the Loire into that of the Rhone. The route here attains its summit-level (3375 ft.), having risen over 1600 ft. between this point and Langeac (54 M.). It then descends still more rapidly through eight tunnels, between which we obtain fine glimpses of the country. — Beyond ($122\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Prévenchères* we traverse 12 tunnels and galleries (the third nearly 1 M. long) and 6 viaducts or bridges. The last viaduct, 230 ft. high, over the Allier, consists of two stories, across the lower of which runs the road to Mende (see below). — 129 M. *Villefort* (1980 ft.: Buffet; hotels; guide).

A diligence plies twice a day to *Mende* (p. 382), $36\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W.N.W., in 7 hrs. 10 min. (fares 8 fr. 75, 7 fr. 75 c.). For pedestrians Villefort is a better starting-point than Langogne (see above). The road first runs to the N., but beyond a short tunnel turns to the W. into the valley of the Allier, where it crosses the viaduct mentioned above. To the N. is the *Montagne du Goulet* (4890 ft.), to the S. *Mont Lozère* (see below). We pass some groves of old chestnut-trees and two hamlets.

$71\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Attier* (Inns), with an old castle. We then mount to the *Col du Bleynard* (3855 ft.) from which we descend into the valley of the Lot. Near *Le Bleynard* (3470 ft.: Inn), a village with 665 inhab., which we leave to the left, we cross the track ('draye'), used from time immemorial by the flocks of Provence on their way to their summer-pastures on the

central plateau. To the Pic de Finiels, see below. — 191½ M. *St. Jean-de-Bleymard* (Hôtel St. Jean: Teissier, clean; carriages for hire), a hamlet, about 500 yds. from the village, on the *Lot*, whose source is 21½ M. to the N. We descend the right bank to (221½ M.) *St. Jean-du-Tournel*, with a ruined castle, under which the road passes by means of a tunnel. — 231½ M. **Bagnols-les-Bains** (1610 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel*; *Hôtel des Bains*, 61½-7 fr. per day), a village on the *Lot*, with six mineral springs (88°-107° Fahr.), known to the Romans, as is shown by the remains of various buildings. Numerous excursions may be made in the neighbourhood. — Beyond (30 M.) *Ste. Hélène* we cross the *Lot*, and beyond a small col rejoin the route from Langogne (p. 375). — 32 M. *Badaroux*. — 361½ M. *Mende* (p. 382).

An easy and interesting excursion (2 days) may be made from Villefort to the S.W., to the **Mont Lozère** group, including the *Roc de Malpertus*, the *Pic de Finiels*, and the *Signal des Laubies*. The first day's expedition takes 9 hrs., the second, 7½ hrs. An early start should be made on account of the heat. From Le Bleymard we may return to Villefort or go on to Bagnols and Mende.

1st day. We pass below the railway and proceed to the S. along the right bank of a brook which we cross at (13¼ M.) *Palhères*. Beyond this village we turn to the left into a bridle-path which leaves to the right two cart-roads, and runs parallel to the ravine, which it overlooks. From the (2 hrs.) poor village of *Costeilades* (3435 ft.) a child or herdsman should be taken as guide at least as far as the *Source of the Tarn*, 1¼ hr. higher up. There we turn to the W., and in ¾ hr. reach the *Roc de Malpertus* (5520 ft.) which affords a fine view, including the Aigoual to the S., the mountains of Aubrac and Margeride to the N., and the valleys of the *Lot* and *Aveyron* to the W. We descend to the S.W. (not too much in the direction of the *Tarn*), viâ *Camarquès*, *l'Hôpital*, and *Le Mazet*, to *Pont-de-Montvert* (Hôtel des Cévennes), a market-town on the *Tarn*, and on the road from *Genolhac* (18 M.; see below) to *Florac* (15 M.; p. 383). Here in 1703, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, broke out the Protestant insurrection known as the War of the Camisards, from the shirts ('camise') worn over their clothes by the insurgents. The town is still almost entirely Protestant.

2nd day. We ascend first to the N. of *Pont-de-Montvert*, by a ravine, to (13¼ M.) *Champlong-de-Lozère*, (1½ M.) *Pré-Soulayran* (3905 ft.), and (1 M.) *Finiels*, about 1½ hr. from *Pont* and half-way to the *Col de Finiels* (shortcut for walkers). To the W. is the *Pic de Finiels* (5585 ft.), whence there is a fine view to the S. and E. From the *Signal des Laubies* (5445 ft.), ¾ hr. to the W., the view includes not only the whole chain of the Cévennes, but also the plateaux and the gigantic ramparts of the Causses. We return to the col to gain the new *Bleymard* road, or we may descend direct to the N. by the sheep-track ('draye'; see above). *Le Bleymard*, see above.

Beyond Villefort the country is still very broken, and we enjoy beautiful glimpses of the Cévennes. Tunnels and viaducts are still numerous. — 131 M. *Concoules* (6 tunnels). Beyond (138 M.) *Genolhac* are 4 viaducts, the third of which is curved and 150 ft. high, and commands a fine retrospective view to the right, and 6 tunnels. — 142 M. *Chamborigaud*, followed by 3 tunnels, the first of which is nearly a mile long. Beyond (144 M.) *Ste. Cécile-d'Andorge* we pass through 4 more tunnels, and then quit the Cévennes, and enter the region of the mulberry. — 147½ M. *La Levalade*, and (150 M.) *La Pise* belong to the *Grand Combe*, a commune of 11,340 inhab., engaged in the important coal-mines of the district.

Before and after (156 M.) *Tamaris*, with its briquette-works, we traverse a tunnel.

158 M. *Alais*. For the continuation of the route, see p. 395.

56. From Clermont-Ferrand to Béziers, via St. Flour and Millau.

240 M. RAILWAY in 11-15³/₄ hrs. (fares 47 fr. 85, 35 fr. 85, 26 fr. 30 c.). — From Paris to Béziers the distance by this new line is 501 M. (express in 20¹/₃ hrs.) while it is 531 M. via Limoges and Rodez (RR. 19, 13), and 575 M. via Limoges and Toulouse (RR. 12, 10). — This route will be still farther shortened by the opening of a direct section beyond Arvant (see the map).

To (37 M.) *Arvant*, see p. 205; thence to (30 M.; 67 M. in all) *Neussargues*, see p. 253. — The railway leaves the valley of the Alagnon and ascends rapidly to the S.E., entering a tunnel over ³/₄ M. long. To the right are the mountains of the Cantal (p. 254). — 71¹/₂ M. *Talizat* (3265 ft.): 76¹/₂ M. *Rofjiac*.

79 M. **St. Flour** (2900 ft.; *Hôtel Auriac du Nord*), a town of 5477 inhab., is situated on an eminence partly composed of basaltic pillars. The seat of a bishopric, it contains a cathedral of the 14-15th cent., dedicated to St. Florus, the apostle of the district. In the interior are fine modern stained-glass windows and other works of art.

A mail-cart plies hence to (20¹/₂ M.) *Chaudesaigues (Hotels)*, a small watering-place to the S., in the valley of a tributary of the Truyère. It has five thermal springs and one cold chalybeate spring. One of the former is so copious that its water is used even to warm the houses in winter. Chaudesaigues is only 16¹/₂ M. from the station of St. Chély (see below), via (8 M.) *Pournels*.

We cross a viaduct. To the left appears the *Montagne de la Margeride* (5100 ft.). — 86¹/₂ M. *Ruines*; 89 M. *Viaduc de Garabit Station*.

The ***Garabit Viaduct**, spanning the gorge of the *Truyère*, one of the largest constructions of the kind, is 607 yds. long and 400 ft. high. Its central span of 542 ft. was at one time among the widest in the world, but it has been far out-distanced by the Forth Bridge (1890), with two spans of 1710 and 1700 ft., and the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge (1888), with a span of 1596 ft. The two widest spans of the Britannia Tubular Bridge are 460 ft. each. The Garabit Viaduct, constructed by Boyer and Eiffel, should be viewed from below. It is built of iron, with five reticulated piers, more than 200 ft. high, supported on huge bases of solid masonry.

The railway crosses the broken plateaux of the Lozère and attains its highest point (3465 ft.) before reaching St. Chély. — 92¹/₂ M. *Loubaresse*; 97¹/₂ M. *Arcomie*. Then a tunnel.

101¹/₂ M. *St. Chély-d'Apcher* (*Hôtel Bardol*), a little town and the nearest station to Chaudesaigues (see above). — Farther on is a viaduct. To the right appear the *Monts d'Aubrac* (4825 ft.).

108 M. *Aumont*; 113 M. *St. Sauveur-de-Peyre*. We pass a tunnel, over ¹/₄ M. long, and the stone *Viaduc de la Cruize*, 200 ft. high, beyond which are several more tunnels and viaducts.

122 M. **Marvejols** (*Hôtel de la Paix*), a town of 5113 inhab., on the Colagne, rebuilt in the 16th cent. after having been almost

entirely destroyed in the Religious Wars. Three gateways still remain, though the rest of the fortifications have been converted into a handsome boulevard. Dr. Prunières of Marvejols possesses a valuable collection of pre-historic antiquities.

124 M. *Chirac*. — 125½ M. *Le Monastier*. Railway to *Mende* and the *Causse*s, see R. 57.

The main line descends the winding gorge of the *Lot*, which it crosses four times, passing through 5 tunnels. To the left is the *Causse de Sauveterre* (p. 382). — 131½ M. *Banassac-la-Canourgue*. Hence to the Cañon of the Tarn, see p. 381. 137 M. *St. Laurent-d'Olt*. We traverse two short viaducts and a tunnel ¾ M. long. — 139½ M. *Campagnac*.

A diligence (1½ fr.) plies hence to (8 M.) *St. Géniez*, viâ the road passing the N.E. end of the *Causse de Sévérac*, from which there is a fine view of the *Monts d'Aubrac* (p. 377). Farther on we approach the *Gorges du Lot*. — *St. Géniez-d'Olt* (*Hôtel Rouquette*), an important cloth-making town of 3712 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the *Lot*. Mgr. de Frayssinous (1765-1842), orator and politician of the Restoration, a native of the district, is commemorated by a monument in the church, erected by the Comte de Chambord, whose tutor he was. — From *St. Géniez* the road goes on to (10½ M.) *Espalion* (p. 98), viâ (1¾ M.) *Ste. Eulalie*, (5 M.) *Lassouts*, and (8 M.) *St. Côme*.

The railway ascends and crosses the W. end of the *Causse de Sauveterre*, passing through two tunnels. 142 M. *Tarnesque*. Then tunnel, ½ M. long.

146½ M. *Sévérac-le-Château* (*Buffet; Hôtel des Voyageurs*). a town with 3347 inhab., is commanded by a ruined castle, which existed in the 13th century. — Railway to *Rodez* and *Capdenac*, see R. 13.

We now cross the *Aveyron*, ascend an incline, with four tunnels, and descend again towards the valley of the Tarn, by a still longer incline which also has four tunnels, besides a vaulted gallery and two viaducts. — 159 M. *Quezaquet*. Another vaulted gallery and two viaducts. We skirt on the left, the gorges of the Tarn (p. 382). — 152 M. *Aguessac*, overlooked by *Compeyre*, a village on a rocky knoll. Road to *Peyreleau* (Tarn Cañon), see p. 386.

166 M. *Millau* (*Hôtel du Commerce*), the *Æmilianum Castrum* of the Romans, is a town with 16,139 inhab., situated in a picturesque and fertile district, on the left bank of the Tarn. It is the capital of the arrondissement of *Aveyron*, the richest in the entire *Cévennes* region. Having been in the 16th cent. one of the principal strongholds of the Calvinists, it lost ground after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Its production of kid gloves is considerable. The town itself is badly built and contains little of interest beyond *Notre-Dame*, a church in the Romanesque and Renaissance styles; the *Place d'Armes*, with galleries, dating from the 12-15th cent.; and a Gothic *Belfry*.

For the route to *Peyreleau*, *Meyrueis*, *Montpellier-le-Vieux* (*Gorges de the Tarn; Causse*s), etc., see pp. 386 and 387.

FROM MILLAU TO LE VIGAN, 51 M., by the old road viâ *La Cavalerie*

and Nant; public conveyances daily; or 47 M. by the valley of the Dourbie and Nant. The old road crossing the *Larzac* (see below) is uninteresting until it reaches Nant. *La Cavalerie* (11 M.; *Hôtel Phalippon*), is a village containing the fairly preserved ruins of an ancient commandery of the Templars. — The road via the *Valley of the Dourbie* (p. 389), which is very picturesque, passes (8 M.) *La Roque St. Marguerite* (p. 389), at the foot of the rocks of *Montpellier-le-Vieux* (p. 388). — About 31½ M. farther on is *Gardies*, a hamlet with lignite mines, and 1¼ M. farther, *Cantorbe*, curiously built against dolomite rocks resembling ruins.

23½ M. (from Millau by the old road) **Nant** (about 1570 ft.; *Hôtel Bouat; Réveillon*), a little town in a well-watered and fertile valley, overlooked on the N. by the *Roc Nantais* (2775 ft.), on the S. by the *Roc de St. Alban* (2630 ft.), and on the W. by the Larzac heights. — 28 M. **St. Jean-du-Bruel** (1705 ft.; *Hôtel Vassas; Christal; Groussel*), a bright little town, in a fertile valley. Walks to the *Moulin Bondon*, the *Château d'Aigue*, etc. — We here quit the valley of the Dourbie, which turns to the N.W., and ascend along the Larzac. — 32 M. *Sauclières*. The road next descends in zigzags and crosses a valley. — 38½ M. *Alzon*, a village on the Vis, beyond which we pass through a tunnel. — 43 M. *Les Trois-Ponts*. About 2 M. to the left is *Aumessas*, in a wooded valley. — 44½ M. *Arre*, a manufacturing village. — 45½ M. *Bez-et-Esparon*, at the mouth of a ravine, at the head of which is the *Château d'Assas*. — 48½ M. *Molières*, on a hill. We cross the *Arre*. — 49½ M. *Arèze* (p. 401). — 51 M. *Le Vigan* (p. 401).

We continue to follow the valley of the Tarn for a short distance via the station of *Peyre*. — 172½ M. *St. Georges-de-Lusençon*: 177 M. *St. Rome-de-Cernon*.

181 M. *Tournemire*, in a highly picturesque valley, overlooked by the high cliffs of the Larzac. About 1¼ M. to the N.W. is *Roquefort*, celebrated for its cheeses. These are mostly made in the environs of the place, of goats' and sheep's milk, but acquire their excellence in the grottoes and rocky caves under the village.

A branch-railway runs hence to (9½ M.) **St. Affrique** (*Cheval-Vert*), a manufacturing and commercial town with 7177 inhab., on the *Sorgues*, overlooked by a curious rock. This town was one of the strongholds of the Calvinists, who successfully sustained a siege here in 1628. The line is to be prolonged to *Albi* (p. 95).

The *Larzac* is accessible from *Tournemire* by several paths, the best being that through the *Boutinque Ravine*. There is a magnificent view from the plateau, of the valley of the *Cernon* and the *Rouergue*. This plateau is crossed by the line which is being constructed from *Le Vigan* to *Albi*, via *Tournemire* and *St. Affrique*.

185 M. *St. Jean-et-St. Paul*; 188 M. *Langlanet*: 191½ M. *Montpaon*. A tunnel a mile long. — 196½ M. *Ceilhes-Roqueronde*: 199½ M. *Les Cubrits*. Another tunnel of a mile. — 202½ M. *Joncels*: 205½ M. *Lunas*. Traversing a short tunnel, we enter the *Valley of the Orb*, which is highly interesting both up and down stream as far as *Cessenon* (p. 86). — 207 M. *Le Bousquet-d'Orb*. Beyond (210 M. *Latour* (branch-line to *Graissessac*, 3 M.) we cross a long viaduct.

212 M. **Bédarieux** (*Buffet; Hôtel du Nord*), a commercial and industrial town (7320 inhab.), with cloth-factories and tanneries, on the *Orb*.

A branch-line runs hence to (5½ M.) *Graissessac*, which has considerable mines of coal, iron, copper, and argentiferous lead.

FROM BÉDARIEUX TO CASTRES, 57 M., railway in 2¼-3¼ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 30, 8 fr. 50, 6 fr. 20 c.). — The line ascends the valley of the *Orb*, 2 M. *Herpian*.

4½ M. Lamalou-les-Bains. The station is ½ M. from the village — **HOTELS.** At Lamalou-le-Bas: *Grand-Hôtel; des Bains, du Nord*, these three of the first rank, 8-12 fr. per day. — *Du Midi, de la Pair, de France*, second class, 6-8 fr. — At Lamalou-le-Centre, *Grand-Hôtel du Centre*. — At Lamalou-le-Haut: *Hôtel de l'Etablissement; Tabarié*. — Numerous *Villas and Furnished Houses*. — **RESTAURANTS.** *Du Casino; de la Poste; Mouret; de la Verrière*; and at the hotels. — *Grand Casino Blanc* at Lamalou-le-Bas, 25 fr. per season. — *Post and Telegraph Offices* at Lamalou-le-Bas and Lamalou-le-Centre.

Lamalou-les-Bains, a thermal station amidst the mountain-spurs that unite the Cevennes and the Montagne Noire, consists of *Lamalou-le-Bas, Lamalou-le-Centre*, and *Lamalou-le-Haut*, all near each other and connected by tramways, omnibuses, and brakes (10-25 c.). There is a Bath-Establishment at each of these, and the waters (61-114° Fahr.) are especially efficacious in rheumatic and nervous affections. The season lasts from May 1st to Oct. 31st. The place boasts of several attractive promenades. — Various interesting excursions may be made in the neighbourhood. On foot or on donkeys (5 fr. per day): to the N.W., to *Villecelle*, a typical Cevenole village; to *Le Fraisse*, with its legendary chestnut-tree, 3 hrs. there and back; to the N.E. to the hermitage of *Notre-Dame-de-Capimont* (4 hrs.; fine view); to the S.W. to the priory of *St. Pierre-de-Rhèdes*, the foundation of which is attributed to Charlemagne. — By carriage: viâ *Herépien* and the valley of the *Mare* to (3½ M.) *Villemagne*, said to have been endowed by Charlemagne. The church dates from the 12th century. About ½ M. farther is the picturesque *Pont du Diable*. To *St. Gervais*, see below. — To the *Valley of the Orb* and the *Gorges d'Héric*, 10 M., an interesting excursion requiring ½ day. The route leads through a highly picturesque part of the valley viâ *Le Poujol* and *Colombières* (see below). The imposing rocky amphitheatre of the *Gorges d'Héric* lie to the left of the road, a little before the (6¾ M.) *Pont de Tarassac*, a suspension-bridge over the Orb, commanding a beautiful view. — To *St. Gervais* (*Hôtel Soulier*), a village with 2030 inhab., picturesquely situated on a tributary of the *Mare*, viâ the plateau of *Taussac*, returning by the valley of the *Mare* viâ *Villemagne* (see above). — Ascent of **Mont Caroux** (3585 ft.; guide 6 fr.; fine view). We drive to (7½ M.) *Douch* (carr. 15 fr.), about ½ hr. to the N.W. of the plateau; or walk viâ *Villecelle* and *Fraisse* (see above), the inn of (2½ hrs.) *Andabre*, and (3½ hrs.) *Douch*.

5 M. *Le Poujol*, with some ancient fortifications, beyond which the valley of the Orb contracts and becomes highly picturesque. To the right are the lofty cliffs of the *Caroux* (see above). — At (9½ M.) *Colombières* (Hotel) are a double waterfall, a ruined château, and a huge chestnut tree. The *Gorges d'Héric*, see above. — 10½ M. *Mons*. We now enter the valley of the *Jaur*. 13 M. *Olargues* (Hotel), curiously situated on a crag on the right bank, has some ancient fortifications and an old bridge. The valley, no longer protected on the N. by the steep slopes of the *Montagne de l'Espinouse* (3550 ft.), becomes wild and bare. — 20½ M. *Riols* has cloth-manufactures.

23 M. **St. Pons** or *St. Pons-de-Thomières* (*Hôtel St. Denis*, etc.), a cloth-manufacturing town with 3562 inhab., at the head of the valley in which the *Jaur* rises, and at the foot of a cliff surmounted by a 16th cent. chapel. The cathedral, built in the 13th and restored in the 18th cent., has a fine old portal behind the present choir. — A diligence plies hence daily, viâ the *Col du Saumail* or *du Cabaretou* (3115 ft.) to (13½ M.) *La Salvetat* (2195 ft.; *Hôtel Calbérac*), with 3600 inhab., on the right bank of the *Agout*, a favourite summer-resort of the inhabitants of the plain of *Narbonnais*. Here are the mineral springs of *Rieumajou*. The neighbourhood is bracing, abounding in game and fish, and a good centre for excursions. — From *St. Pons* a diligence also plies to *St. Chinian* (p. 87) to which, however, a railway is to be built. The picturesque route leads viâ the *Defile of the Nove* and down the valley of the *Vernazobres*.

26½ M. *Cournou*. A tunnel, nearly ½ M. long, takes us from the basin of the *Salesse* to that of the *Thoré*, and from the basin of the *Me-*

diterranean to that of the Atlantic. — 31 M. *Labastide-Rouairoux*, a cloth-making town, with 3011 inhabitants. — 33½ M. *Lacabarède*. At (39 M.) *St. Amans-Soult*, Marshal Soult (1769-1852) was born and died. 42½ M. *Les Alberts*. — 45½ M. *Mazamet* (*Hotels*), to the left, a prosperous cloth-making town, with 14,666 inhab., situated on the *Larne*, at the foot of the *Montagne Noire* (*Pic de Nore*, 3970 ft., and *Pic de Montand*, 3350 ft., ascended hence in 4-½ hrs.). *Mazamet* contains the ruined *Château d'Hautpol*, and a monument to *Houlès*, who introduced the textile industry. — 46½ M. *St. Alby*: 48½ M. *Roubinarié*: 52 M. *Labruguière*, a manufacturing town (3520 inhab.), with a ruined castle and a fine Romanesque tower. Beyond (53½ M.) *Lostange* the train crosses the *Thoré* and then the *Agout*. — 57 M. *Castres*, see p. 79.

Beyond *Bédarieux* the railway traverses a viaduct and three tunnels. — 219 M. *Faugères*.

FROM FAUGÈRES TO MONTPELLIER. 43½ M., railway in 13¼-31¼ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 60, 6 fr. 45, 4 fr. 70 c.). We first traverse three tunnels. — 6 M. *Gabian*, a large village dominated by a ruined castle; 8½ M. *Roujan-Neffiès*, with coal mines; 11 M. *Caux*, with 3000 inhabitants. A tunnel is passed. — 14 M. *Nizas*; 17½ M. *Paulhan* (*Buffet*). Railways to *Béziers* and *Lodève* see p. 86. — We cross the *Hérault*, and beyond (20 M.) *Campagnan* is another tunnel. 21 M. *St. Pargoire*; 26 M. *Villèveyrac*, followed by a tunnel. 31 M. *Montbazin*, also on the line from *Béziers* by *Mèze* (p. 86) and connected by rail with *Cette* (8 M.: p. 406). — 34 M. *Cournonterral*; 36 M. *Fabrègues*; 39 M. *St. Jean-de-Védas*. — 43½ M. *Montpellier* (p. 401).

Another tunnel. — 224 M. *Laurens*; 228½ M. *Magalas*; 230 M. *Espondeilhan*; 232½ M. *Bassan*. — 233½ M. *Lieuran-Ribauté*, a station which owes the latter part of its name to the *Château de Ribauté* ('*Ripa alta*'), to the left. We pass beneath the line from *Montpellier* viâ *Mèze*, and, on the E. side of the town, join the *Cette* line.

240 M. *Béziers* (p. 85).

57. The Causse and the Cañon of the Tarn.

The Causse and the Cañon of the Tarn may be explored from *Mende*, *Florac*, or *Meyrueis*, by single travellers or small parties; but for parties of more than ten persons *Millau* (p. 378) is the only practicable centre, affording adequate lodging, carriages, etc. Those who can devote but one day to the Tarn gorge, may see the most interesting part by leaving *Millau* early and returning there the same evening. Taking the first train to *Banassac* (p. 378) they there hire a carriage for *La Malène* (20 fr.), having previously given notice to the boatmen there to be in readiness (p. 383). On reaching *Le Rozier* (p. 386), carriages may be obtained at *Rascalou's* for the return to *Millau* (15-20 fr.). A public conveyance also starts thence at 4 p. m.

a. From Marvejols to Mende and Florac.

To *Mende*, 22 M., RAILWAY in 1¼ hr. (fares 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 35 c.). — From *Mende* to *Florac*, about 32 M., public conveyance. Pedestrians bound for the Tarn gorge may shorten their route by not going beyond *Ispagnac*, which is also reached still more directly from the (12 M.) station of *Balsièges* (see below). — From *Mende* to *Ste. Enimie* a carriage may be hired from *Jacques Archer*: viâ *Ispagnac* (p. 383), for 3 pers. 20, 4 pers. 25, 6 pers. 30 fr.; viâ *Sauveterre* (p. 382), 15, 18, and 22 fr.

Marvejols and thence to (3½ M.) *Le Monastier*, see p. 378. The branch-line to *Mende*, which is to be extended to meet the main line from *Clermont-Ferrand* to *Nîmes* (*La Bastide*, p. 375), crosses the

Colagne, passes through a tunnel, and ascends to the E. the winding gorge of the Lot, crossing the stream before and after another tunnel. To the S., on the left bank, is the *Causse de Sauveterre*.

The **Causses** are, as their name indicates (Latin 'calx'), plateaux of Jurassic limestone, occurring in the Lozère and the neighbouring departments. The principal are the *Causse de Sauveterre*, *Causse Méjan* ('du Milieu'; p. 383), *Causse Noir* (p. 387), and the *Larzac* (p. 379). They are bounded by the valleys of the Lot, Tarn, Jonte, Dourbie, some of their tributaries and those of the Hérault. As plateaux they are not remarkable but are merely bare uplands 2500-3700 ft. above the sea, without water, and almost treeless, where scarcely anything beyond a little barley and oats will grow, and with a very scanty population. Here and there the general level is broken by 'Couronnes' ('crowns') or mounds; and at certain spots, particularly on the Causse Méjan, are 'avens' or chasms into which the rainfall sinks, to issue again in the copious springs of the gorges. There are also a number of dolmens or table-stones. — The gorges worn by the rivers are, on the contrary, exceedingly interesting, and a visit should on no account be omitted. The principal gorge is the *Cañon of the Tarn* (p. 384).

7 M. *Le Villard-Salelles*; 10 M. *Chanac*, a little town with a ruined castle. Beyond (14 M.) *Barjac* are two bridges, a tunnel, a viaduct, and another tunnel. — 18 M. *Balsièges*.

FROM BALSIEGES (MENDE) TO FLORAC, two roads, 18 and 20½ M. The shorter road traverses the Causse de Sauveterre where it leaves another road to the right leading to (11 M.) *Ste. Enimie* (p. 385), viâ (6 M.) *Sauveterre*. It descends to the S. E. of the Causse, already affording a fine view of the Tarn Cañon, to (12 M.) *Ispagnac* (p. 383), and 2 M. farther on joins the road from Mende (see below). The longer road leaves the shorter one on the right, and leads to the E. through a little valley viâ (21½ M.) *Rouffiac*. About 4½ M. farther, it also joins the road from Mende to Florac (see below).

Beyond Balsièges we cross the Lot twice more, on each side of a tunnel. To the right are the ramparts of the Causse de Mende.

22 M. **Mende** (2425 ft.; *Hôtel Borrel*; *Manse*, well spoken of), a dirty and badly built but pleasantly situated town with 8033 inhabitants, was formerly the capital of the *Géraudan*, and is now the chief town of the department of the *Lozère* and the seat of a bishopric. It stands on the left bank of the Lot, at the foot of the *Causse de Mende* (3475 ft.), which raises its perpendicular ramparts 1000 ft. above it. The *Cathedral*, originally of the 14th cent., was rebuilt between 1600 and 1620, after having been partly destroyed by the Calvinists. It has two spires dating from 1508-1512, which are 280 and 210 ft. high respectively. In front of the cathedral is the bronze statue, by Dumont, of *Urban V.*, the 6th of the Avignon Popes, and a native of the district. The *Salle d'Asile* contains a small *Musée*. Above the town is the *Hermitage de St. Privat*, an ancient and much frequented pilgrim-resort.

Diligence to *Langogne* and *Villefort*, see p. 375. Roads to *Florac* viâ Balsièges, see above.

The direct road to Florac first passes the E. extremity of the Causse de Mende. — 4½ M. *Brenoux*, a village 2½ M. to the N.E. of which is *Lanuéjols*, with a Roman tomb of great size. — 8 M. *St. Etienne-du-Valdonnès*, a straggling village with a silver-lead mine. Farther on, to the right, is the road to Balsièges viâ Rouffiac. —



10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Col de Montmirat* (3430 ft.) whence there is a very fine view. Beyond (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nozières* we enter the valley of the Tarn, and join, on the right, the road to Balsièges viâ Ispagnac (see above). We save time by proceeding direct to (13 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) Ispagnac instead of going on to Florac. To the right is the Causse Méjean (see below.) — 20 M. *St. Julien-du-Gourq.* We cross the Tarn, which here waters a pretty valley, and ascend the valley of the Tarnon.

22 M. **Florac** (2290 ft.; *Hôtel Melquion; de Paris*), a town of 2157 inhab., at the foot of the *Causse Méjean* or *Mejan* and on the left bank of the Tarnon. Its principal object of note is the *Source du Pêcher*, which, rising in the Causse above the town, forms fine cascades after heavy rains, nearly as large as the Fontaine de Vaucluse (p. 425).

A road leads hence to the E. to (16 M.) *Pont-de-Montvert* (p. 376), whence excursions may be made among the Lozère mountains.

FROM FLORAC TO MEYRUEIS (PEYRELEAU) VIÂ THE COL DE PERJURET. 22 M., public conveyance. This route is a continuation of the preceding into the Tarnon valley, dominated on the right by the escarpments of the Causse Méjean, more than 1900 ft. high. — 3 M. *Le Mazel*. — 6 M. *Salgas*, with a fine château. Beyond (8 M.) *Vébron* (*Hôtel Bragouse*), we quit the valley. — From (11 M.) *Fraissinet-de-Fourques* the road ascends in zigzags (short-cuts) to the *Col de Perjuret* (3380 ft.; hut). This is the only point where the Causse Méjean is not isolated; the neck of land which connects it with the Aigoual (p. 387) is at one point only 30 ft. broad. We descend into the valley of the *Jonte*, which bounds the Causse on the S. — 17 M. *Gatuzières*. — 22 M. *Meyrueis* (p. 387).

b. From Florac to Peyreleau viâ the Cañon of the Tarn.

11 $\frac{1}{2}$ day. The excursion is possible in one day, if the start is made from Ispagnac and no long stoppage is made on the way. The whole gorge may be visited on foot, but tourists generally go by carriage to *Ste. Enimie* and thence by boat to *Le Rozier*. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Peyreleau. Some travellers, however, prefer going on foot from *Ste. Enimie*, as they thus have more leisure to examine the cañon, while the navigation, although not dangerous, presents difficulties which divert attention.

CARRIAGES, from *Florac* to *Ste. Enimie*, with one horse 12, two horses 15 fr. — BOATS. There are two services of boats from *Ste. Enimie* to *Le Rozier*: fare by both 42 fr. for 1-5 pers. 1st Service (*St. Jean* at *Ste. Enimie*, *Bernard* at *St. Chély*; *Cas. Monginoux* at *La Malène*, and *Alph. Solanet* at *Les Vignes*) from *Ste. Enimie* to *St. Chély*, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$, thence to *La Malène*, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$, thence to *St. Prijet* (*Vignes*), 10, and thence to *Le Rozier*, 15 fr. — 2nd Service (*Justin Malaval* at *Ste. Enimie* and *Justin Monginoux* at *La Malène*): from *Ste. Enimie* to *La Malène*, 13, from *La Malène* to *Les Vignes*, 13, from *Les Vignes* to *Le Rozier*, 16 fr. — To avoid loss of time, it is advisable to send information a day or two beforehand to the boatmen. — Packages weighing more than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. should not be taken on the excursion from *La Malène* to *Le Pas-de-Souci*, because the boatmen have to carry them on to (11 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Les Vignes*. When the party is large it is well to send notice to the hotel-keepers. For an excursion on the *Causse* provisions and water should be taken.

Florac, see above. We return in the direction of *Mende* for 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. (see p. 382) and then descend to the left into the Tarn gorge. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Ispagnac** (1740 ft.; *Hôtel Laget*), a picturesquely situated and straggling village, on the right bank of the Tarn and at the mouth of the ravine through which the Balsièges road descends (p. 382). Ruins of the *Château de Rocheblave*, see p. 384. Opposite the vil-

lage the Tarn forms a peninsula, on which is *Quésac*, connected with Ispagnac by a 14th-17th cent. bridge.

The **Cañon du Tarn*, still more beautiful beyond Ste. Enimie or rather St. Chély, and particularly so between La Malène and Le Pas-de-Soucy, begins at Ispagnac and extends as far as Le Rozier, a distance of more than 31 M.

It is the most curious of the gorges produced in the Causses by the erosion of the streams, which were much more abundant during the glacial epoch in the Cévennes. As the name indicates, it has suggested comparison with the celebrated Cañon of the Colorado in the United States and by some it has even been thought to be more interesting, though less gloomy. To the right and left the sheer rocks of the Causses de Sauveterre and Méjean rise to a height of from 800 to 1100 ft. the distance between their summits varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ M. It is difficult to imagine a more impressive gorge. Gigantic ramparts and perpendicular cliffs at one time overhang the river, at others retire in terraces, formed of the several strata of the limestone and as varied in outline as they are in colour. Here the rocks are shivered into a thousand different shapes and there appear yellow limestone, black schistous marl, and pink and brown dolomite. In addition there is abundant vegetation (vines and fruit trees), affording a charming contrast to the rocks, as well as clear, full springs and many caverns.

The windings which the gorge describes in its 30 M. course contribute to its beauty and provide a series of pleasant surprises for the traveller. Even when the end is reached, we have still to explore the very curious gorges of the Jonte and the Dourbie and the still more remarkable *Montpellier-le-Vieux*, the 'ville du diable', a fantastic rocky chaos, formed by the decomposition of the magnesian limestone. It is impossible to describe these natural curiosities. They far excel the scenery of the Saxon Switzerland and there is scarcely anything at all equal to them in Europe except perhaps the Romsdal and other fjords in Norway. The Tarn Cañon and Montpellier-le-Vieux, hitherto little known, partly no doubt owing to their situation, far from the main tourist-routes, are now rapidly becoming celebrated, thanks to explorers who have of late particularly called attention to them, and to the opening of the railways giving easy access to the Causses.

The route from Ispagnac to Ste. Enimie (about 4 hrs. on foot) follows the right bank of the Tarn, passing the picturesquely situated *Château de Rocheblave* (16th cent.), recently restored. A little farther, on the left bank, is a mill worked by one of the numerous springs formed by the rains which filter through the limestone of the Causses. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Montbrun*, also on the left bank. The road then passes the hamlets of *Poujols* and *Blajoux*. On the other side are the ruins of the *Château de Charbonnières*, and farther on *Castelbouc*, where there is another ruin. This is the most remarkable point be-

tween Ispagnac and Ste. Énimie and one of the prettiest parts of the gorge. In a neighbouring grotto is a very copious spring. — 13³/₄ M. *Prades*, on the right bank. The ramparts of the *Causses*, already very high, approach the river more and more closely at *Les Ecoutes* (echo).

17 M. **Ste. Énimie** (*Hôtel de Paris* or *St. Jean: du Commerce*: boats, see p. 383), a town of 1030 inhab., owes its origin to a monastery, founded about 630, of which a few uninteresting remains are left. It occupies a curious position, at one of the great angles formed by the gorge and in a kind of huge well, 1650 ft. deep. Above issues the beautiful *Fontaine de Barle* and below is the *Source du Coussac*. The river is spanned by a bridge, across which passes the road viâ the *Causses* from *Balsièges* (p. 382) to *Meyrueis* (15¹/₂ M. from Ste. Énimie; p. 387). There is also a footpath on the right bank to (4-4¹/₄ hrs.) *La Malène*, difficult at places. Boats take about 3¹/₂ hrs., excluding halts, to perform the same distance (p. 383). By either route the every-varying scenery steadily increases in grandeur and interest beyond St. Chély. — At 1¹/₄ hr. *St. Chély-du-Tarn*, a village on the left bank, the gorge forms a second elbow or angle, and again turns soon afterwards at *Les Pougnaudoires* (inhabited grottoes), where there is a dam. Many minor windings are also passed, each revealing some unexpected beauty. To the right is the *Château de la Caze*, partly dating from the 15th cent., before which the path ascends to cross the *Pas de l'Escalette*, the only difficult spot, and one which those subject to giddiness will avoid. In 1 hr. from *Les Pougnaudoires* we reach the dam of *Hauterive*, a village with a ruined castle, affording a very fine view of our road.

La Malène (*Hôtel Mouginour*, déj. 2¹/₂ fr., good wine) is 1-1¹/₄ hr. from *Hauterive*. This considerable village, with a bridge, lies at the mouth of two ravines by which we may ascend to the *Causses*. Here also are a château belonging to the family of *Montesquieu du Tarn*: an abundant spring: a grotto on the left bank, and others in the neighbourhood.

We next follow an easy path, passing under the shelter of projecting rocks, and skirt on the left the *Rocher du Planiol* with the ruins of a castle. Beyond the *Source de l'Angle*, to the right, we pass the *Rocher de Montesquieu*, on which also are ruins, to the left, and reach the entrance of the *Détroit*, to the right of which is the *Grotte de la Momie*.

The ***Détroit**, also called *Les Étroits*, 40 min. from *La Malène* and about 3 M. long, is the most remarkable part of the *Tarn Cañon*. The gorge here contracts to a width of less than ¹/₂ M. between the summits of its flanking rocks, which exceed 1600 ft. in height: and there is no room even for a path. As the gorge winds the rocks seem to bar the passage, and sometimes they overhang so much that they appear to form a gigantic bridge across the river. The whole effect is majestic, without any approach to the grotesque, while the picturesqueness is

enhanced by the rich colouring of the cliffs. Although we have not yet come to the most difficult passage, the navigation continually calls for all the dexterity and experience of the boatmen. The water is exceedingly clear, so that the fish may be seen swimming below. The climax of the whole scene is reached when we emerge from the *Détroit*, at *La Croze*, into the **Cirque des Baumes*, a sort of gulf at an angle of the Cañon, the most remarkable spot in the whole gorge. Here are the hamlets of *Les Baumes-Vieilles* and *Les Baumes-Basses* and the pilgrimage *Chapel of St. Ilère*, perched on the sides of the cirque. At *Les Baumes-Claudes*, to the N., is a grotto with three stories. Farther on we pass through another magnificent defile, before reaching the *Pas-de-Soucy*.

The *Pas-de-Soucy*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from *La Malène*, is a chaos of fallen rocks, where the Tarn disappears from view, and boat navigation is interrupted. A road starting from *Les Baumes*, follows the right bank, in front of the *Sourde*, one of the largest rocks, and dominated also on the right by the *Roche l'Aiguille*, 260 ft. high.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Les Vignes* (*Solanet's Inn*, small) and on the opposite bank *St. Préjet-du-Tarn*. Here we find the fourth of the Tarn bridges in the Cañon crossed by the roads over the *Causse*s. The boat journey onward is still very interesting, but it presents serious difficulties in the shape of rapids and rocks in mid-channel, known thoroughly only by the fishermen of *Les Vignes*. The descent to *Le Rozier* is made in 2 hrs., whilst for the ascent 8 hrs. are necessary. By the footpath on the right bank it takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. We pass *Villaret* and (3 M.) *Cambon*. On the other bank are some ruins, the *Pas de l'Arc*, *La Sablière*, and the *Pic de Cinglegros* (3280 ft.). On the right bank are the cirque and hermitage of *St. Marcelin*. Then on the same side, the *Mas-de-la-Font*; on the left *Plaisance*, beyond which the Cañon widens to form the basin of *Le Rozier*.

To the left is *Le Rozier* (4290 ft.; *Hôtel Rascalou* or *des Voyageurs*, well spoken of), a little village at the confluence of the Tarn and *Jonte*, with a bridge over each river. Carriage to the station of *Aguessac* (p. 378), 10 fr. Omnibus to *Millau*, see below.

Peyreleau (*Hôtel Dieudonné* or *du Commerce*, near the bridge) is a somewhat larger village, on the other bank of the *Jonte*. Fine view from the height to the W. of the village.

FROM PEYRELEAU TO MILLAU *viâ* the right bank of the Tarn, 13 M., public conveyance at 5.45 a. m. and 4 p. m. (returning from *Millau* at 7 a. m. and 2 p. m.). This picturesque part of the valley suffers from comparison with the finer upper part. The *Causse Noir* (p. 387) forms here also on the left, huge walls, rising to a height of more than 1500 ft. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mostujoux*. — $6\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Rivière*, a straggling village dominated by the *Roche de Peyrelade* (1825 ft.) and the enormous *Ruines de Peyrelade* (2780 ft.), where the caverns are used in the manufacture of *Roquefort* cheese (see p. 379). $9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Aguessac* (p. 378). 13 M. *Millau* (p. 378).

FROM PEYRELEAU TO MEYRUEIS BY THE VALLEY OF THE JONTE, 13 M., omnibus at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. (returning from *Meyrueis* at 2.30 a. m. and 1 p. m.). This route ascends the very interesting *Valley of the Jonte*, which at first forms a gorge between the *Causse Méjean* and *Causse Noir*, having

almost the character of the Tarn Cañon, on a small scale. At about 11½ hr. from Le Rozier is *Le Truel*; ¾ hr. farther *Les Douzes*, at the mouth of a ravine; and 2 hrs. farther, *Meyrueis*.

Meyrueis (2510 ft.; *Hôtel Lévêjac*; *Boulet*; *Parguel*) is a little town on the Jonte, near the end of the Causse Noir. Among the *Grottoes* in the neighbourhood, the chief is the magnificent stalactite cavern known as the *Grotte de Dargilan*, 3½ M. to the W., which was discovered in 1880. On the other side of the Jonte is the *Grotte de Nabrigas*, noted chiefly for its old world relics and the great quantity of bones of cave-bears which have been found in it. — From Meyrueis to Florac, see p. 383. Carriage with one horse to (31½ hrs.) Ste. Enimie, viâ the Causse Noir, 10-12 fr.

About 3¾ M. to the S. of Meyrueis is *St. Sauveur-des-Pourcels*, with mines of silver-lead and copper. In the neighbourhood, to the E., is the curious ***Source de Bramabiau** ('bellowing ox'), a cascade, 46 ft. high, formed by the *Bonheur*. This stream, which formerly fell from a limestone cliff 500 ft. in height, has now bored for itself through the rock a subterranean channel, more than 500 yds. long, explored in 1888 by Mr. E. A. Martel. It issues from the channel like a torrent, into a gorge 650 ft. deep, hollowed out by its waters.

The ascent of the *Aigoual* (p. 401), to the S.W., may be made from Meyrueis in about 6½ hrs. there and back, viâ the beautiful valley of the Butézon, one of the tributaries of the Jonte. The descent may be made to Le Vigan (p. 401), viâ *La Séreyrède*, on the S.W. (p. 401), or the *Source de Bramabiau* (see above) may be conveniently visited on the return viâ *La Séreyrède* and *Camprieux* (Philippine Inn).

c. From Peyreleau to Montpellier-le-Vieux and thence to Millau through the Valley of the Dourbie.

11½-2 days. Even a hasty visit to Montpellier-le-Vieux requires at least a day. If two days can be given to it, the night should be spent at Maubert, the neighbouring hamlet (6 beds); if not, travellers descend to La Roque-Ste. Marguerite (p. 389), thence visit the valley of the Dourbie, and rejoin the railway at Millau. A guide is necessary for Montpellier-le-Vieux (one of the Robert family at Maubert, or Froment, of La Roque, who owns a mule). Provisions must be taken. Carriage from Le Rozier 15 fr.; mule 6-10 fr. per day.

A route ascends in zigzags to the S., to the *Causse Noir*, which owes its name to the dark colour of its weird and stunted pines. A footpath offers a short-cut. We quit the route near the summit, when it turns finally to the E.

THE RAVINES OF LES PALIÈS AND THE RIOU-SEC, towards which this road leads, are well worth a visit. We soon pass *Alegrac*, and then the *Hermitage of St. Jean-de-Balme* (11-13th cent.). Thence a path leads to the N., to the *Ravine of Les Paliès*, which descends towards the Jonte. In the ravine is a magnificent view-point from the top of a precipice, on the other side of which are the ruins of the *Hermitage of St. Miquel*, on some isolated rocks, difficult of access (1 hr.), whence there is also a very fine view over the Jonte valley. The head of the ravine, the *Cirque de Madasse*, is also very interesting. In 2 hrs. thence, we reach the *Riou-Sec*, a ravine to the S. which descends towards the Dourbie. On the side are the *Roques-Altes* ('high rocks': 160-200 ft. high), a sort of natural fortress, seen also from the route. About 1½ hr. is required to descend into the ravine and ascend on the other side to *Maubert* (see below).

The path continues in a S. direction. Behind us is a fine view of the Tarn Cañon, then, farther on, in front of us appear the Causse of the Larzac and, to the left, the Roques-Altes, the Aigoual, etc. — *Maubert* (2675 ft.) is a hamlet reached from Peyreleau in 2 hrs. on foot, 2½ hrs. by mule, and 3 hrs. by light carriage. Good accom-

modation is to be had at the Roberts' farm. About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther are the *Cirques de la Millièrre* and *du Lac* (see below), between which we pass, and which themselves form part of Montpellier.

***Montpellier-le-Vieux** (perhaps from 'mont pelé', bald mountain) is not an inhabited place, but a spot covered with huge rocks and blocks of the strangest forms, a fantastic city, the 'Ville du Diable' according to the popular belief. It remained unknown till 1883, when Mons. L. de Malafosse, whose château is near Mende, called public attention to it. Since then it has been especially explored by Mons. E.-A. Martel, of the French Alpine Club, who has drawn a plan of it and to whom we owe the most precise information. The plateau occupied by this natural curiosity, to which no parallel can be found except in the much smaller Bois de Païolive (p. 394), is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. square. In the words of Mons. de Malafosse "we cannot without having seen it, form an idea of this collection of apparent ruins, where, by the side of rocks representing gigantic monsters, are facsimiles of imposing monuments. The whole entangled mass of streets, arches, passages, and projecting cornices, sometimes intersecting one another at right angles as in a town laid out by line, sometimes forming a square or crescent, is a veritable labyrinth of about 500 acres. Isolated rocks, in the shape of towers or pyramids, are 'more than 300 ft. high, and some of the 'streets' pass between rows of 'edifices', 100-200 ft. in perpendicular height. . . . The whole of this huge space is abandoned to complete solitude".

In order to gain an idea of the whole and its general arrangement it is better not to descend at once into the cirque, but to continue straight on to the rocks which block on the S. the road by which we approach, and to mount those on the left, called the *Ciudad* from their resemblance to a citadel. Thence we have a really marvellous *View, comprising in particular the five *Cirques* of the Cyclopean city, with their fantastic surroundings. Certain parts had already received names from the people of the country, while the explorers have assigned others according to resemblances more or less apparent, and these are now fairly well known to the guides. It is sufficient to remark that the corridor by which we arrive and its continuation beyond the rocks very nearly divide the town in two parts, one to the left or E., the other to the right or W. In the first are 4 cirques or amphitheatres: to the S., the *Rouquettes*; to the N., the *Lac*; and beyond, to the E., the *Amats* and the *Citerne*. In the second is the *Millièrre*, comprising the Ville, to the N., and the Forum, to the S. The *Cirque des Rouquettes* is the smallest but the finest; its longer diameter measures 1650 ft., the shorter one 650 ft., while the walls are 380 ft. high. The *Cirque du Lac*, where, however, there is no water, is much larger. The *Amats* somewhat resemble a 'place' or square. Near them a 'doorway' in an isolated rock, an alley of 'obelisks', etc., are pointed out. A striking *View is obtained from the top of the rocks, in the direction of the Dourbie. The

Millière is the most wooded part; pines, arbutus, and holly flourish especially. An 'aven' (p. 382) separates this part from the Rouquettes. From the *Plan del Ramié*, on the ridge next the Dourbie, we command another remarkably good *View of the weird city. — We may thence descend directly to the valley of the Dourbie.

The **Valley of the Dourbie**, between the Causse Noir and the Larzac, is the finest gorge of the Causses next to the Tarn Cañon, at least in its lower part, where it bends from S. E. to W., to join the Tarn gorge, at Millau. — *La Roque-S. Marguerite* (1310 ft.; Parguel's Inn; guide, see p. 387) is the nearest village to Montpellier-le-Vieux. $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S. of Maubert, and 8 M. from Millau, at the end of the Riou-Sec ravine. It has a ruined castle. About $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. up stream is the village of *St. Véran*, very picturesquely situated among the rocks of the Causse Noir, at the mouth of the **St. Véran Ravine*, the finest part of the valley, which extends for more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the village (road to Le Vigan, see p. 401). — Downstream, the prettiest part is the *Val Nègre* ravine, 2 M. from La Roque. In this part also is the *Grotte d'Atuech*. $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. (from La Roque) *Le Monna*, with the Château of the Bonald family, and the tombs of the cardinal and the philosopher of that name. — $6\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Massebian*. — 8 M. *Millau* (p. 378).

58. From Lyons to Nîmes.

a. Viâ Tarascon, on the left bank of the Rhone.

173 M. RAILWAY in $6\frac{3}{4}$ – $8\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 34 fr. 55, 25 fr. 95, 19 fr. 5 c.). — The direct line from Paris to Nîmes passes viâ Clermont-Ferrand (see R. 55).

To $156\frac{1}{2}$ M., *Tarascon*, see R. 61. We cross the Rhone by a viaduct nearly 650 yds. long. To the right is the suspension-bridge.

157 M. **Beaucaire** (*Hôtel du Luxembourg*), a commercial town of 9824 inhab., which owes its name (*Bellum Quadrum*) to its castle, in ruins since the 17th century. The celebrated *Fair*, in the latter half of July, has lost much of its importance. The *Beaucaire Canal*, more than 30 M. long, connects the Rhone with the Mediterranean near Aigues-Mortes (p. 400). — We leave on the right the line to Remoulins and Uzès, etc. (p. 392), and traverse a broken country, with viaducts, tunnels and cuttings. — $163\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bellegarde*; $166\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Manduel-Redessan*. — 170 M. *Grézan* is the junction for the line on the right bank (see below). Farther on, to the right, is the direct line from Paris viâ Clermont-Ferrand (R. 55): opposite is the Tour Magne (p. 398). — 173 M. *Nîmes* (p. 395).

b. Viâ Le Teil and Remoulins, on the right bank of the Rhone.

173 M. RAILWAY in $7\frac{1}{4}$ –12 hrs. (fares as above). Best views to the left. *Lyons*, see p. 210. — The trains start from the Gare de Perrache. To $13\frac{1}{2}$ M., *Givors* see R. 34 b. We traverse a tunnel upwards of 1000

yds. long. — Between (16 M.) *Loire* and the following station, *Vienne* (p. 407) becomes visible. — 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Ste. Colombe-la-Vienne**, a market-town connected with *Vienne* by a suspension-bridge. Farther on is the celebrated *Côte-Rôtie* vineyard. — 24 M. *Ampuis*; 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Condrieu*, a little town to the right, on a hill, with a ruined castle. — 31 M. *Charanay*, whence the ascent of *Mont Pilat* (p. 228) may be made in 4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., viâ (33 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Pélussin* (omnibus). — 33 M. *St. Pierre-de-Bœuf*. On the left are seen the Dauphiné Alps. — At (38 M.) *Serrières* the *Rhone* is spanned by a suspension-bridge. — 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Peyraud*, also a station on the *St. Rambert* and *Firminy* line (p. 198). — 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Andance*; 48 M. *Sarras*; 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vion*.

58 M. **Tournon**, a town of 5286 inhab., with an old Gothic castle and a church dating partly from the 13-14th centuries. The *Lycée* was founded in 1542 by Cardinal de Tournon (1489-1562), a native of the town, and one of the ministers of Francis I. Tournon is connected with *Tain* (p. 409) on the opposite bank by two bridges. — 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mauves*. — 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Péray*, noted for its white and sparkling wines. The vines have suffered greatly from the phylloxera. *Valence* (p. 410) is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant on the opposite bank (suspension-bridge; omnibus). To the right are the ruins of the *Château de Crussol* (p. 410). — 70 M. *Soyons*; 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Charmes*; 75 M. *Beauchastel*. We cross the *Erieux*. — 78 M. **Lavoulte-sur-Rhône**, a town with 4219 inhab., commanded by an ancient fortress, and possessing important manufactories, blast-furnaces, foundries, ironworks, etc. Line from *Livron* to *Privas*, see p. 411. — We cross the *Ouvèze*. — 81 M. **Le Pouzin**, a small town of ancient origin, on the *Ouvèze*, with industrial establishments like those of *Lavoulte*.

FROM LE POUZIN TO PRIVAS (*Coiron*), 13 M., railway in 45-50 min. (fares 2 fr. 65, 2 fr., 1 fr. 45 c.). This branch-line first makes a detour to the S., but returns to the *Ouvèze* valley at *Privas*. — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Lager-Bressac*; 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Chomérac*. — 13 M. **Privas** (1055 ft.; *Hôtel du Louvre*; *Croix d'Or*), with 7600 inhab., is the chief town of the department of the *Ardèche*. It has important manufactures and iron mines, but no interesting monuments, having been burnt and rased to the ground in 1629 by Louis XIII., for revolting and heading the Calvinist party in the *Vivaraïs*.

To the S.W. of *Privas* is the **Coiron**, a spur of the *Cévennes*, which starts from the *Vivaraïs* mountains on the N.W. and skirts the left bank of the *Ardèche*, to the S.E., as far as its confluence with the *Rhone*. It is a curious mass of granite and limestone, covered with a volcanic layer of lava and puzzolana, 300-400 ft. thick. Entirely surrounded by ravines, it presents some interesting scenery. A road leading to *Le Puy* (56 M.; p. 248), viâ *Le Monastier* (44 M.; *Gerbier-de-Jones*; *Mezenc*; p. 252), follows its crest to the N.W., viâ (61 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Privas*) the *Roc de Gourdon* (3480 ft.), whence there is a very fine view, and (91 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on) the *Signal du Champ-de-Mars* (4410 ft.), an equally good view-point. — In about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. thence (17 M. from *Privas*) we reach *Mézithac* (Inn), a straggling village whence a road leads to the S., viâ the picturesque valley of the *Volane*, to *Antraignes* (91 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.; p. 393) and *Vals* (133 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.; p. 393). — Another road, turning to the left on this side of the *Roc de Gourdon* (see above), crosses the range by the *Col de l'Escrinet* (2600 ft.) and descends on the S., viâ *Vesseaux* (133 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.; Inn) to (18 M.) *Aubenas* (p. 333). — A third road crosses this range to the S. of *Privas*, viâ *Berzème* (8 M.; 2500 ft.) and *Montbrut*

(11 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.), a hamlet with grottoes and an extinct crater, about 2 M. from the station of *St. Jean-le-Centenier* (p. 333).

84 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Baix*: 89 M. *Cruas*, near which are the ruins of a fortified abbey of the 9th cent., whose Romanesque church still remains. Mulberry trees abound. — 14 M. *Rochemaure*, with the imposing ruins of a castle, on the summit of a basaltic rock. About 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W. is the extinct volcano of *Chenavari*, with a basaltic causeway, known as the *Paré des Géants*.

97 M. *Le Teil* (*Buffet*), a town of 4490 inhab., with a ruined castle, and important manufactures of hydraulic lime and cement. The road to (3 M.) *Montélimar* (p. 411: diligence in connection with all trains, viâ Viviers, see below) here crosses a suspension-bridge. Line to Alais, see p. 393. We cross the *Fragol*. Two tunnels.

102 M. *Viviers-sur-Rhône*, a picturesque old town of 3368 inhab., the former capital of the *Vivarois*, has a Romanesque and Gothic cathedral and several quaint old houses. Lime, cement, and mosaic cubes are manufactured here. — 107 M. *St. Montant*. — 110 M. *Bourg-St. Andéol*, with 4284 inhab., has a Romanesque church of the 11th century. Suspension-bridge to (3 M.) *Pierrelatte* (p. 412). Beyond (116 M.) *St. Just-St. Marcel* we cross the *Ardèche*.

120 M. *Pont-St. Esprit*, a town of 4962 inhab., with a stone bridge, 920 yds. long, over the Rhone, built in 1265-1309 by the 'Frères Pontifes' (p. 416), on which there was formerly a chapel dedicated to the Holy Ghost. The old citadel and some quaint old houses are interesting. — On the left bank of the Rhone, farther on, is *Mondragon*, with its ruined castle. The railway quits the river. To the left, beyond a tunnel, is the ruined *Château de Gicon*.

127 M. *Bagnols*, a town of 4458 inhab., on the *Cèze*. Between (130 M.) *Orsan-Chuselan* and (133 M.) *L'Ardoise* we cross the *Tave*. Line to Alais, see p. 395.

135 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Geniès-Montfaucon*. Beyond (139 M.) the little town of *Roquemaure*, with its ruined castle, we again approach the Rhone. — 144 M. *Villeneuve-Pujaut*, the station for the village of *Pujaut*, situated on this side, and for *Villeneuve-lès-Avignon*.

Villeneuve-lès-Avignon, on the right bank of the Rhone, opposite Avignon (p. 414: omnibus), and less than $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the station of Pont-d'Avignon (see below), once a flourishing town under the popes of Avignon, has now only 2644 inhabitants. Several interesting buildings date from the papal period. Overlooking the town is the ancient *Fort St. André*, which has a fine enceinte flanked by towers. In the interior are a convent and several houses inhabited by poor families. On the bank of the Rhone, opposite the Pont St. Bénézet, are a *Tower* and other remains of the 14th cent. fortifications. In the principal street is the ancient *Carthusian Convent of the Val-de-Bénédiction*, which now forms practically one of the quarters of the town. The *Parish Church* (also 14th cent.) contains some paintings by Avignon artists and others. The *Hospice-Hôpital* possesses the very remarkable tomb of Innocent VI., and

a small *Museum* (open daily 12 to 4 or 6; small gratuity) containing a Holy Trinity, attributed to *King René*, and several paintings by Avignon artists, etc.

The train passes through a short tunnel to (145 M.) *Pont-d'Avignon*. Omnibus to Avignon (p. 414). — Beyond (153 M.) *Aramon* the line quits the Rhone and enters the valley of the *Gard*. — 156 M. *Théziers*.

161 M. *Remoulins* (Buffet; Hôtel du Nord). The Pont du Gard lies about 2 M. to the W. (see below), and is reached by crossing the suspension-bridge (5 c.), and then turning to the right, by the road to Lafoux (see below). Carriage for 1-3 pers., 4 fr. there and back.

The ****Pont du Gard**, spanning the *Gard* or *Gardon* at a bend of the valley (café-restaurant), is one of the most imposing monuments of the Romans which remain to us. It forms part of an aqueduct, 25½ M. long, built to convey to Nîmes the water of two springs in the neighbourhood of Uzès, and ascribed to Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus (B. C. 19). The bridge is about 880 ft. long and 160 ft. high, and is composed of three tiers of arches, each less wide than the one below. The two first tiers consist respectively of 6 and 11 arches of equal span, the third of 35 smaller arches. The whole is admirably constructed of large stones, and no cement has been used except for the canal on the top. We ascend to the top by the hill-side on the left bank, and cross the structure in order to realize its dimensions. The bridge which is carried along the first tier of arches on the E. side dates from 1745. On the other side, about 1 M. to the right, is the station of Pont-du-Gard (see below).

FROM REMOULINS TO ST. JULIEN-DE-CASSAGNAS VIA UZÈS, 36 M., railway in 2-3¼ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 30, 3 fr. 90 c.). — 3 M. *Pont-du-Gard*, about 1 M. to the N.E. of the bridge. — 12½ M. *Uzès* (*Hôtel Béchard*), an ancient town ('Ucetia') of 5146 inhab., picturesquely situated ¾ M. from the station. Its special objects of interest are the *Duché*, or ducal palace, dating from the 11th, 13th, 14th and 16th cents., and the *Campanile* or *Tour Fénefrelle* (12th cent.), a magnificent Romanesque relic of the cathedral, which was destroyed in 1611, when the bishop and his chapter were converted to Protestantism. Uzès contains also a bronze statue, by Duret, of Rear-Admiral Brueys, killed at the battle of Aboukir (1798). Branch line to Nozières, see p. 395. — 23½ M. *Euzet*, has a small Bath Establishment. — At (30½ M.) *Célas* we cross the Alais and Rhone line (p. 395). — 36 M. *St. Julien-de-Cassagnas*, see p. 395.

From Remoulins to Tarascon, 13 M., railway in 1 hr. via (12½ M.) *Baucaire* (p. 389). — *Tarascon*, p. 419.

Beyond Remoulins we cross the Gardon. 161 M. *Lafoux* (Poste), about 1¾ M. from the Pont du Gard, reached by turning to the left from the station and passing under the line.

164 M. *Lédénou*: 166½ M. *St. Gervasy-Bezouce*; 169 M. *Marguerittes*. We join the Tarascon line (p. 389). — (171 M.) *Grézan*.

173 M. *Nîmes* (p. 395).

c. Viâ Le Teil and Alais. Vals.

188 M. RAILWAY in 10¼-12 hrs. No through trains (fares 37 fr. 65, 28 fr. 25, 20 fr. 75 c.). — To *Vals*, 60 M., in 6-8¾ hrs. (fares 24 fr. 35, 18 fr. 25, 13 fr. 35 c.).

To (95 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Le Teil*, see p. 391. — We leave to the left the line on the right bank of the Rhone, and turn to the N.W. towards the volcanic mountains of the *Vivaraïs*. The line rapidly ascends and beyond a tunnel more than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long reaches (101 M.) *Aubignas-Aps.* *Aps.* 1 M. to the S. is the ancient *Alba Helviorum*, the capital of the *Helvii*. To the left are the ruins of its massive mediæval castle. — 105 M. *St. Jean-le-Centenier*. To Privas via *Montbrul*, see p. 390. We descend into a beautiful valley. — 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Villeneuve-de-Berg*, a little town 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. (diligence), the birthplace of Olivier de Serres (1539-1619), the celebrated agriculturist, who introduced into France the cultivation of the mulberry. We traverse a viaduct over the *Auzon*, and leave the Vals line to our right. — 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vogüé-Vals* (Buffet, poor), about 1 M. to the N. of the village of *Vogüé*, on the right bank of the *Ardèche*, with a ruined castle which belonged to the *Vogüé* family.

FROM VOGÜÉ TO VALS AND NIEIGLES-PRADES. 11 M. This branch-line crosses first the *Auzon* and then the *Ardèche*. To the right is the village of *Vogüé*. From (31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Sernin* a line is to be constructed to *Largentière*, whither at present omnibuses run from the station of Ruoms (see below). — We cross two valleys by viaducts.

6 M. *Aubenas* (*Hôtel du Nord*), a town of 8112 inhab., situated on a hill, with a castle of the 13th and 16th cent., carries on a large silk trade. The church (partly 15th cent.) contains the tomb of the *Maréchal d'Ornano* (1581-1626), favourite of Gaston d'Orléans, brother of Louis XIII.; and in the town is a statue of *Olivier de Serres* (see above), by *Bailly*. — To Privas, by *Vesseaux*, see p. 390.

91 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vals-les-Bains-la-Bégude*, about 4 M. to the S. of Vals, to which omnibuses (30 c.) ply via a suspension-bridge and a road on the right bank of the *Volane*.

Vals-les-Bains. **HOTELS.** *Grand-Hôtel des Bains, de Lyon, de Paris, de la Favorite*, on the left bank, near the Bath Estab.; *Gr.-Hôt. Robert, du Louvre, Poste* (R. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.); *de l'Europe, Durand, des Colonies, du Nord* (railway-omnibus). *Juliette*, in the town. — Numerous *Furnished Rooms*. — **CAFÉS:** *du Casino; de l'Europe*. — *Baths* 2-3 fr.; *douches* 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 fr. *Casino*, adm. 1 fr., per week 6, per month 12 fr. — *Vals-les-Bains* is a town of 3910 inhab., prettily situated on the *Volane*, in the midst of volcanic mountains affording fine excursions. It is chiefly celebrated for its cold mineral springs, similar to those of *Vichy* (p. 201), and efficacious in cases of affections of the digestive organs and liver, gravel, and gout. The springs, though not copious, are numerous, and new ones are frequently tapped. The *Madeleine* spring is among the most richly impregnated with bicarbonate of soda. The **Source Firmin* is intermittent, sending up a jet once in 3 hrs. for 5 min. at a time (see the notices) to the height of 20-25 ft. Vals has a fine *Park*, with the large unfinished *Casino Laforest*. An interesting excursion may be made a little farther up the *Volane* valley, where the torrent flows between magnificent basaltic columns, to (41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Antraigues* (Inn), whence an ascent may be made to the S.W., to the (1 hr.) *Coupe d'Aizac* (2670 ft.), the crater of one of the volcanoes which formed the basaltic causeways of the *Vivaraïs*. The valley is also very interesting beyond *Antraigues* (to *Mézilhac*, see p. 390).

The railway continues to ascend the valley of the *Ardèche*. 12 M. *Nieigles-Prades*, two villages in an interesting geological district, with coal-mines. About 6 M. to the W., in the valley, are the baths of *Neyrac* (*Hôtel Lacoste*), with warm mineral springs. — About 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther is *Thueys*, built upon columnar basalt and near the **Pavé des Géants*, the finest basaltic causeway in the *Vivaraïs*. The latter skirts a stream flowing to the E., below a bridge of two stories, called the *Pont du Diable* or *La Gueule d'Enfer*, where there is a waterfall more than

300 ft. high, especially beautiful in spring. The Pavé is 250 ft. in height, at the *Escalier du Roi*, the extremity on the left bank of the Ardèche, by which we return to the town. A footpath leads to the N., to the left of the *Gravenne* (2770 ft.), an extinct volcano commanding a fine view, to (1½ hr.) *Montpezat-sous-Bauzon* (*Hôtel du Nord*), a town in the valley of the Pourseilles, which is also interesting.

Beyond Vogüé the line to Alais descends the valley of the Ardèche. — 117 M. *Balazuc*. — 121 M. *Ruoms* has remains of its old fortifications, opposite the station.

A diligence plies hence to Largentière (1 fr. 30 c.) and Valgorge (3 fr. 25 c.), to the N.W. The road crosses the Ardèche, passes through the curious *Defile of Ruoms*, and ascends the *Valley of the Ligne*.

8½ M. *Largentière* (*Hotels*), an ill-built but picturesquely situated town with 2697 inhab., takes its name from its old silver-mines. It contains a pretty church and a well-preserved old castle. A railway is to be built hence to join the Vals line (see above). — The road proceeds to the W. via (13 M.) *Rocles* (Inn) to (20 M.) *Valgorge* (Inn), a straggling village in the valley of the Baume. To the N. rises the *Tanargue* (4980 ft.), a ramification of the Cévennes terminating in a plateau, whose E. extremity, the *Grand-Tanargue* (4725 ft.), commands a fine view, extending as far as Mont Blanc. An interesting excursion of 4 hrs. may be made to the *Signal de Concoulude* (4750 ft.), to the W., returning via the *Grand-Tanargue*. — A road connects Valgorge with the *La Bastide* station (24 M.; p. 375).

A diligence also plies from Ruoms to *Vallon* (*Hôt. Laurion*), a little town to the S.E. (5½ M.; 75 c.), about ½ M. from the left bank of the Ardèche. The valley of this river is also very interesting down-stream, where it is bordered by picturesque rocks, with numerous grottoes. The descent may be made by boat (7 hrs.; 30 fr. from *Vallon* to *St. Martin-d'Ardèche*, 5½ M. to the W. of *Pont-St. Esprit*, p. 391). About 1 hr. from *Vallon* is the *Pont d'Arc*, an arch 215 ft. high and 190 ft. wide, hollowed out in the rock by the waters. It is most conveniently reached by boat.

Beyond Ruoms we cross the Ardèche, which turns to the left, and then quitting this river, we ascend for a time the valley of the *Chassezac*, one of its affluents. 125 M. *Grospierres*. — 129½ M. *Beaulieu-Berrias*. — 135 M. *St. Paul-le-Jeune*.

A diligence (1 fr.) plies hence to (7 M.) *Les Vans* (*Hotel*), an old though small town, to the N., with some remains of ramparts. From *Les Vans* or from *St. Paul*, a visit (with guide) may be made to the *Bois de Païolive*, situated between the two places. This contains rocks of exceedingly picturesque and wild appearance, several of which resemble ruins, while some are said to be the remains of caverns, formerly inhabited. The most remarkable point is the *Bois de Gagniet*, which should not be visited without a guide. The visit requires fully half a day. The *Bois de Païolive* is, however, now quite eclipsed by *Montpellier-le-Vieux* (p. 388).

Beyond a tunnel, more than ½ M. long, we reach (138½ M.) *Gagnières*, near which are coal-mines. We cross the *Gagnières* and, beyond a tunnel, the *Cèze*. To the left is the ruined *Château de Castillon*. 140 M. *Robiac* (4165 inhab.), with a ruined castle.

Branch-lines run hence to (2 M.) *La Valette*, and to (3½ M.) *Bessèges* (*Hôtel du Commerce*), a town with 10,653 inhab., on the *Cèze*, the centre of an important coal-field, remarkable for the quantity and size of the vegetable fossils found in the mines, even at a depth of over 600 ft.

The line now turns to the S.E. into the *Cèze* valley, which is in parts highly picturesque. On a hill to the right is the *Château de Montalet*. 142 M. *Molières-sur-Cèze*, with 2734 inhabitants.

146 M. *St. Ambroix* (*Hôtel du Luxembourg*), a picturesque

manufacturing town (3433 inhab.), with a ruined castle and an ancient tower. — We now quit the valley. 149 M. *St. Julien-de-Cussagnas*. Line to Uzès, Remoulins, and Tarascon, see p. 392.

A branch-line runs hence to the N.W. to (7 M.) *Le Martinet*, in connection with coal, iron, and antimony mines. — About 3 M. to S.E. of St. Julien is *Les Fumades* (*Hotel*), with bituminous and other cold mineral waters, used for skin and chest diseases. Roman antiquities have been found near the springs. Among the attractive walks in the neighbourhood is that to the E. to the *Defile of the Argensole*, a little river descending from the well-wooded and rocky amphitheatre of the *Serre du Bouquet* (2070 ft.). The latter includes many interesting spots, besides some ruins. And the pilgrim-resort of the *Guidon du Bouquet*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Les Fumades. To the E., the *Serre* has almost perpendicular cliffs, 820 to 980 feet high. We may descend on the S.E. to the station of (1 hr.) *Brouzet* (see below), and thence reach Alais by rail.

Beyond (152 M.) *Salindres* we join the Clermont line (p. 376).

158 M. *Alais* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel du Luxembourg*), to the right, a town of 22,514 inhab., on the left bank of the Gardon. It is the centre of an important coal-field, and carries on an extensive trade in silk, glass, bricks and tiles, etc. The 18th cent. cathedral includes some remains of the 12th century. A statue has lately been erected to the celebrated chemist *J. B. Dumas* (1800-1884), a native of the town.

FROM ALAIS TO L'ARDOISE, 35 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 7 fr., 5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 85 c.). The trains start from a special station to the E. of the town, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the principal station. Beyond ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Méjannes-Mons* we pass the Uzès line (p. 392). $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Célas-Servas*; $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Brouzet*. To the left is the *Serre du Bouquet* (see above), where the line enters a defile, hollowed out by the Alauzène. — $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Seynes*. — 35 M. *L'Ardoise* (p. 391).

FROM ALAIS TO QUISSAC (*Le Vigan*), $19\frac{1}{2}$ M. This branch-line diverges from the Nîmes line at *Mas-des-Gardies* (see below), and enters the valley of the Gardon d'Anduze. — From ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lezan* a branch-line runs to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Anduze*, an old town with 4069 inhabitants. — $19\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Quissac*, etc., see p. 400.

161 M. *St. Hilaire*; $164\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mas-des-Gardies*. Branch-line to Quissac, see above. $166\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vézénobres*; 167 M. *Ners*. To the right is a 12th cent. keep. 170 M. *Boucoiran*; $171\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nozières*. Branch-line to Uzès (p. 392). 173 M. *St. Génès*; 177 M. *Fons*; 182 M. *Mas-de-Ponge*. Farther on, to the right, is the Tour Magne (p. 398), on a hill beneath which we pass by means of a tunnel. Our line joins those *viâ Tarascon* and *viâ Le Teil* (RR. 58 a, 59 b), and the train backs into the station. — 189 M. *Nîmes* (*Buffet*).

59. Nîmes and its Environs.

Hotels. *HÔTEL DU LUXEMBOURG* (Pl. a; E. 4), on the Esplanade, R. from 3, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.; *H. DU MIDI* (Pl. b; E. 3), Square de la Couronne; *MANIVET* (Pl. c; C. 3), Boulevard de la Madeleine, near the Maison-Carrée, R. 2, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *CHEVAL-BLANC* (Pl. d; D. 4), Place des Arènes, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ déj., or D. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; *DE L'UNIVERS* (Pl. a; D. 4), Place des Arènes.

Cafés, chiefly near the Maison-Carrée and in the Esplanade.

Cabs. Two pers., per drive in the town 60 c., in the 'Hauts (Quartiers)' 1 fr.; per hr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; 4 pers., 80 c., $1\frac{1}{2}$, and 2 fr. Double fare between midnight and 6 or 7 a.m. To the Tour Magne and back, 3 and 4 fr.

Tramway from the station to the boulevards, etc.; comp. the plan.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E. 3), Square de la Couronne.

Protestant Churches. *Grand Temple* (Pl. E. 3), Place du Grand Temple; *Petit Temple* (Pl. C. 2), Rue des Flottes.

Baths. *Établissement Bérard* (Pl. F. 3), Rue Notre-Dame 36; *Bains du Louvre*, Rue Monjardin, to the E. of the Esplanade.

Nîmes, a town of 69,900 inhab., is the capital of the department of the *Gard* and the seat of a bishopric and of a Calvinistic consistory. It lies at the S. extremity of a chain of hills joining the Cévennes, and is much exposed to wind and dust. The older parts of the city are badly built, but it has fine boulevards and modern quarters, and it contains more monuments of antiquity than any other town in France. Nîmes is also a very important manufacturing centre, especially for silk-goods, and carries on a large trade in wine and spirits.

Nemausus, the capital of the Volcae Arecomici, submitted to the Romans in B. C. 121 and became one of their principal colonies in Gaul. They took a delight in embellishing it, and it had its capitol, temples to Augustus and Apollo, a basilica, theatre, circus, amphitheatre, thermae, an aqueduct, of which the famous Pont du Gard (p. 392) is a relic, an extensive line of ramparts, a forum, a Campus Martius, etc. It was pillaged by the Vandals in 407, and for some time it belonged to the Visigoths, then to the Saracens, and afterwards to the Counts of Toulouse. Three-fourths of its inhabitants having embraced Protestantism, it suffered much during the Wars of Religion, until 1704, or the end of the Cévennes (Camisard) insurrection, provoked by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685) and the rigours which followed. The political passions of its people were not less earnest than their religious convictions, and the reaction of 1815 was carried farther at Nîmes than at Toulouse (p. 72), Avignon (p. 414), or Marseilles (p. 431); and for four months the town was at the mercy of banditti who committed every kind of excess and atrocity against the Protestants. — Nîmes is the birthplace of Nicot, who introduced tobacco into France in 1564, of J. Saurin (1677-1730), the Protestant minister, of Guizot (1787-1874), of the poet Reboul (1796-1864), etc.

From the station (Pl. E. 5), we enter the town by the magnificent *Avenue Feuchères*, which leads to the *Esplanade* (Pl. D. 4), a fine square to the left of which is the amphitheatre (see below). In the middle of this square is a monumental *Fountain*, embellished with five statues by Pradier, representing the Town of Nîmes (on the top), and at the corners, the Rhone, the Gard, the Fontaine de Nîmes (see below), and the Fontaine d'Eure, the latter one of those which fed the ancient aqueduct. — Behind the fountain is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. D. 4), a modern building with a fine Corinthian colonnade. — To the N.E. is the modern Gothic *Church of Ste. Perpétue* (Pl. E. 4), after Feuchères's plans. The curious arches of the nave spring from clusters of four small columns supported by pillars.

The ancient ***Amphitheatre** (*Les Arènes*; Pl. C. D. 4) form an ellipse 146 yds. long by 111 yds. wide, and 70 ft. in height. It is therefore smaller than those of Rome (Colosseum, 205 yds. by 170 yds., and 156 ft. high), Capua (185 by 152 yds.), Verona (168 by 134 yds.), and even Arles (153 by 112 yds.; p. 420), but its exterior is in better preservation than that of any of these.

It is constructed of stones 6-10 ft. cube, perfectly adjusted without mortar, like all Roman buildings of a large size. The exterior presents two stories, each of 60 arches, the lower having huge square buttresses, the upper Doric columns, while above is an attic story with 120 projecting stones pierced with holes, in which the masts of the awning which covered





the amphitheatre were inserted. — There were four external gateways, at the extremities of the axes; visitors enter by the one on the S.W., the farther side from the Esplanade (gratuity). The solid mass of the building is 105 ft. in thickness. There were 35 rows of seats, divided into four tiers, the first intended for persons of rank, the second for knights, the third for the plebeians, and the fourth for slaves. White 24,000 spectators could be accommodated, 124 vomitories afforded rapid egress to this multitude. The tiers and passages were so constructed as to let the rain flow off into an aqueduct at the bottom, so as to be ready for use when the arena was required to be inundated for sea-fights or naumachiae. Combats with wild beasts cannot have been held in this amphitheatre as the wall bounding the arena is too low. At the present day bull-fights still take place here, as at Arles. The construction of the amphitheatre of Nîmes dates from the 1st-2nd cent. of our era, and it was also, like that of Arles, transformed into a fortress in the Middle Ages, and afterwards occupied by hovels, of which it was not rid till 1809.

The boulevards to the N.W. lead hence to the Place de la Comédie, in which is the Maison-Carrée, passing, to the left, the new *Lycée* (Pl. C. 3), a large block of buildings formerly used as a hospital.

Farther on the same side is St. PAUL (Pl. C. 3), a modern Romanesque church, built by Questel. It contains some fine frescoes by Hippolyte and Paul Flandrin.

The **Maison-Carrée** (Pl. C. 2, 3), one of the finest and best preserved Roman temples anywhere extant, forms a parallelogram, 76 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 40 ft. high, with 30 Corinthian columns, 20 of which are attached to the walls of the cella. It is thus a pseudoperipteral temple, prostyle and hexastyle, i. e. it has a portico on the front only, consisting of six columns. It is approached by 15 steps. The columns are fluted and surmounted by capitals of admirable workmanship. The entablature is very rich, and of exquisite taste, like the rest. It has not been positively determined to whom this temple was dedicated or at what period it was built. It was at first held to date from the time of Augustus, but its style seems rather to belong to the time of the Antonines, i. e. to the 2nd century. It was probably situated in the forum, forming with other buildings, the foundations of which have been discovered, the enclosure of that important centre. Successively used as a church, a municipal hall, a warehouse, and a stable, this magnificent building, well restored, is now occupied by a museum of ancient sculptures and inscriptions.

The **MUSÉE LAPIDAIRE** is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. 9-5, and on other days also to strangers. Part of the collections is arranged outside the temple. This chiefly consists of remains of antique monuments, notably of a large pediment of a basilica. On each side of the entrance to the building is an antique 'dolium', and inside are numerous stelæ and inscriptions, fine tessellated pavements, a fine statue of Venus, found in 1879 and put together from 103 fragments (left arm wanting), antique vases and fine glass; and a quantity of architectonic fragments, including portions of friezes (above).

The *Theatre* (Pl. C. 2, 3), on the other side of the boulevard, is a poor modern building, serving as a foil to the beauty of the Maison-Carrée. At the end of the boulevard is a square embellished

with a marble *Statue of Antoninus Pius* (Pl. C, 2), by Bosc (1874). The father of the emperor was a native of Nîmes. — Then, to the right, is the Boulevard Gambetta, one of a series of boulevards extending round the old town as far as the Esplanade. We turn to the left, on this side of a canal, and in 5 min. reach the **Jardin de la Fontaine** (Pl. B, 2), situated at the end of the long Boulevard de la République. The garden (small café) is a fine promenade, which owes its name to the *Fontaine de Nîmes*, a little farther on. The garden is decorated in the 18th cent. taste, but is in part laid out on ancient foundations. It contains, to the right, a *Statue of Reboul* (p. 396), by Bosc.

The so-called TEMPLE OF DIANA (Pl. A, 2), to the left of the Fontaine, is small and was more probably a Nymphæum connected with the thermæ, of which there are some remains close by. The façade still shows three arches, and the interior consists of a large hall and two passages, the hall having a stone vault, partly fallen in, and niches for statues. Sculptures and antiquities found on the spot have been placed there, but beyond these there is little to see (gratis). The remains of buildings behind are supposed to belong to the reservoir of the aqueduct, and may be seen from the road which ascends the hill on the left. — Behind the Fontaine is *Mont-Cavalier* (375 ft.), with alleys affording pleasant promenades.

The **Tour Magne** (Pl. B, 1), which occupies the summit, is an imposing octagonal Roman ruin, being still 90 ft. high. It was probably a mausoleum, but it has passed for a public treasury, a beacon, a signal tower, etc. It was included in the ramparts under the Romans. A staircase affords access to the top, which commands an admirable *View. The keeper lives in the red house, a little below the tower.

We now return to St. Paul's Church in the centre of the town (p. 397) and follow one of the streets in front of it to the **Cathedral** (*St. Castor*: Pl. D, 3). It is supposed to have been built on the ruins of a temple dedicated to Augustus, but it has been rebuilt and restored several times. The façade has a very curious frieze. The interior, recently restored, consists of a wide Romanesque nave, having at the sides, between the pillars, small chapels without windows, such as are often seen in the churches in this district, and above, fine galleries, which extend even round the choir. St. Castor is richly decorated with modern paintings. The third chapel on the left has a fine Christian sarcophagus for its altar.

A little farther in the same direction are the *Grand Temple* (Pl. E, 3) and the Boulevard Amiral-Courbet. — Beyond the Temple to the N., is another Roman monument, the *Porte d'Auguste* (Pl. E, 2), a remnant of the fortifications, built B. C. 16, in the reign of Augustus. It consists of two large and two small archways.

The church of *St. Baudile* (Pl. E, 2), opposite the *Porte d'Auguste*, was built in 1870-1875. It is a fine Gothic cruciform edifice, with two

towers at the W. end. The chancel terminates in a straight wall containing a fine window, and the entire church is very richly decorated.

The **Picture Gallery** (*Musée de Peinture*) occupies a new building on the site of the former Jardin de la Mandragore (Pl. D. 5). It is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., 9-12, and 1-4 or 5.

ENTRANCE HALL. Sculptures by *Pradier*, *Lepère*, *Leroux*, *Franceschi*, etc. Paintings. 225bis. *Lehoux*, Martyrdom of St. Lawrence: 226bis. *Schommer*, Edith finding the body of Harold after the Battle of Hastings: 118. *Vouet*, St. Paul baptising. — Room to the right. 87. *Adelaide Salles-Wagner*, Legend of the Alyscamps: 165. *L. Carracci*, Jesus and the Woman of Samaria: 72. *Natoire*, St. John the Baptist: 172. *Giordano*, Rape of Desjaneira: 77-79. *R. Leveux*, Scenes from the life of John the Baptist: 33. *Cordovan*, Sea-piece: 63. *Laurens*, Storm-effect: 225. *Ribera*, St. Paul: 222. *Unknown Artist*, Lucretia Borgia: 208. *Besnard*, Episode in an invasion in the Middle Ages: 114. *Vignaud* of Nîmes, Mercury teaching Amphion: 22. *Cabat*, Hunt: 154. attributed to *Rubens*, Trophy: 42. *Ferrier*, David and Goliath: 234. *Colin* of Nîmes, The Marc de Guéville: 131. *Bronkorts*, Portrait: 103. *Watelet*, Landscape: 101. *De Troy*, Punishment of Psyche: 26. *Colin*, Francis I. visiting Nîmes.

GREAT HALL, to the left of the entrance. In the centre are two antique *Mosaics*, discovered near the market in 1883 and 1884. — 134. *Van Dyck*, Children: *241. *Rubens*, Holy Family: 107. *Jos. Vernet*, Bathers: 150. *Rubens*, Hunters resting: 243. *Hobbema*, Landscape: 108. *Vien*, Crucifixion: 60. *Largillière*, Marshal Villars: 41. *Franck*, Josabeth saving Joash: *37. *P. Delaroche*, Cromwell opening the coffin of Charles I.: *182. *Garofalo*, Virgin: 213. *Berghem*, Landscape: 135. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a French marshal: 149. *Rubens*, Head of a girl: 14. *Fr. Boucher*, Landscape: 158. *Van Dyck*, Prince Rupert: 171. *Guercino*, Death of Dido: 100. *De Troy*, Sleeping reaper: 226. *J. Steen*, Sketch for the 'Guest-chamber in the painter's brewery', now at the Hague: 170. *G. Poussin*, Landscape: 129. *Blomen*, Landscape: 147. *Netscher*, Portrait of a Prince of Orange: 196. *Joannes*, of Spain, Angel appearing to St. Francis: 34. *J.-B. Corneille*, Ste. Geneviève of Paris: 173. *Maratta*, Assumption (sketch): 74. *P. Parrocel*, Immaculate Conception: 145. *Mierevelt*, Portrait of a magistrate: *Largillière*, 62. Portrait of a magistrate. 61. Marshal Berwick: 214. *Wouverman*, Horse-fair: 70. *P. Mignard*, Portrait of a magistrate: 81. *Rigaud*, Marshal Turenne: 197. *Rubens*, Spanish monk: 73. *Natoire*, Banquet of Antony and Cleopatra: 66. *Ch. Lefevre*, Fall of Satan: 216. *J. le Ducq*, the Watch: 177. *Tintoretto*, Martyrdom of St. Agnes: 186. *Vani*, Vision of St. Francis: 218. *Garofalo*, Madonna and Child: 219. *N. Poussin*, Jesus and the Woman of Samaria: 175. *Guido*, St. Magdalen: 178. *Salv. Rosa*, Landscape: 169. *G. Poussin*, Landscape: 161. *Weenix*, Start for the hunt: *176. *Guido Reni*, Judith: 183. *Titian*, Virgin and Child between SS. Dominic and Catharine: 187. *Domenichino*, St. Matthew: 23. *Cattet*, Condemnation of Sejanus: 67. *C. Vauloo*, The artist's mother: 89. *Sigalon*, Locusta testing a poison: 68. *Lefevre*, Portrait of the artist: 82. *Rigaud*, Portrait of Ch. de Parvillez: 242. *Rubens* (?), 144. *Mierevelt*, Portraits: 159. *Weenix*, Poultry: 185. *Titian*, Portrait of the artist (?): 15. *Boucher*, Training of a dog: 209. *Correggio* (?), Christ in Gethsemane: 136. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a magistrate: 94. *Snata*, Athaliah's dream: 174. *Calabrese (Preti)*, Jesus among the doctors: 104. *Ferdier*, Man between two ages: 105. *Jos. Vernet*, Sea-piece: *Brascassat*, 250. Roman Campagna. 251. Cow: *Schut*, 157. Banks of the Rhine. 158. Landscape: 155. *Jac. Ruysdael*, Landscape: 242. *Rubens*, Holy Family.

The **ADJOINING ROOMS** contain over 400 uncatalogued paintings (many copies), chiefly of the Flemish and Dutch schools, bequeathed to the town by an Englishman named Gower. These include portraits by *Rembrandt* or in his style, a portrait by *Holbein*, landscapes by *P. Potter*, *Berghem*, *Ruysdael*, *Van de Velde*, *Hobbema*, and *Claude Lorrain*; two paintings by *Van Ostade*; an old man by *Rubens*, etc.

The **SALLE DE CHAZELLES-CHUSCLAN**, at the other end of the main room, to the right, contains a valuable collection of *Engravings*, three handsome

several vases, six autographs of Voltaire, and 28 volumes, remarkable for their importance, scarcity, or binding. — The *SALLE PELET* contains cork models of the monuments of Southern France, by *Pelet*; etc.

The *Rue Bourdaloue*, on the N. of the *Musée*, leads to the W. to a small square, to the right of which, behind the *Hôtel-Dieu*, is the *Porte de France* (Pl. C. 4), a relic of the Roman enceinte. It is a single arch. The *Rue de Montpellier*, before the *Porte*, to the right, leads back to the *Amphitheatre*.

The excursion to the *Pont du Gard* (p. 382) is more conveniently made by railway than by carriage (131 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.). — From Nîmes to Arles and to *Marcelles*, see pp. 389, 419-425; to *Montpellier* and to *Cette*, see R. 60.

FROM NÎMES TO AIGUES-MORTES, 25 M., railway in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 4 fr. 95, 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 65 c.). We follow the *Montpellier* line as far as *St. Césaire* (p. 401). — 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vauvent*, a town of 4000 inhabitants. 151 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Caillar*, also on the line from Arles to Lunel (p. 423). 161 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Armaquest*. 20 M. *St. Laurent-d'Aigouze* beyond which, on the left, appears the 13th cent. *Tour Carbonnière*.

25 M. **Aigues-Mortes** (*Hôtel Fayo*), a town of 3000 inhab., situated near a number of ponds and marshes, and on four navigable canals, connecting it with the sea (31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.), the Rhône (*Beaucaire*), and the salt lagoons. The chief of these ponds, to which the town owes its ominous name, is the *Etang de la Ville et du Roi*. Aigues-Mortes is essentially a town of the past, and has been so ever since the silting up of its harbour; but precisely for this reason it is one of the most interesting to visit. It was founded in 1246 by St. Louis, who embarked here for his two crusades in 1248 and 1270. His son, Philip the Bold, began in 1272 to surround it with **Fortifications** which are now among the chief curiosities of France. These are superior even to the fortifications of Carcassonne (p. 80) and Avignon (p. 414), inasmuch as they are uniform in style, date from one single epoch, and are in perfect preservation, but they are inferior in being placed on level ground instead of on a conspicuous hill. The works form a rectangle, 600 yds. long by 150 yds. broad, with embattled walls, 25-33 ft. high, 20 towers, some square and others round, and 10 gates. The only alterations have been the adaptation of the embrasures to fire-arms and the filling up of the moat. At the N.W. angle is a sort of citadel, with the *Tour de Constance*, begun by St. Louis. Together, with the watch-turret surmounting it, this tower is 90-95 ft. high by 65-70 ft. in diameter, and its walls are 17-18 ft. thick. It served as a prison for many Protestants after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The *Tour des Bourgeois*, to the S.W., served as a tomb for the Burgundians who, after capturing the town in 1421, were massacred by the royal troops and thrown into this tower, their bodies being covered with heaps of salt. — The town itself is almost void of interest. It is built on a regular plan, with broad streets, but it has a deserted appearance, being large enough for twice its present population. The maritime trade is slight. In the public square is a *statue of St. Louis*, in bronze, by Pradier. The neighbourhood is interesting, and is planted with vineyards, which can be placed under water by means of fire-pumps. On the coast is *Grand du Roi*, a much frequented watering-place.

FROM NÎMES TO LE VIGAN (*Arpouls*), 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -4 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 50, 8 fr. 35, 6 fr. 25 c.). We follow the *Montpellier* line to (21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Césaire* (p. 401), then traverse the fertile plain of the *Vauvage* — 18 M. *Sommières* (4658 inhab.), with two castles, one in ruins. — 31 M. *Quissac*. Branch-line to Arles, see p. 385. — 34 M. *Sauve*, a small industrial town, manufacturing hosiery, pitchforks, and handles for tools. — 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hippocaste-du-Fort*, with 4079 inhabitants. — 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Ganges** (*Chant-Bianche*), with 4909 inhab., about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. near the left bank of the *Hérault*, is an important centre of the silk and cotton industries. — About 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 M. to the S.E. is the large and beautiful *Grotte des Dames* or *des Fées*, with magnificent stalactites, and containing a lofty chamber, the roof of which cannot be seen even with the help of torches. The visit to the



grotto is difficult, especially for ladies, and expensive for single travellers, as 5 fr. is paid for admission and at least 40 fr. must be expended on torches, Bengal lights, etc. — Excursions from Ganges may be made, to the S.W., to the gorges of the *Vis* and the plateau of the *Larzac* (pp. 379, 382), and to the N. to the *Valleys of Sumène* (see below) and the *Hérault*.

51 M. *Sumène* (Rose) is another small manufacturing town. At (54 M.) *Pont-d'Hérault* we cross the *Hérault*, here of little importance.

57½ M. **Le Vigan** (*Cheval-Vert*), a town of 5353 inhab., on the Arre, in a picturesque district, has hosiery and silk factories, and coal mines. The old *Gothic Bridge* and a bronze *Statue of the Chevalier d'Assas* (d. 1760) are noteworthy. — About 11¼ M. to the S.W., on the Millau road (p. 379), is the village of *Arèze*, a picturesque summer-resort, and near it are the *Bains de Cauvalat*.

An interesting excursion may be made to the N. to the *Aigoual* in 51½-6 hrs. The road leads viâ *Pont-d'Hérault* (see above: 1¼ hr. by rail), (2 hrs.) *Vallerangue*, a little town on the *Hérault*, at the foot of the *Aigoual*, and (2 hrs.) *La Séreyrède*, a pass whence the ascent may be made in about 11½ hr., to the E.N.E., then to the E. to the top. The *Aigoual* or *Signal de la Mort-Dieu* (5140 ft.) is the principal summit of the *Cévennes* on this side of *Mont-Lozère* (p. 376), and therefore affords a very fine panorama, comprising the S. part of this chain, the *Rhone valley*, *Mont-Ventoux*, and the *Maritime Alps* to the E., and the *Mediterranean*. Eastern *Pyrenees*, and plains of *Languedoc* to the W. An observatory has been built on the summit. We may descend to *Meyrueis* (p. 387) in 21½ hrs.

60. From Nîmes to Montpellier and Cette.

(Toulouse. The Pyrenees.)

48½ M. To (31 M.) *Montpellier*, railway in 1-2¾ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 15, 4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 40 c.). — From *Montpellier* to (17½ M.) *Cette*, railway in 3¼-1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 45, 2 fr. 60, 1 fr. 85 c.).

Nîmes, see p. 395. 21½ M. *St. Césaire*. Line to *Aigues-Mortes*, see p. 400. Several small stations are passed. Beyond (13 M.) *Gallargues* (line to *Le Vigan*, see below) we cross the *Vidourte*.

16½ M. **Lunel** *Buffet*; *Hôtel du Palais-Royal*, a town of 6667 inhab., formerly celebrated for its muscatel wines, of which, however, it now produces but a small quantity, its vines having been in great part destroyed by the *phylloxera*.

A branch-line runs hence to (9½ M.) *Sommières* viâ *Gallargues*, on the line from *Nîmes* (see above), and thence viâ the valley of the *Vidourte*, a river generally of small volume but subject to sudden and extraordinary freshets. — 6 M. *Anbais*, with a fine ruined château. 9½ M. *Sommières*, and thence to *Le Vigan*, see above.

Railway from *Lunel* to *Arles*, with branch to *Aigues-Mortes*, see p. 423.

18½ M. *Lunel-Viel*. Several other small stations. 27½ M. *Les Mazes-le-Crès*. We pass into (31 M.) *Montpellier* in front of the citadel (on our left) and under the *Palavas* line (p. 406).

Montpellier. — **Railway Stations.** *Gare de Paris-Lyon* (Pl. D. 5), the principal, for *Nîmes*, *Paris*, *Marseilles*, *Cette*, *Perpignan*, *Bordeaux*, *Rodez*, etc.; *de Palavas* (Pl. D. 4), for the *Palavas* line (p. 406); *de Rabieux* (Pl. A. 5), for the line to *Béziers* viâ *Mèze* (p. 86).

Hotels. *NEVEY* (Pl. d. D. 4), *Boulevard de l'Esplanade*. R. 21½, dej. 3½, D. 41½ fr.; *MAGUELONE* (Pl. b; D. 5), *Rue Maguelone*, near the *Paris Lyons* station; *DU MIDI* (Pl. c; C. 5), *Boulevard de la Comédie*, a little farther on; *DE LA GARE* (Pl. e; D. 5), to the left of the station; etc.

Cafés in the *Rue Maguelone*, *Place de la Comédie*, *Boulevard de l'Esplanade*, etc. — *Brasserie Lyonnaise*, *Boul. de l'Esplanade*.

Cabs, with one horse, per drive 75 c., per hr. 11½ fr., 11½ fr. and 21½ fr. at night; with two horses 1 and 2, or 3 and 4 fr.

Post and Telegraph Office, Place de la Préfecture (Pl. C, 3).

Military Bands, daily on the *Peyrou* (see below) at 8, 4, or 2 p. m., according to the season; on the *Eplanade* (p. 406) at 8.30 p. m. from June 15th to Sept. 15th., at other seasons 3 p. m.

Protestant Churches. Cours Gambetta 18, and Rue Maguelone, near the Paris-Lyons station.

Montpellier, a town of 56.765 inhab., the capital of the department of the *Hérault* and headquarters of the 16th army corps, is situated on a hill commanding a fine view, with the Lez flowing below. It is a clean and cheerful town, and its older quarters are fairly well-built.

The foundation of the town was not earlier than 737 or the destruction of Maguelone (p. 406) by Charles-Martel, and its prosperity dates only from the 12th cent., when its still celebrated school of medicine was founded. The see of Maguelone was transferred to Montpellier in 1536. A stronghold of Calvinism, Louis XIII. besieged and took it in 1622. It soon regained its former prosperity; but its commercial importance has not kept pace with that of the large neighbouring towns. It possesses a university academy. Montpellier was the birthplace of Auguste Comte, the philosopher (1798-1857).

Immediately outside the Gare de Paris-Lyon is a square, to the right of which is the handsome Rue Maguelone, leading to the *Place de la Comédie* (Pl. C, D, 4), adorned with the graceful *Fontaine des Trois-Grâces*, by D'Antoine (1776). To the left is the **Theatre* (Pl. C, 4), rebuilt in 1883 after a fire, and to the right extends the *Eplanade* with the *Musée* (p. 403).

Starting from the Place de la Comédie the boulevards make the circuit of the old town, those to the left ascending to the *Peyrou*. As the end of the first, the Boulevard Victor-Hugo, to the right, is the *Tour de la Babotte*, dating from the fortification of the 12th cent. and afterwards used as an observatory. The adjoining Boulevard de l'Observatoire ends in a little square, containing a statue, by Vital Dubray, of *Ed. Adam* (1768-1807), who introduced improvements in the preparation of wine which have been of great importance for the South of France.

The **Peyrou* (Pl. A. B. 3, 4), in the higher part of the town, is a fine promenade dating chiefly from the 17-18th centuries. The *Porte du Peyrou* on the right of the boulevard, a Doric triumphal arch, 50 ft. high and 60 ft. wide, was erected in 1691, in honour of Louis XIV., by D'Aviler, after D'Orbay. The bas-reliefs represent the Victories of Louis XIV., the Union of the Mediterranean with the Atlantic by the Canal du Midi, and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. At the sides of the great railing of the *Peyrou* are two stone groups: Love overcoming Strength and Strength vanquished by Love, by Injalbert. The promenade is embellished with a bronze *Equestrian Statue of Louis XIV.*, by Debay (1829), and other statues. At the end is a monumental *Château d'Eau*, a hexagonal pavilion, with a door on each face and Corinthian columns. It is supplied by an *Aqueduct*, constructed in 1753-1766, which brings the water from

a distance of about $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. and terminates at the Peyrou in a double tier of arches, more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and 70 ft. high.

The fine new *Rue Nationale* (Pl. B. C. 3, 4) extends from the Porte du Peyrou across the old town to the Préfecture (see below). To the left of the Porte is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. B. 3), a handsome modern building with a Corinthian peristyle, decorated with statues of Cardinal Fleury (1653-1743; by J. Debay) and Cambacérès (1753-1824; a copy), two famous natives of Languedoc.

A little below the Peyrou, to the left of the boulevard, is the large and well-kept **Jardin des Plantes** (Pl. B. 2, 3), the oldest in France, established by Henri IV. in 1598 and organized by Richer de Belleval (d. 1623). Many fine exotics grow here in the open air.

On the other side of the boulevard, near the Jardin des Plantes, are the *Tour des Pins*, a relic of the old fortifications, now containing the municipal archives, and the **Faculté de Médecine** (Pl. B. 3), formerly the bishop's palace, adjoining the cathedral (see below). At the entrance are statues of the celebrated physicians La Peyronie (1678-1747) and Barthez (1734-1806), natives of Montpellier. The school possesses an *Anatomical Museum*, a *Library* of 50,000 vols. and 600 MSS., and a *Collection of Drawings* (300). Visitors are admitted to the library on Tues. and Frid. 1-3. The professor's chair in the large amphitheatre comes from the Amphitheatre of Nîmes. The reception room contains an antique bronze bust of Hippocrates, and in the council and adjoining rooms are portraits of professors since 1239. Behind the Faculté is a new chemical laboratory. Montpellier possesses also schools of law and pharmacy.

The **Cathedral** (Pl. B. 3), founded in the 14th cent., and partly rebuilt after the Religious Wars, has been recently restored and enlarged. The large and curious but somewhat unattractive porch on the W. front, has a very high arch supported in front by round turrets, 13 ft. in diameter. The façade has two additional towers, and there are two at the transept, one of which was rebuilt in 1856. The handsome broad nave is flanked by side-chapels between the pillars, as in the cathedral at Nîmes; the fine choir is modern. In the 4th chapel on the left is a marble statue of the Virgin, by Santarelli, a pupil of Canova.

The street ascending to the left from the cathedral passes between the *Faculté des Sciences* and the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B. C. 3). The *Fontaine des Licornes*, by D'Antoine, originally erected to the memory of Castries, the victor at Clostercamp (1760), has been rebuilt in the square in front of the Hôtel de Ville. Farther on, we reach the Rue Nationale, and turn to the left. On the same side is the *Préfecture* (Pl. C. 3), a fine building by Bésiné (1870), standing in a square embellished with the pretty *Fontaine de la Ville*, on which is a statue by Journet. Close by, at the end of the Rue Nationale, is the new *Post and Telegraph Office*.

The ***Musée** (Pl. D. 3), on the same side, near the Esplanade, is

generally known as the *Musée Fabre*, from the name of its founder, the painter Fr.-Xav. Fabre, of Montpellier (1766-1837), a pupil of David, who spent 40 years in Italy. This museum, enriched by large donations and legacies, is now one of the best provincial collections in France, with upwards of 800 paintings. It is open to the public on Sun., Mon., and holidays from 9-12 and 1-4, on Thurs. 9-11; and to strangers at other times also. We enter from the Rue Montpelliéret and ascend to the left.

ENTRANCE HALL: from left to right, 505. *V. Giraud*, The husband's return; 354. *P. Cabanel*, of Montpellier. Hero finding the body of Leander; 611. *Monvoisin*, Death of Charles IX.; 585. *Em. Lévy*, Judgment of Midas; no number, *Ehrmann*, Paris challenging the nations to a contest in arts and industries; 577. *Lazerges*, St. Peter's denial; no number, *L. Bernoud*, At the Louvre.

CABINET between this hall and the following gallery: 832. *Florentine School of the 16th Cent.*, Nativity and Adoration of the Magi; no number. *J. Laurens*, The Blue Mosque of Persia; *Ant. Coypel*, 390. Æneas at the burning of Troy, 391. Death of Dido.

PRINCIPAL GALLERY: 11. *Bassano*, Judas and Thamar; 76. *Guercino*, Head of a young man; 4. *Allori*, Madonna and Child; 831. *Tintoretto*, Portrait of a senator; 136. *Zuccheri*, Portrait of Margaret of Valois, first wife of Henri IV.; 147. *Spagnoletto*, Head of an apostle; 138. *Bolognese School*, Head of a young woman; 36. *Cesare da Sesto*, The Saviour; 53. *Fra Bartolommeo*, Holy Family; *106. *Raphael*, Lorenzo de' Medici; 72. *Giordano*, Holy Family; 104. *Perugino*, St. Christopher, a fresco transferred to canvas; 843. *Van der Willt*, Portrait; 5. *Allori*, Study for a Youthful David; 38. *Gigoli*, Flight into Egypt; 105. *P. da Cortona*, Women at a sacrifice; 17. *Canaletto*, Grand Canal at Venice; 14. *Botticelli*, Virgin and Child; 6. *Andrea del Sarto*, The Virgin; 126. *Schidone*, Holy Family; 132. *Titian*, Portrait of an old man; 825. *Nic. dell' Abbate*, Leda; 828. *Correggio*, Susannah (?), a study; no number, *Allori*, Venus and Cupid; 45. *C. Dolci*, St. Anthony the Abbot; 86. *Il Gioseppino*, The Salvation (on alabaster); 114. *Salimbeni*, Head of the Virgin; 133. *Fr. Vanni*, Infant Christ borne by angels; 115. *Salv. Rosa*, Sea-piece; 81. *Guido Reni*, Head of the Virgin; 58. *Gaspard Poussin* (Dughet), Landscape; 77. *Guercino*, Isaiah; 146. *Spagnoletto*, St. Mary of Egypt; 117. *Salv. Rosa*, Nymphs bathing; 98. *Palma the Younger*, Massacre of the inhabitants of Hipponium; 263. *Rubens*, Portrait of Fr. Franck; 48. *Domenichino*, Biblical landscape; 87. *Giulio Romano*, Portrait; 113. *Rosselli*, Head of an old man; 21. *Ann. Carracci*, Crucifixion of St. Peter; 39. *Gigoli*, St. Francis; 276. *Swanevelt*, Landscape; *101. *P. Veronese*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 241. *Moucheron*, Landscape; *260. *Rubens*, Christ crucified; 259. *Rogham*, Landscape; 60. *G. Poussin*, Landscape; 213. *Hondecoeter*, Birds; 150. *Jos. de Sarabia*, Virgin and Child; 148. *Joanès*, St. Francis of Borgia; 152. *Zurbaran*, St. Agatha; 457. *Fabre*, founder of the Musée (see above), Portrait of the artist; 149. *Ricci* or *Ricci*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 151. *Zurbaran*, The angel Gabriel; 22. *Ann. Carracci*, Pietà; 79. *Guercino*, Herodias; 264. *J. Ruysdael*, Landscape; 180. *P. Campana*, Descent from the Cross; 191. 192. *Dietrich*, Landscapes; 178. *P. Brueghel*, Grotesque head; 248. *A. van Ostade*, Lute-player; 200. *Van Dyck*, Virgin and Child; 112. *Rosselli*, St. Anthony; 19. *Caravaggio*, St. Mark; 157. *Berghem*, Landscape; 42. *Dan. da Volterra*, Beheading of John the Baptist; *107. *Raphael* (?), Portrait of a young man. 'the gem of the Fabre Gallery'; 90. *Locatelli*, Landscape; 123. *Sassoferrato*, A Martyr Virgin; 116. *Salv. Rosa*, Landscape; 78. *Guercino*, St. Francis; 827. after *Michael Angelo*, The Last Judgment, copy of 1570, previous to the additions made to the original by Dan. da Volterra; 108. after *Raphaël*, St. Michael, a fine copy; *Guido Reni*, 80. St. Peter; 82. St. Agatha; 59. *Gaspard Poussin*, Landscape; 43. *C. Dolci*, The Virgin with the Lily; 122. *Sassoferrato*, The Virgin; 57. *Gasp. Poussin*, Landscape; 44. *Dolci*, The Saviour; 21. *Ann. Carracci*, Crucifixion of St. Peter; 829. *Moroni*, Portrait of Aleoni, the Venetian general.

FARTHEST ROOM: to the left. 284. *Mieris the Elder*, Girl stringing beads: 247. *Adr. van Ostade*, Tavern interior: 523. *Greuze*, Morning prayer: 304. *Adr. van der Werff*, Susannah at the bath: 528. *Greuze*, Young girl; 29. *Teniers the Younger*, Tabagie. the Man with the white hat: 215. *Huysmans*, Landscape: 271. *Steen*, The traveller's rest: 526. *Greuze*, Young girl with clasped hands: 308. *Phil. Wouwerman*, The Little Sands: 195. *Ger. Dou*, The Mousetrap: 525. *Greuze*, The Little mathematician: 290. *Teniers the Younger*, Tabagie, or the Man with the stone pitcher: 527. *Greuze*, Young girl with a basket: 155. *Asselyn*, Lion-hunt: 199. *Van Dyck*, Virgin with the Child. standing on her knees: 254. *P. Potter*, Cows: 186. *Demarne*, 168. *Van Bloemen*, 172. *Both*, Landscapes: 267. *Ruckaert*, Tooth-extractor: 183. *Cuyp*, Bank of the Meuse: no number. *Florentine School of the 16th Cent.*, Visitation: 315. *Wynants*, Landscape: no number. *Brauer*, The Alchemist: 230. *Metsu*, Dutch merchant: 288. *Teniers*, Smoker: 529. *Greuze*, Little girl: 310. *Phil. Wouwerman*, Horse-fair with the kicking horse: 266. *Jac. Ruysdael*, 216. *Huysmans*, 261. *Rubens*, Landscapes: 321. *Reynolds*, The Infant Samuel: 280. *Teniers the Younger*, Landscape: 507. *Girouet-Triouon*, Young girl: 842. *Van Goyen*, 299. *A. van de Velde*, Landscapes: 99. *Panini*, Ancient Rome: 524. *Greuze*, 'Gâteau des Rois': 300. *W. van de Velde*, The little fleet: 309. *Phil. Wouwerman*, The Stirrup-cup: 285. *Teniers*, Open air concert: 272. *Steen*, Dutch repast: 279. *Teniers the Younger*, Landscape. the Great Château: 265. *J. Ruysdael*, 158. *Berghem*, Landscapes: no number. *Maas*, Portrait of a woman: 159. *Berghem*, Landscape: 229. *Metsu*, The Scribe: 208. *School of Memling*, Five scenes from the life of the Virgin and Christ.

ADJOINING ROOM: *Drawings*, bearing the names of the artists. and a few small *Bronzes*. Then 3 CABINETS with the rest of the *Bronzes*, some antique *Vases*, *Engravings*, and more *Drawings*, a marble statue by *Bar-tolini*, *Venus reclining*, the model of *Houdon's* statue of *Voltaire*. etc. We now find ourselves once more in the first room.

THE ROOM TO THE LEFT OF THE ENTRANCE contains unimportant paintings of the French School. including several by *Fabre* (p. 404). — On the STAIRCASE to the upper gallery: 865. *Delaplanche*, The Virgin with the lily: 748. *Aizelin*, The Suppliant.

UPPER GALLERY OF *Galerie Bruyas*: 662. *Rigaud*, Portrait of Fontenelle: 635, 645. *Poussin*, Landscapes: no number. *Cabanel*, Nymph surprised by a satyr: 558. *Largillière*, Portrait of the artist: 606. *Nic. Mignard* and 358. *Chardin*, Portraits: *Poussin*, 639. Portrait of Cardinal J. Rospigliosi. 638. Adoration of the Shepherds: 336. *Bourdon*, Portrait of a Spaniard: 700. *Valentine*, Scholars drawing from casts: 633. *Poussin*, Baptism of Christ: 670. *Stella*, The Woman of Samaria: no number. *Ingres*, Death of a young Greek: 632. *Poussin*, Death of St. Cecilia: 520. *Granet*, Tasso visited in prison by Montaigne: *Greuze*, 530. The Paralytic. 532. Child's head. 533. Desire, 531. The Little Sluggard: 345. *Brascassat*, Cows grazing: 547. *Isabey*, Sea-piece: *Glaize*, of Montpellier. 516. Portrait of Bruyas, a benefactor of the Museum. 519. The mocking of Christ: 664. *Robert-Fleury*, The Toilet: 668. *A. Scheffer*, A philosopher: 836. *Velasquez* (?), Portrait of an alguazil: 498. *Gérard*, The actress Pasta as one of the Muses: *Courbet*, 380. Portrait of Bruyas. 375. Portrait of the artist. 373. Spinning girl asleep. 376. The Meeting (Bruyas and the artist). 372. Solitude. 379, 374, 378. Studies of heads: 435. *G. Doré*, Evening on the Rhine: 338. *Bourdon*, Portrait: *Delacroix*, 409. Michael Angelo in his studio. 408. Daniel in the den of lions. 410. Orpheus and Eurydice (sketch). 406. Charge of Arabian horsemen. 405. The Mulatto. 407. Algerian Women. 411. Portrait of Bruyas: 369. *Courbet*, Bathers: 698. *Troyon*, Cattle: 665. *Théod. Rousseau*, The pond: 349. *Al. Cabanel*, of Montpellier. Thinker: 486. *Fromentin*, Arab Tents: 366, 367, 365. *Corot*, Landscapes: 676. *Tassaert*, Heaven and Hell: *Al. Cabanel*, 353. Portrait of the artist. 352. *Velléda*: 436. *G. Doré*, Recollection of the Alps: 547. *Eug. Isabey*, Sea-piece: *Fabre*, 447. Portrait of Canova, 439. Death of Abel. 441. Saul moved by remorse: *Jos. Vernet*, 705. Tempest. 704. Landscape: no number. *Cabanel*, Phædra: *Vincent*, 717. Alcibiades. Socrates. and his genius. 715. St. Jerome: *David*, 399. Hector (study). 397, 398. Portraits: no number. *Cabanel*, Portrait: 710. *Vien*, St. John the Baptist: 521. *Granet*, The vaults at

S. Martino ai Monti (Rome); 663. *Hub. Robert*, Landscape; 634. *N. Poussin*, Birth of Bacchus. — In the middle, 780. *Gumery*, Faun playing with a kid, bronze. On the pillars, 785. *Pradier*, Nyssia; *Houdon*, 782. Summer, 781. Winter; 863. *Aubé*, Galatea.

In the same building is the **Municipal Library** (100,000 vols. and 10,000 engravings), open to the public daily except Wed. and holidays, 11-4 and 7-9; in June, July, and Aug. 1-6 only.

The *Esplanade* (Pl. D, 3, 4), a handsome promenade, 500 yds. long, commands an attractive view from its N. end. Military band, see p. 402. Fairs on the second Mon. after Easter and 2nd Nov. — To the E. is the *Champ de Mars* and the *Citadel*; to the S. is the *Palavas Station* (see below).

FROM MONTPELLIER TO PALAVAS, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 25 min. (fares 1st cl., 1 fr. 20; 2nd cl., 75 c.). — **Palavas** (*Grand-Hôtel*, etc.; *Casino*) is a favourite sea-bathing resort, with a fine sandy beach at the mouth of the canalised Lez. — About $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 M. to the S.W. ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.E. of Villeneuve, see below) on a strip of land between the sea and the Arnel Lagoon, stood the town of *Maguelonne*, founded, it is said, by Phocians and long a prosperous sea-port. The Saracens having seized it, Charles-Martel recaptured and destroyed it in 737. It rose again, however, from its ruins, but Louis XIII. razed it to the ground in 1633, with the exception of its cathedral, a curious building in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, now in ruins.

A branch-line runs also from Montpellier to ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sommières* (p. 40.), viâ *Les Mazes* (p. 401) and ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Castries*, which has a fine château.

From Montpellier to *Rodez*, see R. 13; to *Béziers* viâ *Paulhan* and *Mèze*, p. 86.

Beyond Montpellier we cross the *Mosson*. — 36 M. *Villeneuve-lès-Maguelonne*. — $39\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vic-Mireval*. — 44 M. *Frontignan*, a town of 3326 inhab., celebrated for its muscatel wines. It is situated on the banks of the *Etang d'Ingril*, which the railroad crosses by a causeway $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long. Farther on we skirt the shore of the *Mediterranean*, leaving the *Etang de Thau* (p. 86) to the right.

$48\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Cette** (*Buffet*; **Grand-Hôt.*, *H. Barillon*, Quai du Bosc 17 and 10; tramway at the station), a flourishing town of 37,058 inhab., situated on a hill between the Etang de Thau and the Mediterranean, with a fairly busy port and at the junction of the Lyons and Midi railways. Its name, derived from the Greek 'Setion', carries back its origin to remote times, but its importance dates only from the end of the 17th cent., when its port was established under the direction of Riquet, whose canal it completes (p. 72). The chief exports are wines, salt, brandies, and other Northern products. In 1867 the ships entering and clearing the port had an aggregate burden of 400,000 tons; now the annual tonnage is 2,300,000. It is also the seat of considerable industry, and produces large quantities of wine, doctored by blending or fortified by brandy etc., to imitate Spanish wines.

Cette contains little of interest for the tourist, although the town has recently been much improved. The *Port* is almost the sole object of interest. It has three basins, connected by canals with the Etang de Thau, to which the Canal du Midi extends, and with the railway station. On the side of the town, properly so called, is the old harbour, with a fine pier terminated by a fort. On the beach

are the frequented *Sea-Baths*, and there are large saltworks on the banks of the Etang de Thau.

A branch-line runs from Cette to (8 M.) *Montbazin* (p. 381), viâ (31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Balaruc-les-Bains*, at the N.E. extremity of the Etang, with two bath-establishments. The mineral waters are especially used in cases of paralysis, chronic rheumatism, and scrofula.

From Cette to *Toulouse*, *Perpignan*, etc., see R.R. 11 and 26.

61. From Lyons to Marseilles by the Valley of the Rhone.

218 M. RAILWAY in 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ -11 hrs. (fares 43 fr. 40, 32 fr. 60, 23 fr. 95 c.). — To (191 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vienne* in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs. (3 fr. 95, 2 fr. 95, 2 fr. 10 c.). From *Vienne* to (461 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Valence*, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (9 fr. 35, 7 fr., 5 fr. 15 c.). From *Valence* to (591 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Orange*, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (12 fr., 8 fr. 95, 6 fr. 60 c.). From *Orange* to (171 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Avignon*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hr. (3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 95 c.). From *Avignon* to (211 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Arles*, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 30, 2 fr. 40 c.). From *Arles* to (331 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Marseilles*, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 hrs. (10 fr. 60, 8 fr., 5 fr. 85 c.). — The route from Lyons to Marseilles viâ *Grenoble*, 265 M. in 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. fares 52 fr. 55, 39 fr. 40, 28 fr. 90 c.) is preferable in summer.

The descent of the Rhone may also be made in the steamer *Gladiateur* (p. 211), leaving Lyons on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. at 6 a. m., reaching Avignon about 6 p. m., starting next day at 6 a. m. and reaching Marseilles about midday. As far as Avignon the scenery of the Rhone is not uninteresting. The hills on the right bank, with their ruined castles, recall the scenery of the Rhine.

Lyons, see p. 210. — The trains start from the Gare de Perrache. We cross the Rhone and follow its left bank, leaving on the left the lines to Geneva, to Chambéry and Turin, and to Marseilles viâ Grenoble. Fine retrospective view of the town and then view on the right. — 3 M. *St. Fons*; 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Feyzin*; 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Sérésin*. The line skirts the Rhone. From (13 M.) *Chasse* a junction-line connects the Marseilles line with the St. Etienne line at (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Givors* (p. 227).

The town of Vienne appears in the distance, on the right before we reach (18 M.) *Estressin*. Beyond a short tunnel we cross the *Gère* and traverse a second tunnel, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, under the town itself.

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Vienne** (*Hôtel du Nord*, Place de Miremont; *de la Poste*, Cours Romestang, 15), a town of 25,480 inhab., is picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Rhone and Gère, on the side of a hill surrounded by mountains. It is ill-built and ill-paved and not very clean, not uncommon drawbacks in this part of Southern France.

Vienne is the *Vienna Allobrogum* of the Romans, under whom it was a flourishing colony. It afterwards became the capital of the Viennaise, one of the seventeen provinces of Gaul at the end of the empire, and was even the residence of several emperors: but there are now few relics of this period. Vienne was the cradle of Christianity in Gaul, and its archbishops bore the title of Primate of Gaul down to the Revolution. It became the capital of the first (413-534) and second (879-933) kingdoms of Burgundy, but afterwards fell to the rank of chief town of a countship and was governed by its archbishops, then by the Counts of Albon. The latter, who became Dauphins of the Viennaise, ceded their domains to France in 1349 (see p. 321). Several councils were held at Vienne, among others the General Council of 1311-1312, at which the Order of Templars was abolished. — The town now contains numerous cloth factories, tanneries, iron and copper works, paper mills, glass-works, etc.

On leaving the station, we turn to the right and follow the *Cours Romestang* to the Place de Miremont, in which there is a market-hall.

The *Cathedral* (St. Maurice), to the left, is a fine Gothic church dating from the 12-15th centuries. The façade, towards the Rhone, rises from a terrace approached by a flight of steps and surrounded by a balustrade in the Flamboyant style. Viewed from a distance it produces a fine effect, with its three portals, large window, and two towers in the same style, but on a nearer approach it has all the appearance of a ruin, at least in its upper part, owing to the soft character of the stone with which it is built. An arcaded gallery runs round the top of the exterior, and on the aisles are rows of small columns, those on the left having Romanesque arches surmounted by modillions.

INTERIOR. Like many of the churches in the E. and S.E. of France, this cathedral is in the shape of a basilica, i. e. it consists of nave and aisles without either transepts or ambulatory. The aisles terminate in straight walls. Among the details are engaged columns, fluted and cabled pilasters, and Byzantine capitals. Round the nave and the choir is a Gothic gallery, above which is a frieze with incrustation in red plaster. In the 2nd and 3rd chapels to the left are the stone coffins of two abbots (d. 486 and 1245). The choir contains an altar of green marble, by Michel Angelo Slodtz, and the tomb of two archbishops of the 18th cent., by the same sculptor. At the end of the right aisle is a fine window of the 18th cent.; and to the right of the choir is a painting of the Holy Sepulchre, by Chabord.

On the left of the cathedral nave is a cloister-portal of the 15th century. The street opposite the portal leads to the *Suspension Bridge*, which connects the town of *Ste. Colombe* (p. 390) with Vienne. The square tower seen on the right from the bridge, was built in the 14th cent. at the end of a stone bridge, long since destroyed. Retracing our steps nearly to the cathedral, we turn to the left into the Grande Rue, and then to the right into the Rue des Serruriers.

The *TEMPLE OF AUGUSTUS AND LIVIA, in a square through which this street passes, is a Roman building similar to the celebrated Maison-Carrée at Nîmes (p. 397), slightly larger though less well-preserved. The form is pseudo-peripteral-hexastyle (fluted columns), and the dimensions $88\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $49\frac{1}{4}$ ft. and 57 ft. high. It was surrounded by a peristyle and the flight of steps was discovered during the work of restoration. The ill usage of which it still shows too evident traces was in part the result of its conversion into a church during the Middle Ages, when the spaces between the columns were walled up and doors and windows inserted. — All round are ancient fragments of columns and rich entablatures, etc.

At the end of the square, on the right, and higher up on the left of the Rue des Serruriers, are streets leading to the Hôtel de Ville. The Rue des Serruriers afterwards crosses the Rue Ponsard, which leads to the right to the Place de Miremont; then it passes by the side of the huge *Hospital*, and terminates at some very large *Roman Arches*, now regarded as the remains of the forum or of a theatre. The *Hôtel de Ville* is a handsome modern building in the

Neo-Etruscan style, facing a square embellished with a bronze *Statue of Ponsard*, the dramatic poet, of Vienne (1814-1867), by Dechaume. In the *Hôtel de Ville* is a small *Museum*, open on Sun. and Thurs., 10-12 and 2-5.

A street beginning a little lower, to the left, at the *Place du Temple*, leads to the *Church of St. André-le-Bas*, in the Transition style, with an interesting tower. A little farther down is the confluence of the Gère and Rhone. Numerous manufactories extend up the banks of the latter river. A good view is obtained from the quay of the ruined *Château de la Bâtie* (13th cent.), on the top of the right bank of the Gère, and of the ruined *Château de Pipet*, on the left bank, where there is also a colossal modern statue of the *Virgin*. The ascent (fine view) takes 15-20 minutes.

We now descend along the quay. Beyond the suspension-bridge the little tower of the *Church of St. Pierre* appears on the left. The church, a Romanesque building of the 9th cent. (restored), is reached by following the Grande Rue to the right from the portal of the cathedral, and then the Rue St. Georges, the 4th on the right. It now contains the *Musée Lapidaire*, open on Sun. and Thurs., 2-5.

Farther on, between the Rhone and the *Place de la Caserne*, near the station, is the *Champ-de-Mars*. Following the Rue d'Avignon on the other side, to the left of the barracks, we reach, in about 12 min. from the station to the right, the *Plan d'Aiguille*, an antique pyramid 52 ft. high, which was probably one of the goals of a large circus, though popularly known as 'Pilate's Tomb'. The interior is hollow and the base forms a square pierced by a double arch with Corinthian columns, of which the carving is unfinished.

On quitting Vienne the train passes to the right of the *Plan de l'Aiguille*. On both banks of the Rhone are mountains with orchards and vineyards, the picturesque Pilat range (p. 228) forming the background to the right. 22½ M. *Vaugris*. Opposite is the famous Côte-Rôtie vineyard (p. 390). — 26½ M. *Les Roches-de-Condrien*: 32 M. *Le Péage-de-Roussillon*: 35 M. *Salaise*. — 38 M. *St. Rambert-d'Albon* (Buffet).

From St. Rambert to *Annonay*, *Firminy* and *St. Just-sur-Loire*, see p. 198.

FROM ST. RAMBERT TO RIVES (Grenoble). 35 M., railway in 13¼-3¾ hrs (fares 6 fr. 85, 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 75 c.). — This line traverses a monotonous plain and plateau. — 13 M. *Beaurepaire*, a small town to the left. — 23 M. *La Côte-St. André*, the station for the ancient and decayed little town of the same name, 3 M. to the N. — 35 M. *Rives* (p. 319).

The railway continues to skirt the Rhone, on the heights overlooking which are various châteaux, some still inhabited and some in ruins. 41½ M. *Andancette*; 45½ M. *St. Vallier*, a small manufacturing town; 49½ M. *Serves*. — 54½ M. *Tain*, a little town opposite Tournon (p. 390) and at the foot of the hill called the *Ermitage*, on which grow the celebrated 'Hermitage' wines. In the *Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville* is an ancient sacrificial altar found in the neigh-

bourhood. — Farther on to the left, the Alps are seen, sometimes even Mont-Blanc. 60 M. *La Roche-de-Glun*. We cross the *Isère*. Near Valence, on the right bank, are the ruins of the *Château de Crussol* (see below). To the left, is the *Grenoble line* (p. 390). Valence is now seen on the right, and we pass through a tunnel, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. long, under the boulevards.

66 M. **Valence** (*Buffet; Grand-Hôtel de la Croix-d'Or*, *Place de la République; du Louvre et de la Poste*, *Avenue Victor-Hugo*; both dear), the *Valentia* of the Romans, a town of 24,061 inhab., on the left bank of the *Rhone*, is the capital of the department of the *Drôme*. The boulevards are the only well-built part of the town, which contains little to interest the traveller.

The street opposite the station and the *Avenue Victor-Hugo*, lead to the beginning of the boulevards in the handsome *Place de la République*. In the *Esplanade*, to the left, is a bronze statue, by Sappey, of *General Championnet*, commander-in-chief of the army in Italy, who seized the kingdom of Naples in 1798.

The CATHEDRAL (*St. Apollinaire*), a few paces to the right from the square, is a curious church in the *Auvergnat-Romanesque* style (p. 232), consecrated in 1095 by Pope Urban II. The most thorough of the several restorations was undertaken recently when the tower on the façade was rebuilt, forming a porch with a handsome portal. The exterior, like those of the two following buildings, is still much dilapidated. The interior is cruciform; the nave is barrel-vaulted, while the aisles have groined vaults. The apse with its colonnade should be noted. In the chancel is a marble monument to Pius VI. who died in exile at Valence, with a bust by Canova.

Facing the left side-portal of the cathedral is *Le Pendentif*, a curious sepulchral edifice dating from 1548, and so named from the shape of its vault. — In the *Grande Rue*, which passes behind the choir, to the left is the *Maison des Têtes*, another curious but very dilapidated building of the 16th cent. (1531), with busts, richly decorated windows, and an interesting portal and court.

Keeping straight on we pass the end of a street leading, to the left, past a modern *Mauresque House*, to the *Préfecture*, and farther on we reach the church of *St. Jean-Baptiste*, lately rebuilt in the *Romanesque* style. It has a wide nave, and a fine organ-loft, and contains some ancient paintings, while the fonts are also noteworthy. — A little farther on is the *Museum* (open Sun. and Thurs. 1-4), containing a small picture-gallery, with specimens of Rubens, David, Guercino, etc., besides sculptures, casts, antiquities, etc. In the same building is also the *Municipal Library*.

In the boulevards skirting the old town near the railway station, is a statue of *Count Montalivet* (1766-1822), minister under Napoleon I., and maire of Valence. Farther on is a pretty new *Fountain*.

An interesting excursion may be made from Valence to the *Ruines de Crussol*, the remains of a 12th cent. castle, on a hill on the right bank

of the Rhone opposite the town. An omnibus (25 c.) runs in 40 min. to (21½ M.) *St. Peray* (p. 390), to the N.W., whence the ascent is made in ¾ hr. Fine view.

From Valence to *Grenoble*, see p. 328.

70 M. *Portes*; 71½ M. *Etoile*. 75½ M. *Livron*, a town with 4061 inhab., on a hill overlooking the *Drôme*, was formerly fortified. Here the Huguenots successfully resisted a siege by Henri III. in 1574. It possesses a ruined castle.

FROM LIVRON TO DIE (*Aspres*), 33½ M., railway in 2-2½ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 65, 5 fr., 3 fr. 65 c.). This branch-line ascends the *Drôme* valley viâ (33½ M.) *Pont-de-Livron*. 51½ M. *Alex*. 11 M. *Crest* (*Hôtel Reboul*), a manufacturing town with 5669 inhab., on the right bank of the *Drôme*. Its castle, after successfully resisting both Simon de Montfort and Lesdiguières, was demolished by Richelieu. A high square tower, once used as a state-prison, is the only relic now left.

Beyond (13½ M.) *Aouste*, a manufacturing village, and the small town of (20½ M.) *Saillans* the scenery of the valley improves. 25 M. *Vercheny*, at the foot of the *Roc de Barry* (3660 ft.). 29 M. *Pontair*, a village picturesquely situated near a narrow gorge of the *Drôme*.

33½ M. *Die* (*Hôt. de St. Dominique*), a town of 3823 inhab., on the right bank of the *Drôme*, at the foot of *Mont Glandaz* (6645 ft.), was the *Dea Vocon-tiorum* of the Romans, consecrated to Cybele, and one of their principal colonies on the road from Milan to Vienne. Only a few fragmentary remains are now left of the ancient town. The former cathedral (11th cent.; partly rebuilt in the 17th) contains some antique columns. — The railway is to be continued up the valley of the *Drôme* to join the lines from *Grenoble* to *Marseilles* and *Briançon* at (35 M.) *Aspres* (p. 340), passing under the *Col de Cabre* by a tunnel, 2¼ M. long.

FROM LIVRON TO PRIVAS, 20 M., branch-line crossing the *Rhône*, with a fine view, to the right, of *Lavoulte* and its castle, and beyond a long tunnel joining the *Lyons* and *Nîmes* line. 11¼ M. *Lavoulte* (p. 390); 7 M. *Le Pouzin*. Thence to (20 M.) *Privas*, see p. 390.

Beyond *Livron* we cross the *Drôme*, with a fine view of the valley to the left. Numerous mulberry-trees. The scenery indicates our approach to the S.: the mountains are bare, the fields, fertile in spring, are parched in summer and autumn; dust and heat afflict the traveller from the North in summer, while at other times the piercing *Mistral* (p. 413) too often blows. 78 M. *Loriol*; 82½ M. *Sauzee*. At (86½ M.) *Luchamp-Coudillac* we again approach the *Rhone*. To the right are the rocks of *Rochemaure* (p. 391).

93 M. *Montélimar* (*Buffet: Hôtel de la Poste*), an ancient and prosperous town with 14,014 inhab., the most interesting building in which is its old *Castle*, now a prison. There is a fine view of the mountains of *Vivarais* from the terrace. Near the station is a pretty public garden. *Montélimar* is noted for its *Nougat*, a kind of almond sweetmeat. Roads lead hence on the right bank to (3 M.) *Rochemaure* (p. 391) and (3 M.) *Le Teil* (p. 391).

The railway crosses the *Roubion* and *Jabron*. 98½ M. *Châteauneuf-du-Rhône*, connected by a suspension-bridge with *Viviers* (p. 391), of which there is a pretty view. The line here runs between the river on the right and perpendicular rocks on the left. — Olives begin to appear before (101½ M.) *Donzère* (*Hôtel du Commerce*).

A carriage-road runs hence to the E.S.E. to the (11 M.) little town of *Grignan* (*Hôtel des Bons-Enfants*), with the remains of the magnificent

Château belonging to the Counts of Grignan, one of whom married Madame de Sévigné's daughter. Visitors are admitted on Thurs. only, 1-5, except when that day falls on a festival or is a fair-day. The château contains a fairly good gallery of paintings. Madame de Sévigné died here in 1696 and is buried in the adjoining church, where her grave is marked by a simple marble slab with inscription. Her *Statue*, of recent erection, by the brothers Rochet, stands in the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

To the left, upon a hill, appears *La Garde-Adhémar*, which has a remarkable Romanesque church with a double apse. At (106 M.) *Pierrelatte*, a town with 3223 inhab., a rock is shown, said to have been brought thither by a giant ('petra lata'). About 5 M. to the S.E. is *St. Paul-Trois-Châteaux*, a decayed little town of some importance in the time of the Romans under the name of *Tricastrum*. It has an interesting old Romanesque cathedral. 112 M. *La Palud*. 113½ M. *Bollène-la-Croisière*. Bollène. 2¼ M. to the E., another little town of antique origin, still retains part of its 14th cent. fortifications, and a 15th cent. tower, dating from a priory.

A diligence plies hence to (½ hr.) *Pont-St. Esprit* (p. 391) and (27½ M.) *Nyons* (*H. du Louvre; des Voyageurs*), an old industrial town (3534 inhab.), on the *Eygues*, also reached by diligence from *Carpentras* (26½ M.; p. 418) viâ (10 M.) *Vaison* (p. 413).

116 M. *Mondragon* has a picturesque ruined castle. 119 M. *Mornas*; 121 M. *Piolenc*. We enter the fertile plain of Orange, and cross the *Eygues*; the horizon is bounded on the left by *Mont-Ventoux* (p. 419).

125½ M. **Orange** (*Hôtel de la Poste et des Princes*, Avenue de l'Arc-de-Triomphe), with 10,280 inhab., was the *Arausio* of the Romans, and once a prosperous and important place. About 2 hrs. suffice for a visit to the interesting Roman remains.

In the Middle Ages Orange was the chief town of a small principality which, on the death of the last reigning prince without issue in 1531, fell to his nephew the Count of Nassau, and until the death of William III. (d. 1702), king of England, continued subject to the house of Nassau-Orange. By the Peace of Utrecht (1713) Orange was annexed to France, and the house of Nassau retained the title only of princes of Orange.

The *TRIUMPHAL ARCH is situated 1 M. to the N. of the town, on the Lyons road. This structure, the finest monument of the kind in France, is in a fair state of preservation, and measures 72 ft. in height, 67 ft. in width, and 26 ft. in depth. It consists of three arches, the centre one considerably larger than the others. The side farthest from the town is in best preservation, and presents four fluted Corinthian columns, of which those in the centre support a triangular pediment. The mouldings, vaults, which have magnificent panels, archivolts and attic story are richly ornamented. The last especially has some curious bas-reliefs, with numerous figures, very life-like, but small and difficult to distinguish. At the sides are numerous trophies. Similar arrangements and decorations appear on the other sides, except the W., which has been deprived of its ornamentation. The name of *Sacrovir*, on one of the shields, has led some to suppose that it was erected under Tiberius after

his victory over this chieftain of the *Edui*. A. D. 21: but others assign it to the 2nd century.

The *ROMAN THEATRE (waiter $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) on the other or S. side of the town, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Triumphal Arch, is reached by retracing our steps and keeping almost straight on (Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, see below). This theatre is very striking on account of its size, in spite of its now ruinous condition. The hill against which it is built, and on which the amphitheatre was constructed, is rendered conspicuous by a statue of the Virgin. The tiers of seats are almost all destroyed or ruined, but the stage, which is unique, is almost entirely preserved, and from it we may judge of the arrangement of a Roman theatre. The wall at the back of the building, on the side next the town, is 118 ft. high, 340 ft. long, and 13 ft. thick. Blind arcades are its only ornamentation. At the top corbel stones may still be seen with holes in which the masts of the velarium were placed. The stage, contrary to the usual practice, was roofed. This theatre held about 7000 spectators.

On the hill above the amphitheatre are the scanty ruins of the *Castle of the Princes of Orange*, built of Roman materials and destroyed in 1673 by order of Louis XIV. — Beside the theatre, to the right of its façade, are a triumphal gateway and a portico, with other remains of a huge *Circus*.

The Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville is embellished with the marble statue, by Daniel Dulocle (1846), of *Count Raimbaud II.*, who was killed at the siege of Antioch in 1099.

A cross-street to our left as we return from the Roman theatre leads to the *Cours St. Martin*, a fine promenade with a bronze statue, by P. Hébert, of *Count Gasparin* (1783-1862), agriculturist and politician, born at Orange. In the same street is the *Theatre* (1885), and a few yards to the right, behind the statue, is the *Boulevard de la Meyne*.

From Orange we may make the ascent of *Mont-Ventoux* (p. 419). An omnibus, starting at 3 a. m., plies in 5 hrs to (20 M.) *Malancène* (Hôtel du Cours), a small town to the W., whence the summit is reached in about 5 hrs., with guide.

Another public vehicle plies to (16 M.) *Vaison* (Hôtel du Commerce), a town with 2963 inhab., on the *Ouvèze*. The importance of this ancient place under the Romans is indicated by the numerous antiquities found here. It was the seat of a bishop until the 12th cent., and its former *Cathedral* and the old *Church of St. Quentin*, dedicated to one of the bishops, are interesting. *Vaison* also has a Roman bridge, some old fortifications, and a mediæval château. — Omnibuses ply hence to (10 M.) *Nyons* (p. 412) and to (16½ M.) *Carpentras* (p. 418).

The railway beyond Orange crosses the plain, at a considerable distance from the Rhone. The plain is much subject to the *Mistral*, or piercing N.W. wind, which prevails especially in winter and autumn on the shores of the Mediterranean, and which is beneficial in purifying the atmosphere. Plantations of cypress-trees have been planted in this neighbourhood as a protection against this wind. — *Mont-Ventoux* is still visible on the left.

130 M. *Courthézon* (3200 inhab.) has some 14th cent. fortifications and a fine modern château. — 133½ M. *Bédarrides*, a small town at the confluence of the *Ouvèze* and the *Sorgue*, the latter of which we cross. From (137 M.) *Sorgues*, a small industrial town, a branch-line runs to Carpentras (p. 418). 139½ M. *Le Pontet*. We now once more approach the Rhone. — 142 M. *Avignon* (Buffet).

Avignon. — **Hotels.** *GRAND HÔTEL (Pl. a; C. 3), Rue de la République, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *DE L'EUROPE (Pl. x; C. 1), Place Crillon, far from the station and rather dear; DU LOUVRE (Pl. b; C. 2), Rue St. Agricole 23, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr. (the dining-hall is an old Gothic chapel); DU LUXEMBOURG (Pl. c; D. 3), Rue du Chapeau-Rouge, a little out of the way, but well spoken of; PONS (Pl. d; B. 3), unpretending, with restaurant, Cours de la République, near the station.

Cafés. *De France, Février, de Paris*, etc., Place de l'Horloge or de l'Hôtel-de-Ville (Pl. C, 2).

Cabs. Per drive in the town, 50 c. for 3 pers.; beyond the outer boulevards, 1 fr.; per hour, 1 fr. 60; double fare after 10 p. m.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Rue de la République. — *Baths* at the Grand-Hôtel.

Avignon, a town of 41,000 inhab., is the capital of the department of *Vaucluse* and the seat of an archbishopric. It is built on the left bank of the Rhone, above which rises a rock, crowned by the ancient palace of the popes and the cathedral. The buildings overlooking the town, and the old fortifications surrounding it, give it a marked and picturesque appearance, but with the exception of the Cours and Rue de la République, leading from the station to the Place de l'Horloge, nearly all its streets are narrow, tortuous, badly paved and dirty, and a stay there is not very pleasant, principally on account of the Mistral (p. 413); hence the saying: '*Avenio ventosa, cum vento fastidiosa, sine vento venenosa*'.

Avignon, the ancient *Avenio*, powerful even before the arrival of the Romans, became under their dominion a flourishing colony, though it has preserved scarcely any relics of its ancient monuments. It owes its main interest to the fact that it was the residence of the popes from 1305 to 1377, seven of whom, from Clement V. to Gregory XI., reigned here (the latter transferred his seat to Rome in 1377), and it, along with the Comtat Venaissin, continued subject to the pontifical sway until it was annexed to France by the Revolution in 1791. Peaceable till this epoch, Avignon was then divided between two parties, the one favourable and the other opposed to the annexation; and the assassination of one of the former party was followed by the massacre of some adherents of the other, who had been arrested by order of the notorious Jourdain, nick-named Coupe-Tête. In 1815, also, the royalist reactionaries committed excesses in their turn, of which Marshal Brune, among others, was a victim. The population sank from 80,000 in the reign of Louis XIV. to 17,000 at the Revolution.

The ***City Walls**, skirting the railway and near which is the station, to the S. of the town, were built by the popes in the middle of the 14th century. They are very well preserved, and present an interesting example of the fortifications of that period. The gates alone are in part destroyed, but the encircling wall, enclosing an area not nearly occupied by the present population, still retains



AVIGNON

1: 10,000

0 50 100 200 300
Mètres

1

2

3

4

Tarascon, Marsaille

Station, B

A

B

Cavaillon

C





its 39 round or square towers, and its machicolated battlements. On the outside it is surrounded by boulevards.

In the square in front of the station (Pl. B, 4) is a bronze statue, by Guillaume, of *Philippe de Girard* (1775-1845), inventor of the flax-spinning machine. The handsome Cours and the Rue de la République lead straight from the station to the Palace. At the end of the street is the *Place de l'Horloge* or *de l'Hôtel-de-Ville*, containing the modern *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2) which has a 14th cent. tower, with a quaint clock with figures that strike the hours. Farther on is the *Theatre*, and beside it is a modern bronze statue, by Véray, of *Crillon* (1546-1615), the 'brave Crillon' of Henri IV. This square contains several good cafés and is much frequented on fine evenings. — In the Rue du Collège-Rouge, to the left, is a house with a richly sculptured Gothic *Portal*; and here and there in the old town other interesting private buildings may be seen. At many of the street corners are figures of the Virgin in niches. The former ***Palace of the Popes** (Pl. D, 2), a little farther on, to the right, is at present a barrack, though it is destined for a better fate and may eventually contain the gallery of paintings (see below). Permission to visit it must be obtained from the commandant, at the office in the *Hôtel de Ville* (ground-floor, to the right). The palace is a lofty and gloomy Gothic pile, commanding the town and its suburbs. It comprises an irregular assemblage of buildings constructed under three different popes from 1336 to 1364. The S. part is the most modern, the N. the oldest. It had seven towers, one of which has disappeared, and the walls are 17-18 ft. thick.

In the interior the most interesting parts are the *Salle du Consistoire*, containing frescoes (Prophets) by *Simone Martini* or *Memmi* of Siena (d. 1344); the *Chapels*, with paintings by the same artist; and the great *Tour de Trouillas*, in which Rienzi was imprisoned in 1351, at the same time as Petrarch was entertained in the palace as a guest. The square tower called *La Glacière*, was formerly employed as a prison of the Inquisition, and during the Days of Terror in 1791 became the place of execution of several innocent victims.

To the left of the *Place du Palais* is the former *Papal Mint* (Pl. C, 2), now the *Conservatoire de Musique*, built in the 17th cent. from Michael Angelo's designs. The chief ornaments of the façade (the only interesting part) are two huge garlands on the first story, a large shield on the second, and two eagles and two grotesque birds on the Attic. The two lower stories have no windows. — At the end of the square is the ancient *Archbishop's Palace*, of the 14th cent., now used as a seminary (Pl. D, 2).

The **Cathedral** or *Notre-Dame-des-Doms* (Pl. D, 2), to the N. of the palace, is a massive and sombre Romanesque church, of the 11th cent., often restored and in part rebuilt. The belfry is surmounted by a statue of the Virgin. The frescoes with which Simone Martini adorned the porch are almost obliterated.

INTERIOR. — The church is richly decorated. The galleries of the nave have rich Renaissance balustrades of marble. In the large chapel

to the left, is the Gothic tomb of Benedict XII. (d. 1342), and some frescoes by Eug. Devéria, in a very bad light; and in a chapel to the right is a statue of the Virgin, by Pradier. The lantern, at the entrance to the choir, also shows some traces of paintings, and in the choir itself is placed the ancient papal throne, in marble. The chief object of interest, however, is the *Tomb of John XXII.* (d. 1334), a masterpiece of the Gothic style of the 14th cent., unfortunately mutilated during the Revolution. It formerly stood in the middle of the church, but is now preserved in a closed chapel (gratuity), to the right of the choir, near the vestry. The pope is represented in a reclining position under a very rich Gothic canopy. — The chief paintings in the last mentioned chapel and the rest of the church are by *Pierre Parrocel* and *Nic. Mignard*.

To the N. of cathedral is the fine **Promenade du Rocher des Doms** ('*rupes Dominorum*': Pl. D, 1), extending to the verge of the plateau, which terminates abruptly about 300 ft. above the Rhone. It is embellished with a bronze statue, by Brian, of *Jean Althen*, a Persian who in 1766 introduced the cultivation of madder, which long formed the staple commodity of the district, being used extensively in dyeing the French red military trousers. The introduction of the alizarine dyes, however, caused a great decline in the use of madder, which is no longer cultivated here. The best point of view is an artificial rocky eminence in the centre of the Promenade. The *Prospect, one of the most beautiful in France, embraces the course of the Rhone and its banks; Villeneuve on the opposite bank, with its citadel and ancient towers; in the distance towards the N.W. the Cévennes; N.E. Mont-Ventoux; E. the Durance, resembling a silver thread, and beyond it the Alps; below the spectator the tortuous and antiquated streets of Avignon.

From the promenade, to the left, are seen the ruins of the celebrated *Pont d'Avignon* or *St. Bénézet* (Pl. D, 1), across the Rhone. This bridge, built under the direction of St. Bénézet by the '*frères pontifes*', or 'bridge-making fraternity', has a 15th cent. chapel of St. Bénézet on the second pier. The festival of the saint (April 14th) is celebrated with dancing. Farther down a *Suspension Bridge* (Pl. B, 1) and a wooden bridge, on each side of an island, cross the river to Villeneuve. — Visitors desiring to reach the river bank, should be careful to avoid the repulsively dirty alleys leading from the Place du Palais.

The church of **St. Agricol** (Pl. C, 2), in the street of the same name, leading to the E. from the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, dates from the 14-15th cent., and contains paintings by *Parrocel*, *N. Mignard*, *Fr. Vernet*, etc., and other works of art. — The Rue St. Agricol joins the Rue Joseph-Vernet, opposite the *Oratoire* (Pl. B.C.2), an attractive chapel of the 18th century.

The ***Musée** or *Museum Calvet* (Pl. B, 2, 3), farther to the left, in a fine 18th cent. mansion, halfway along the street, is one of the richest in the provinces. It was founded in 1810 by the physician whose name it bears, and who himself gathered together an important collection. It is open to the public on Sun. 12-4, and also on other days to strangers. The catalogue (2 fr.) includes notices of paintings belonging to the museum, which have since 1817 been restored to the churches and chapels of the town.

GROUND-FLOOR. — VESTIBULE: *Roman Antiquities* found in the district. On the staircase to the first floor are two well preserved Roman altars.

1st GALLERY, on the right: *Ancient and Modern Sculptures*. In the middle, *Veray*, Harvest woman: *Bosio*, Indian Maiden; *Simian*, Greek Art; *Pradier*, *Cassandra*; *L. Brian*, Fawn. Mercury, unfinished; *David d'Angers*, bust of *Cuvier*. — 2nd GALLERY, next the court: *Medieval and Renaissance Sculptures*, many from buildings in the neighbourhood. Tomb of Card. Brancas, a fine Gothic work adorned with statuettes; tomb of Urban V., also Gothic; Descent from the Cross, in gilded and painted wood; magnificent Renaissance chimney-piece, and one of the 17th cent.; fine marble Renaissance statues of Justice, Strength, and Temperance. On the ground floor, to the left of the entrance, is the *Town-Library*, with 110,000 vols. and 2850 MSS.

First Floor. — GALLERY. 1st Bay, from right to left: 364. *Brueghel the Elder*, Rustic scene: *Unknown Artist of the 16th cent.*, 468. *Herodias*, 470. *Mater Dolorosa*, 471. *St. Roch* cured of the plague; 462. *Unknown artist of the 15th cent.*, Creation; 298. *Bronzino (?)*, Crossing of the Red Sea; 310. *Pontorno*, Young lady at her toilet; 447. *Unknown Artist of the 16th cent.*, *Pierre de Luxembourg*, Bishop of Metz (d. 1387); 252. *Simon de Châlons*, who lived from 1545 to 1585 at Avignon, where there are numerous other works by his hand). Adoration of the Shepherds; 384. *Gér. de St. Jean or de Harlem* (15th cent.). Infant Jesus adored by a knight, lady, and bishop; 464. *Unknown Artist of the 16th cent.*, The Virgin. Infant Jesus. and St. John; 432. *O. van Veen*, Moses and the ark of bulrushes; *Unknown Artist of the 15th cent.*, 456. Resurrection, 450. Virgin and Child; *322. *Giotto*, Christ crowning the Virgin; 418. *Rottenhammer*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 398. *H. de Klerck*, Pieta; 475. *Unknown Artist of the 16th cent.*, Portrait of *Andrea Doria*; 253. *Sim. de Châlons*, Descent from the Cross; 389. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; 390. *Holbein (?)*, Henry VI. of England; 448. *Unknown Artist of the 16th cent.*, Virgin; 364. *Brueghel the Elder*, Dutch fair: 245-247. on the ceiling, *Sauvan*, 245. Sovereignty. 246. Genius of the Consulate, 247. Genius of Government, the old ceiling of the Hôtel de Ville (18th cent.). — 2nd Bay: 122. *Girodet-Trioson*, Bust of a Turk; 118. *Géricault*, Battle of Nazareth (1799); 299. After *Michael Angelo*, old copy of the Last Judgment, previous to Dan. da Volterra's additions; 316. *G. Poussin*, Landscape; 126. *Granet*, Jacques Molay's reception into the Order of the Templars; 83. *Couder*, Adoration of the Magi; *312. *Lor. di Credi*, Virgin and Child; 317. *G. Poussin*, Landscape; 342. *School of Raphael*, Virgin honoured by Angels; 192. *Nir. Mignard* (*Mignard d'Arignon*; d. 1668), The Dead Christ; 324. *Herrera the Elder*, Simpleton; 377. *Van den Eeckhout*, Calvary; 97. *David*, Death of Jos. Barra, unfinished; 333. *Ribera*, St. Peter walking on the Sea of Galilee; 158. *Largillière*, Portrait of a niece of Mazarin; 345. *Théotocopuli (?)*, Institution of the Rosary; 348. *Turchi*, Jesus at the house of Simon the Pharisee; 178. *Levieux* (17th cent.), Jacob and Laban; 319. *Innocenzo da Imola* (*Inn. Francucci*), Holy Family; 314. *G. Poussin*, Landscape; *380. *Frans Floris* (*de Vriendt*), Cræsus and Solon; 381. *Franck the Elder*, Miracle of the Loaves; 211. *P. Parrocel* (1670-1739), of Avignon, where his works are numerous. St. Francis of Assisi; 306. *Careño de Miranda*, Portrait of an Archbp. of Seville; 375. *Dusart*, Old Man; 188. *Nir. Mignard*, St. Bruno; 172. *Lenain*, Portrait of an Abbess; 293. *Albano*, Triumph of Amphitrite; 6. *Antigna*, Storm; 366. *Velvet Brueghel*, Fire; 421. *Jac. Ruysdael*, Landscape; 353. *Zurbaran*, Gipsy; 335. *Salv. Rosa*, Landscape; 347. *Turchi*, Marriage at Cana; 27. *Bigand*, Faust and Mephistopheles; 315. *G. Poussin*, Landscape; 308. *L. Carracci*, Angels mourning over Jesus; 133. *Gudin*, Port of Le Havre; 336. *Salv. Rosa*, Landscape; 26. *Bigand*, Michael Angelo in his studio; 329. *Piazzetta*, Child; 28. *Bigand*, Faust and Mephistopheles; 323. *Herrera the Elder*, St. Peter's Penitence; 387. *Hobbema*, 411. *Van der Neer*, and 337. *Salv. Rosa*, Landscapes; 368. *Ph. de Champagne*, Portrait; 300. *Carletto Calvari* (son of P. Veronese), Group of five persons, fragment of a larger picture; 403. *Milè*, The Woman of Samaria; 213. *P. Parrocel*, Annunciation; 289. *Mme. de Brun*, Portrait of Mme. Cassini, the singer. — 3rd Bay: 483. *Unknown Artist of the 17th cent.*, The Unbelief of St. Thomas; 283. *C. Vernet*, The Corso at Rome; 284, 285. *Hon. Vernet*, Mazeppa, two originals; 265. *Jos. Vernet* of Avignon. Sea-piece; then several other sea-pieces by the same artist, and

286. *H. Vernet*, Jos. Vernet tied to a mast. — The gallery also contains a part of the Museum of Medals, with about 30,000 specimens, many of them ancient.

THE ADJOINING ROOM, near the entrance, contains modern paintings, the rest of the medals, and several curiosities; modern bas-relief in wax, *Isabella of Bavaria*. — In the FOLLOWING ROOM are antiquities and curiosities; a rich collection of antique glass, vases, and small antique bronzes, and objects dating from the Middle Ages. — The LAST ROOM contains two pieces of ebony *Furniture, belonging to the end of the Renaissance period, brought from the Colonna Palace at Avignon; medals, engravings, and a magnificent ivory *Crucifix, 27½ inches high, with two extra arms, by Jean Guillermin (1659).

In the garden at the back of the Museum a monument was erected in 1823 by Mr. Charles Kensall to the memory of Petrarch's Laura. Her tomb was formerly in the *Eglise des Cordeliers* (Collège St. Joseph; Pl. D, 4), but was destroyed with the church during the Revolution.

In 1326 *Francesco Petrarca*, then 22 years of age, visited Avignon, and beheld *Laura de Noves*, who was in her 18th year, at the church of the nunnery of St. Claire. Her beauty impressed the ardent young Italian so profoundly, that, although he never received the slightest token of regard from the object of his romantic attachment, either before or after her marriage with Hugues de Sade, he continued throughout his whole lifetime to celebrate her praises in songs and sonnets. In 1334 he quitted Avignon for Vaucluse (p. 425), travelled in France, Germany, and Italy, and returned to Avignon in 1342 (with his friend Cola di Rienzi), where he found Laura the mother of a numerous family. She died in 1348, bowed down by domestic affliction. Petrarch lived till 1374, and long after Laura's death dedicated many touching lines to her memory.

The Rue Joseph-Vernet leads past the Musée to the Rue de la République. At the opposite corner, to the right, is the *Requien Museum of Natural History* (Pl. B, C, 3), open to strangers at any time, to the public on Sun. 12-4.

On the right of the Rue de la République is the *Church of St. Didier* (Pl. C, 3), of the 14th cent., with a Descent of the Holy Ghost, by Simon de Châlons (p. 417), and other works of art. Close by is the fine late-Renaissance *Hôtel Crillon*, with a Bearing of the Cross carved by an Italian artist in 1481.

Among the other churches of Avignon are *St. Pierre* (Pl. D, 2), of the 14th cent., and *St. Symphorien* (Pl. E, 2, 3), both rich in paintings by P. Parrocel and Nic. Mignard, who are also well represented in the chapels of the *Pénitents Blancs* (Pl. C, 3), *Pénitents Gris* (Pl. D, 4), and *Pénitents Noirs*, to the E. of the prison (Pl. D, E, 2).

— John Stuart Mill, who died at Avignon in 1873, is buried in a cemetery to the E. of the town.

An interesting excursion may be made to Villeneuve-lès-Avignon (p. 391; omnibus 15 c.) in 1½ hr. from the Hôtel de Ville.

From Avignon to Vaucluse, Air, Apt, etc., see R. 62.

FROM AVIGNON TO CARPENTRAS (Mont-Ventoux), 16½ M., railway in 1-1½ hr. (fares 3 fr. 30, 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 80 c.). The branch-line diverges from the Lyons railway at (6 M.) *Sorgues* (p. 414). — 13 M. *Monteux* (3700 inhab.), on the Auzon, has the ruins of a papal château. — 16½ M. *Carpentras* (*Hôtel d'Orient; de l'Univers*), a manufacturing town of 9685 inhab., is the ancient *Carpentoracte*. The avenue, to the right from the station, leads to the *Hôtel-Dieu*, founded in the 18th cent. by Bishop Dom Malachie d'In-

guimbert, whose bronze statue stands in front of it. Close by is the *Eglise St. Siffrein*, the former cathedral (1505-1519), with some interesting works of art. Beside it is the old bishops' palace, now the *Palais de Justice*, in the court of which is a small Roman *Triumphal Arch*, perhaps contemporary with the arch at Orange, and similarly decorated with trophies and chained captives, but without frieze or attic. — Farther on is an ancient *Town-Gate*, a tower 120 ft. high. — Carpentras has a small *Museum* (open daily 9-12, and 2-4 or 5, except Wed. and holidays), a rich *Library*, and a fine *Aqueduct* (18th cent.). — Diligence hence to (26½ M.) *Nyons* (p. 412) viâ (16½ M.) *Vaison* (p. 413); and to (10½ M.) *Malaucène* (p. 413).

Mont Ventoux (6270 ft.) is now usually ascended from *Ste. Colombe* (1nn), 11½ M. from Carpentras viâ (9½ M.) the little town of *Bédoin* (*Hôtel du Mont-Ventoux*). A road ascends to (11 M.) the summit. Carriage for 4 pers. from Carpentras, 40 fr.; omnibus to Bédoin, 1 fr.; carriage for 2 pers. thence to the summit, 12 fr. — This mountain, one of the last ramifications of the Alps on the S.W., forms a widely conspicuous isolated pyramid, and affords a very fine panorama. As its name indicates, it is subject to very violent winds. — The barren summit is snow-capped for the greater part of the year, and the sides, once well-wooded, have long been sterile and furrowed with ravines, but replanting has now been undertaken by the government. Bee-keeping flourishes on the mountain during the hot season. On the top are an *Observatory*, a small *Hotel*, and a *Chapel*, visited by pilgrims on Sept. 14.

FROM AVIGNON TO ORGON, 21 M., local branch-line, viâ (4½ M.) *Barbentane* (see below) (12 M.) *Château-Renard* (5934 inhab.), 14 M. *Noves*, birth-place of Petrarch's Laura, and (18 M.) *Plan-d'Orgon*. 21 M. *Orgon*, see p. 426.

Beyond Avignon the Marseilles line crosses the *Durance*, near its confluence with the Rhone. 146½ M. *Barbentane*: the town, on a rock 1¾ M. to the right, has a fine 14th cent. tower (branch-line to *Orgon*, see above). 150 M. *Graveson*.

156½ M. **Tarascon** (*Buffet*; *Hôtel des Empereurs*), a quiet town of 9314 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire (p. 389), with which it is connected by a bridge and a loop-line. Tarascon is said to derive its name from a monster called Tarasque who ravaged the country in the 1st cent. of our era and from whom it was delivered by St. Martha. A very popular fête was till recently held in commemoration of this event. The *Church of St. Martha*, founded in the 12th and rebuilt in the 14-15th cent., contains seven paintings by Vien (scenes from the life of St. Martha: beginning in the right aisle); seven by P. Parrocel; a St. Francis of Assisi, by C. Vanloo, in the 4th chapel to the right; a Virgin by Ann. Carracci in the 6th, etc. The remarkable Gothic *Castle* of the 14-15th cent. has a highly interesting interior, but it is now used as a prison, and permission to visit it must be obtained at the 'mairie'. King René of Anjou, Count of Provence (see p. 427), completed this castle and resided there.

From Tarascon to *Nîmes*, see p. 389; branch to (17 M.) *Remoulins* (p. 392).

FROM TARASCON TO ST. REMY (*Orgon*), 9½ M., railway in 40-55 min. (fares 1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 25, 90 c.). The trains start from a local station, near the other. The line skirts to the N. the little mountain chain of the *Alpes*, in which are the stone quarries worked by the Romans for the buildings at Arles; then it passes *Les Baux* (p. 423). 9½ M. **St. Remy** (*Cheval-Blanc*), an unimportant town of 5813 inhab., lies about 1¼ M. to the N. of two important Roman monuments, relics of the town of *Glannum Litii*, destroyed by the Visigoths in 480. One of these is a much injured

Triumphal Arch, which, though not large and with but one arch, is well-proportioned and still shows fine remains of ornamentation and sculptures, representing captives. It dates from the 1st or 2nd cent. of our era. The other building, situated close by, is a *Mausoleum*, called the *Tomb of the Julii*, from the inscription on the architrave. Pyramidal in form, it is nearly 60 ft. in height, and consists of three stories: a sort of square base, with bas-reliefs at the top; a rich arrangement of porticos with fluted half-columns; lastly a small round temple with ten fluted Corinthian columns, in which are two draped statues, with modern heads. According to some this graceful structure dates from the time of Caesar (1st cent. B. C.), others assign it a less remote date. — A road leads to the S. of St. Remy to (51½ M.) *Les Baux* (p. 423), in the Alpines (carr. 10 fr.; to Arles, halting at Les Baux, 20 fr.). — Beyond St. Remy the country is uninteresting. At (18½ M.) *Plan-d'Orgon*, we join the line from Barbentane (p. 419).

The Marseilles railway now skirts the bank of the Rhone, with the Alpines on the left (see above). 159¼ M. *Ségonnaux*. To the left are the ruins of Mont-Major (p. 423), to the right is the (164¼ M.) town of *Arles* (Buffet, poor).

Arles (*Hôtel du Forum, du Nord*, both in the Place du Forum, Pl. a, b; C. 3) is a town of 23,490 inhab. on the left bank of the Rhone, near the point where it bifurcates and forms the Camargue delta (p. 423). On the right bank is the suburb of *Trinquetaille*, connected with the town by an iron bridge.

Arles, the *Arelate* of the ancients, the origin of which is doubtful, was a rival of Marseilles under Julius Cæsar. It soon became embellished with numerous buildings and was called 'the Gallic Rome'. Constantine often resided here and connected the commercial quarters of the right bank, now Trinquetaille, with the other side by a stone bridge. Christianity is said to have been introduced here by Trophimus, a disciple of St. Paul. Under Honorius the prefect of Gallia resided at Arles. The town remained independent for some time after the barbaric invasions, then was the capital of a kingdom (879), on the decay of which it became a republic (1150-1251). Finally submitting to Charles d'Anjou, Count of Provence, it thenceforward shared the fate of that province which was annexed to France in 1482. Arles is a port of some importance, although 27 M. from the mouth of the Rhone. — The women of Arles are famed for their good looks and tasteful costumes.

Arles still retains a part of its *Roman Ramparts*, on the N., and E. It is surrounded by fine boulevards; but in the interior, the streets are narrow, tortuous, and badly paved.

At the point where the street leading direct to the town from the station forks is the *Fontaine Pichot*, erected in 1887 to Amédée Pichot (1796-1877), the author, a native of Arles.

Farther on, to the left, is the ***Amphitheatre** (*Les Arènes*: Pl. E. 3), the largest of the kind extant in France, but not in such good preservation as that of Nîmes (p. 396). It is about 500 yds. in circumference; the longer axis is 150 yds., the shorter 116 yds. long; the arena 75 yds. long and 43 yds. wide. This arena, which probably dates from the 1st or 2nd cent. of our era, possessed five corridors and forty-three tiers of seats, holding 26,000 spectators. The two stories of 60 arches, the lower being Doric, the upper Corinthian, present a most imposing aspect. The entrance is on the N. side.

The INTERIOR was formerly occupied by a number of dwellings tenanted

by poor families, removed in 1825-30. After the Roman period the amphitheatre was employed by the Goths, then by the Saracens, and again by Charles Martel (who expelled the latter in 739), as a stronghold, three of the four towers of which are still standing. A staircase of 103 steps ascends the W. tower, which commands a pleasing survey of the neighbourhood. Bloodless bull-fights are now occasionally exhibited here.

The **Theatre** (Pl. D. 3), to the right beyond the amphitheatre, a picturesque ruin, is in a very dilapidated condition. It is said to have been begun under Augustus, though not finished till the 3rd century. The most perfect part is the stage-wall, which according to the ancient arrangement had three doors. In front of it was a colonnade, of which two columns, one of African, the other of Carrara marble, are still standing. This theatre was richly decorated, and numerous works of art found here are preserved in the Museum (see below). The Venus of Arles, in the Louvre at Paris, was also discovered here. The dimensions of the building when perfect were very extensive (breadth from N. to S. $337\frac{1}{2}$ ft.), and the effect it produces is extremely striking. — Beyond the theatre is a *Public Garden*.

The street which skirts the stage of the theatre leads to the *Place de la République* (Pl. D. 3), where there are the other principal sights. In the centre is a *Roman Obelisk*, without hieroglyphics, belonging originally to an ancient circus, at the S.W. extremity of the town (Pl. A. 4). The base is a modern fountain, with four bronze lions by Dantan (1829). The total height of the monument is 67 ft., that of the obelisk itself 49 ft.

The **Cathedral of St. Trophimus* (Pl. D. 3), to the E., is a very ancient building, founded, it is said, on the ruins of the Roman prætorium and consecrated in 606. It has, however, been several times repaired, and the choir was added in 1430; while it has been recently restored. The Romanesque **Portal* of the 12th cent. is supported by six columns resting upon lions, between which are saints and scriptural subjects; above it, Christ as Judge of the world. The *INTERIOR* contains little to interest the visitor, with the exception of several sarcophagi and pictures. — On the S. side (entered from the sacristy) are the **CLOISTERS*, with round and pointed arches and remarkable capitals, dating from various epochs. The N. side is in the semi-antique style of the Carlovingian period (9th cent.), the E. side dates from 1221, the W. side (the most beautiful) from 1359, and the S. side from the 16th century.

The **Museum* (*Musée Lapidaire*; Pl. C. D. 3), occupying an ancient church opposite St. Trophimus, is particularly rich in antique and Christian sarcophagi, in marble and ornamented with bas-reliefs, brought from the Aliscamps (p. 422). It is open to the public on Sun., but may be visited on other days also.

In the middle of the nave are ancient sarcophagi, monumental columns, portions of friezes and very curious marble capitals, fragments of statues, leaden pipes from the Roman aqueduct. Towards the end, to the right, is the Tomb of Cornelia Jaena, one of finest in the col-

lection. — In the choir an altar to Leda on which is a modern bust (inscription), some little fragments, and small antiques, such as vases, glass, bronzes, medals, jewels, terracottas. To the left, as we return, a statue of the Persian goddess Mithras, a singular looking statue (head wanting) with the signs of the Zodiac. In the 1st chapel is the original pedestal of the obelisk (p. 422). Between this chapel and the next, and opposite, on the other side, figures of dancing women (injured). 2nd chapel: ancient tomb of the daughter of Chrysogonus, with heads of Medusa; above, the Raising of Jairus's daughter. Between this chapel and the next, a colossal head of Augustus. 3rd chapel: pagan and Christian sarcophagi or portions of them: Stag-hunt and boar-hunt, Roman marriage, Pastoral scene, Healing the Sick of the Palsy. — On the other side of the door, in the corner, an antique granite pillar, brought from the port and furrowed by the hawsers of vessels; it bears an inscription in honour of the Emp. Constantine. Statue of Medea. 1st Chapel, Olive Harvest, from an ancient sarcophagus. 2nd chapel, the finest Christian sarcophagi: Christ's Miracles, Apostles, Good Shepherd, Washing the Disciples' feet, and Pilate washing his hands, Jesus with his Apostles and the Holy Women; Tomb of Concordus, a priest (portico); Passage of the Red Sea. 4th chapel, other interesting Christian tombs: Evangelists and Apostles; Moses; medallions representing the deceased, Scenes from the lives of Susannah and Jonah. 5th chapel: sarcophagus with the Miracle of the loaves, cover of St. Hilary's tomb; fine altar of Apollo, which in 1822 was still in front of the stage of the ancient theatre; above, Apollo and the Muses. To the left of the choir, a fine female head, said to be Livia, upon an altar to the Bona Dea.

The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. D, 3), close to the cathedral, dates from 1673-1675, except the *Clock Tower* and the bronze figure of Mars which surmounts it, which are of the middle of the 16th century. The arch of the vestibule is curious.

The *Place du Forum* (Pl. C, D, 3), a few min. to the left behind the *Hôtel de Ville*, is the ancient Roman forum, and is still the centre of the town, with the hotels and the principal cafés. To the left of the *Hôtel du Nord* are two antique columns with the remains of a pediment, said to have belonged to another building.

The *Palace of Constantine* (Pl. D, 2), near the Rhone, is shut in by houses on the N., but may be seen from the quay. It is said to have extended from the forum to the river, and was occupied by the rulers of the country till the 13th century. — In the former *Grand-Prieuré* (Pl. D, 2), close by, is the *Musée Réattu*, a small picture gallery (many copies).

The remaining antiquities in the town are unimportant, but a visit should be paid to the *Aliscamps*, situated beyond the S. boulevards, where there are large cafés, near the *Jardin Public* (p. 421).

The **Aliscamps** or *Champs-Élysées* (c. Pl. F, 4), the ancient Roman burying-ground, were consecrated for Christian sepulture by St. Trophimus. In the Middle Ages this cemetery enjoyed such celebrity that bodies were brought to it from great distances, and Dante mentions it in his *Inferno* (IX, 112). Later it was neglected, the monuments destroyed and scattered, and the ground parcelled out. The remaining sarcophagi have, however, lately been collected, and placed along a promenade called the *Allée des Tombeaux*. They are numerous, but unornamented, the most interesting being now in the museum

and the cathedral. The monument near the middle, to the right, beyond a little chapel, was erected in honour of magistrates who fell victims to the plague in 1721. At the farther end are the ruins of the *Church of St. Honorat*, rebuilt in the 11th cent., in the Romanesque style, and left unfinished. It has a Romanesque octagonal tower.

FROM ARLES TO SALON (*Mont Major: Les Baux*), 29 M., railway in 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 5 fr. 55, 4 fr. 15, 3 fr. 5 c.). — This branch-line runs to the S. of the *Alpines*. — 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Mont-Major**. Above the station rises a rock crowned by the ruins of the famous *Abbey of Mont-Major*, founded in the 6th, but rebuilt in the 11-13th centuries. The large square *Tower*, 85 ft. high (fine view), the *Church* and its *Cloister* are especially worthy of notice. Close by is the curious *Chapel of Ste. Croix*, and near the tower, a *Subterranean Chapel*, both of the 11th century. — 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fontvieille*, a little town with important stone quarries. — 9 M. *Paradou*, 3 M. to the S. of Les Baux. — **Les Baux** (*Hotel*), with less than 400 inhab., was in the Middle Ages a flourishing town with ten times as many, and was the capital of one of the most powerful countships in Provence. The town owes its chief interest to the fact that its huge *Castle*, now in ruins, and many of the houses are hewn out of the rock on which they stand, so that walls, towers, and even whole buildings are actual monoliths, hollowed out, and quite independent of each other. The town retains part of its *Ramparts*, also hewn out of the rock; and some of its houses have fine 15th cent. and Renaissance façades. There is a fine view from the hill above the castle. — *St. Remy* (p. 419) lies 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Les Baux. — 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Maussane*, the next station, is about 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Les Baux. — 14 M. *Mouries*; 19 M. *Aurville*. From (24 M.) *Enguières* (2678 inhab.), a branch-line runs to Lamanon (p. 426). We cross the Canal de Craonne and the Canal des Alpines. — 29 M. *Salon* (p. 426).

FROM ARLES TO LUNEL (*Montpellier*), 28 M., railway in 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ -12 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 5 fr. 55, 4 fr. 15 c., 3 fr.). — This line crosses the *Grand-Rhône*, or principal arm of the river, and traverses the N. extremity of the *Ile de la Camargue*, the flat delta of the estuary of the Rhone, which is continually being added to by the alluvial deposits of the main arm. Its total area is about 300 sq. M., but a considerable proportion is occupied by marshes and lagoons (*Etang de Vaccarès*, the largest, 10 sq. M.) and by vast arid plains. Drainage and reclamation are actively carried on, and some parts are planted with vines, which, however, produce wine of poor quality, best adapted for blending with Spanish wines. There are also rich pastures, over which roam flocks and herds of half-wild sheep, cattle, and horses. — 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Camargue*. We cross the *Petit-Rhône* and the Canal de Beaucaire (p. 389).

11 M. **St. Gilles** (*Hôtel du Midi*), a squalid town of 5500 inhab., owes its origin to an abbey founded by St. Egidius (St. Gilles). Pope Clement IV. (d. 1268) was born here. The *Church* has a 12th cent. Portal, most lavishly decorated with marble and stone bas-reliefs, of great delicacy but unfortunately much mutilated. This portal recalls in its arrangement and style the portal of St. Trophimus at Arles, but it is even richer and has three bays. The rest of the church was only partly built after the original plan and style. The crypt is partly of the 12th cent.; and the sacristy dates from the original church. Behind the church is a very skillfully constructed spiral staircase, called the *Vis de St. Gilles*, and in the neighbourhood is a *Romanesque House*, recently restored.

18 M. *Gallician*. 20 M. *Le Cailar*, also on the line from Nîmes to Aigues-Mortes (p. 400), which coincides with ours as far as the next station. At (24 M.) *Aimargues* we cross the *Vidourte*. 26 M. *Marsillargues*. 23 M. *Lunel* (p. 401).

FROM ARLES TO ST. LOUIS-DU-RHÔNE, 251 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ -12 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 80 c.). — This line crosses the *Canal de Bouc*, and follows the left bank of the *Grand-Rhône* through a marshy plain,

between the Camargue (p. 423) and the Crau (see below). Five small stations are passed. To the left are the *Salines de Giraud* (salt-works).

25½ M. **St. Louis-du-Rhône** (*Gr.-Hôt. de St. Louis*), a small place of recent origin, with a good harbour at the mouth of the Rhone, hampered by the difficulty of navigating the lower course of the river. The Rhone is said to deposit yearly more than 22 million cubic yds. of alluvium at its mouth. A tower, built in 1737 on the sea-shore, is now 4½ M. inland, and four signal-towers along the course of the river have similarly been rendered useless since the time of the Romans.

Beyond Arles the railway is carried over marshy ground by a viaduct ½ M. long, and turns to the E. Beyond (170 M.) *Raphèle*, we enter the *Plaine de la Crau* (Celt. 'craigh'), the *Campus Lapidus* or *Cravus* of the ancients. This plain, about 75 sq. M. in area, bounded by the Rhone on the W., by the Alpines on the N., by lagoons on the E., and by the sea on the S., is covered with shingle brought down by the Rhone, no doubt from the glaciers of the Alps. It has been supposed that it was once a bay of the Mediterranean into which the Durance flowed. According to the myth, however, La Crau is said to owe its origin to a shower of stones sent by Jupiter to destroy Albion and thus aid Hercules, who had exhausted his arrows in vain conflict against the giant. This plain is sterile, except where it is crossed by irrigation-canal. The line is sheltered from the Mistral (p. 413) by cypress-trees. 174 M. *St. Martin-de-Crau*; 181 M. *Entressen*; 184 M. *Mirammas*. Line to Cavaillon see p. 426.

FROM MIRAMAS TO PORT-DE-BOUC (*Martigues*), 16 M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 2 fr. 80, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 55 c.). 6 M. *Istres* ('Ostrea'), a town with 3750 inhab., to the S. of the *Etang de l'Olivier*, near the *Etang de Berre* (see below) and the mouths of two irrigation-canal. entering this lagoon. It has large soda-works. 9½ M. *Levalduc*, on the *Etang de Levalduc*. 13 M. *Fos*, 2 M. to the W., near the *Etang de l'Estomac* (a corruption of the Greek 'stoma', mouth), owes its name, like the neighbouring gulf, to the *Fossae Marianaë*, a canal dug in B.C. 104 by the Roman legions under Marius, who had come to Gaul on a campaign against the Germans. It connected the lagoons to the W. with one another. 16 M. **Port-de-Bouc** (*Hôtel du Commerce*), a village with a small harbour at the end of the Bouc and Arles Canal and the *Etang de Caronte* by which the *Etang de Berre* communicates with the Mediterranean. *Martigues* (p. 425) is 4½ M. to the E. of Port-de-Bouc.

188 M. *St. Chammas* lies near the N.W. end of the *Etang de Berre*, to the right, a salt lake. 13½ M. long, 4-8½ M. wide, with an area of 58 sq. M., which it has been proposed to convert into a naval harbour, by enlarging the channel from the *Etang de Caronte* (see above). *St. Chammas* has a large powder-mill. About ¾ M. to the S.E. the river *Touloubre* is spanned by the fine *Pont Flavian*, an ancient bridge, with a small Corinthian triumphal arch at each end. The railway crosses this river by a fine viaduct. 197½ M. *Berre*: the little town is 1¾ M. from the station. 201½ M. *Rognac* (Buffet).

FROM ROGNAC TO AIX, 16 M., railway in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 75 c.). - 4½ M. *Velaur*. 7½ M. *Roquefavour*, where there is a marvel of modern architecture, the famous *Aqueduct of Roquefavour*, 430 yds. long and 270 ft. high, i. e. longer and higher than the *Pont du Gard* (p. 392), which it resembles, without, however, being as fine. It forms part of a canal, 57 M. long, for the conveyance of water from the Durance for the supply of Marseilles and its neighbourhood, and even for irrigation. Among

the many other engineering works on this canal is a tunnel, $21\frac{1}{2}$ M. long. The railway passes beneath the aqueduct. $11\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Les Milles*. 16 M. *Aix* (p. 427).

Berre then appears, upon a strip of land, and farther on are salt-works and a soda-factory. — Beyond (204 M.) *Vitrolles* the railway quits the *Etang de Berre*. 207 M. *Pas-des-Lanciers*.

FROM PAS-DES-LANCIERS TO MARTIGUES. $11\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 55 min. (fares 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 15 c.). $31\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Marignane*. To the right is the *Etang de Berre* (p. 424). — $11\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Martigues* (*Hotels*), a decayed town ('*Maritima*') of 6494 inhab., formerly the capital of a principality. at the junction of the Berre and Caronte lagoons (p. 424), having a port connected by the latter with *Bouc* (p. 424). Dock-yards; large salt-works.

Beyond Pas-de-Lanciers we pass through the *Tunnel de la Nerthe*, nearly 3 M. long (5-6 min.); then between wild rocks. We presently obtain a fine glimpse of the Mediterranean and the gulf of Marseilles, with the rocky islands of Pomègue, Ratonneau, and If. After (210 M.) *L'Estaque* we pass the suburban stations *Séon - St. Henri*, *Séon - St. André* (beyond which is another tunnel of $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.), *Les Aigalades*, *Le Canet*, and *St. Barthélemy*. Numerous country-houses are seen, and we have before us a southern landscape surrounded by mountains, with the most important harbour of France in the foreground.

218 M. *Marseilles* (p. 430).

62. From Avignon to Aix (Marseilles).

$67\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 50, 10 fr. 15, 7 fr. 35 c.). — From Aix to *Marseilles*, 18 M. in $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 95 c.). Best views at first to the left, but beyond Cavaillon to the right.

Avignon, see p. 414. — This line runs to the E. viâ ($31\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Montfavet*, ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Morières*, (8 M.) *St. Saturnin*, and (10 M.) *Gadagne*. On a hill to the left is the ruined *Château de Touzon*. — $11\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Thor* (3054 inhab.), on the *Sorgue*, with a 12th cent. Romanesque church. — 15 M. *L'Isle-sur-Sorgue* (*Hôtel de Petrarque-et-Laure*; *St. Martin*), with 6317 inhab., has a 17th cent. church, richly decorated with paintings and sculptures.

The *Fontaine de Vaucluse*, immortalized by Petrarch, is situated about $51\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the village of *Vaucluse* ('*Vallis clausa*': *Hôtel de Laure*), whither omnibuses ply on the arrival of the trains ($11\frac{1}{2}$ fr. there and back). The spring, 'chiaro, fresche, e dolei acque', is the source of the *Sorgue* and is reached by a path on the right bank. It rises in a gorge, surrounded by perpendicular rocks, 650 ft. high, where it gushes forth from a cavern (25-30 ft. wide), accessible when the water is less abundant, at which time the spring issues lower down in numerous streamlets. The spring owes its origin to the filtration of water in the limestone plateau which extends E. as far as the valley of the Durance. Its volume varies from 1300 to 26,000 gallons per second and lower down it is used in working a great number of factories. Petrarch retired to the solitude of this spot in 1337 and composed the greater number of his poems here. His house was where the paper-mill now stands, beside the village. The ruins nearer the spring, to the right, are those of the château of his friend Cardinal de Cabasole, Bishop of Cavaillon.

$20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cavaillon* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel Arnaud*), with 9144 inhab., is the *Cabellio* of the Romans, and has the remains of an ancient *Triumphal Arch* and a 12-13th cent. *Cathedral*.

FROM CAVAILLON TO APT, 20 M., railway in $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 3 fr. 95,

2 fr. 95, 2 fr. 10 c.). — This branch-line ascends the valley of the *Coulon* to the N.E. At (11 M.) *Goult* is the pilgrim-resort of *Notre-Dame-des-Lumières*. — 13 M. *Bonnieux*. The little town, 3 M. to the S., retains its mediæval fortifications and has a 12th cent. church. About halfway between this and the next station the *Coulon* is crossed by the *Pont Julien*, a well-preserved Roman bridge, which is perhaps even older than the time of Julian. — 17½ M. *Le Chêne*. — 20 M. *Apt* (*Hôtel du Louvre*), with 5743 inhab., on the *Coulon*, is the *Apta Julia* of the ancients. The *Cathedral*, dating from the 10-11th cent., though afterwards enlarged and altered, contains various interesting works of art, and has an 11th cent. crypt.

FROM CAVAILLON TO MIRAMAS (*Marseilles*), 22½ M., railway in 1¼-2¼ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 30, 2 fr. 40 c.). — Beyond (2¼ M.) *Cheval-Blanc* (see below) the line turns to the S., and crosses the *Durance*. — 3½ M. *Orgon* (*Hotels*), a small town with a ruined castle, and remains of fortifications. Lines to *Barbentane* and *Tarascon*, see pp. 414, 419. — At (10½ M.) *Lamanon* we join the line from *Arles* to *Salon* (p. 423). — 15 M. *Salon* (*Hôtel des Négociants*), with 8600 inhab., was the birthplace of *Adam de Craponne* (1519-1559), the engineer who constructed the first irrigation-canals in the *Crau* (p. 424). A monument has been erected to him. The *Church of St. Lawrence*, an ancient collegiate chapel of the 14th cent., contains the tomb of *Nostradamus*, the celebrated astrologer (d. 1566). — About 3½ M. to the S.E. is *Laucou*, near which is a Roman camp surrounded by walls with towers. — Line to *Arles*. see p. 423. — 22½ M. *Miramas* (p. 424).

The main line now approaches the *Durance*, and ascends its right bank. 23 M. *Cheval-Blanc*. Line to *Miramas*, see above. To the right, on the heights, are two ruined castles. — 30 M. *Mérindol*.

About 2 M. to the W. is the highly picturesque *Gorge du Regalon*, parts of which are cañons or clefts, 300 ft. deep, and barely wide enough to permit a passage.

37 M. *Lauris*. — 40½ M. *Cadenet*, a little town where ancient relics have been discovered. 44 M. *Villelaure*; 48 M. *Pertuis* (*Buffet*). For this town and continuation of the journey, see p. 427.

63. From Grenoble (Lyons) to Marseilles.

189 M. RAILWAY in 11-12 hrs. (fares 37 fr. 65, 28 fr. 25, 20 fr. 75 c.). — To *Aix*, 171 M., in 9½-10¼ hrs. (fares 34 fr. 5, 25 fr. 50, 18 fr. 80 c.).

Grenoble, see p. 321. To (108½ M.) *St. Auban*, see RR. 51b, 54. We leave the line to *Digne* on the left and continue to descend the left bank of the *Durance*. On the opposite bank are curiously shaped limestone rocks, called the *Capucins des Mées* (visited from the next station), and the old village of *Les Mées* (diligence). 112½ M. *Peyruis*; 117½ M. *Lurs*. From (120½ M.) *La Brillanne*, a diligence plies to (7½ M.) *Forcalquier* (*Lardeyret*; *Pascal*), with 3000 inhab., the ancient *Forum Calcarium*, in the *Basses Alpes*. — 125 M. *Volvr*.

129½ M. *Manosque* (*Hôtel Pascal*), a commercial town with 5456 inhab., retains some remains of its old fortifications, including the *Porte Saunière* (14th cent.), next the station, and the *Porte Soubeiran*. The *Church of St. Saureur* has a fine iron spire; and in *Notre-Dame* is a statue of the *Virgin*, dating from the 10-11th century.

A diligence (2 fr.) plies hence to (2 hrs.) *Gréoulx*, on the *Verdon*, with a 13th cent. *Castle* built by the *Templars*, and a *Bath-Establishment*. In the neighbourhood are some caverns, formerly inhabited. — Another vehicle (4 fr.) plies in 4¼ hrs. to (13½ M.) *Riez* (*Hôtel des Alpes*), the *Albece Reiaum* of the *Romans*, with interesting *Roman* remains. — About 8½ M.

farther in the same direction is **Moustiers-St. Marie** (*Hôtel du Mont-Couronne*), noted for its faience in the 17-18th cent., situated at the foot of lofty rocks between which a gilded star is suspended by means of an iron chain.

132. *Ste. Tulle*; 134½ M. *Corbières*. We approach the Durance once more. 141 M. *Mirabeau*, with the château of the Mirabeau family. A diligence (2½ fr.) plies hence to (2 hrs.) Gréoulx (see above). We cross the Durance. — 151½ M. **Pertuis** (*Buffet*; *Hôtel du Cours*), with 5484 inhab., is the junction for the line to Avignon viâ Cavaillon (R. 62). It has two ancient towers, a tasteful modern fountain, and a church with some interesting sculptures. — We recross the Durance. 155 M. *Meyrargues*, with an interesting château.

FROM MEYRARGUES TO GRASSE. 100 M. This narrow-gauge line runs viâ (12½ M.) *Rians*, (18 M.) *Esparron*, (27 M.) *Barjols*, with 2663 inhab., (42 M.) *Salernes*, with 244 inhab., and (51 M.) *Lorgues*, with 3762 inhab. — 61 M. *Draguignan*, see p. 445. — Farther on, the stations are unimportant (the principal being *Callas*, *Fayence*, and *Callian*), but the country traversed is highly picturesque. Near Grasse, the *Siagne* is crossed by a viaduct 210 ft. high. — 100 M. *Grasse*, see p. 450.

157 M. *Reclavier*. Near the *Montagne Ste. Victoire* ('*Mons Victorie*'; 3310 ft.), to the left, Marius defeated the Teutons in B. C. 102. 162½ M. *Venelles*; to the left are seen the arches of the *Canal d'Aix* or *Canal du Verdon*. — 164½ M. *Puy-Ricard*; 166 M. *La Calade*, before a tunnel nearly ½ M. long.

171 M. **Aix**. — **Hotels**. NÈGRE-COSTE, Cours Mirabeau, first class; *MULE NOIRE, Rue La Cépède, R. & A. 2½, D. 3 fr.; DU LOUVRE, Rue de la Masse; DU PALAIS, Rue Chastel: *DES BAINS, at the Bath-Estab., R. 2. déj. & D. 5 fr. — *Buffet* at the station. — *Cafés*, in the Cours Mirabeau. — *Baths* at the Estab., from 1 fr. — The churches are usually closed from 12-3 p.m.

Aix, with 29,057 inhab., the former capital of *Provence*, is the seat of an archbishop, and contains a university academy, an *Ecole des Art et Métiers*, etc.

Aix is the *Aquæ Sextiæ* of the Romans, their oldest colony in Gaul, and owed its name jointly to its thermal waters (see below) and the Consul Sextius Calvinus, by whom it was colonized B. C. 123. In 102 Marius defeated the Germans in the neighbouring plains (see above). Scarcely any remains are now left of the monuments with which Aix was embellished before the invasions of the barbarians. Recovering slowly from the latter it became the capital of *Provence*, with an elegant and literary court speaking a polished Provençal tongue. It was annexed to the crown in 1481, and in 1536 fell into the power of Charles V., who proclaimed himself king of Arles and *Provence*, but was obliged to evacuate it two months later. Aix also suffered from the Religious disturbances of the 16th and even 18th century. It is noted for its olive-oil.

The street to the left at the fork of the road near the station leads to the Place de la Rotonde, in which is the fine *Fontaine de la Rotonde*, decorated with statues of Justice, by Ramus, Agriculture, by Chabaud, and the Arts, by Ferrat. Here, between statues of Industry and Science, by Truphème, begins the *Cours Mirabeau*, a magnificent promenade, with three other fountains, the second having mineral water. The third is surmounted by a marble statue, by David d'Angers, of *René of Anjou*, the 'bon roi' and friend of the troubadours, who was Duke of Lorraine, King of Naples, and Count of *Provence* (1408-1480).

The Rue Thiers, farther on, to the left, leads to the modern *Palais de Justice*, occupying the site of the palace of the counts of Provence. In front are statues, by Ramus, of Portalis and Count Siméon, Provençal lawyers who took part in the compilation of the Code Civil. A little farther to the right is a *Fountain* with an obelisk, and medallions of C. Sextius Calvinus (p. 427), Charles III., last sovereign count of Provence, Louis XV., and Louis XVIII., last titular count.

Beside it stands the fine *Church of La Madeleine*, of 1703, with a new façade in the Renaissance style. Among its numerous ancient pictures are an Annunciation attributed to Dürer, and several paintings by J. B. Vanloo of Aix, etc. The street to the right of the church, leads to the well-equipped *Ecole des Arts et Métiers* (300 students). Beside it are the *Petit Séminaire* and the Roman Catholic *Collège*, and, to the left of the Cours St. Louis, the public *Jardin Rambot*.

Returning to the Palais de Justice, we pass to the right of the prison, then follow the Rue des Marchands to the left, and skirt the *Corn Market*, to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

The *Hôtel de Ville* dates from the 17th cent., the tower from 1505. In the court is a statue, by Truphème, of *Mirabeau*, and on the staircase one of *Marshal Villars*, governor of Provence, by Coustou. The *Library*, founded in the 18th cent. by the Marquis de Méjanès, contains about 170,000 vols. and 1190 MSS., including King René's prayer-book, illuminated by himself, and a missal of 1422. Visitors are admitted daily except Sun. and Mon. 9-11 and 2-5 in summer; 1-4 and 8-10 in winter. Closed Aug. 15th to Oct. 15th.

The Rue de la Grande-Horloge leads hence to the **CATHEDRAL of St. Saureur*, dating in its oldest part from the 11th cent., but added to in the 13th (choir), 14th (tower and one aisle), and 16th cent. (the other aisle). The **Doors* (1504) of the curious portal are protected by shutters, opened on application. The bas-reliefs represent Prophets and Sybils.

INTERIOR. To the right, a *Baptistery* (6th cent.), with eight antique columns, from a temple of Apollo which stood on this site. In the nave are two triptychs (closed), one by an unknown artist, the other (*The Burning Bush, with King René, Queen Jeanne de Laval, and an Annunciation), perhaps by *Van der Meire* or by *Nic. Froment* of Avignon. To the left, Unbelief of St. Thomas, by *L. Finsonius* of Bruges (1613). In the choir are some fine **Tapestries* of 1511.

Adjoining the cathedral on the S. is a Romanesque *Cloister*, and beside it is the *Archbishop's Palace*, both containing interesting works of art.

The *Thermal Establishment* lies to the N.W. of the town, and is reached from the cathedral by the street to the left of the Faculté de Droit, or from the Place de la Rotonde by the Boulevard de la République and the Cours Sextius. Only a few substructures now remain of the Roman baths. The waters are not highly charged but are remarkable for their heat (93-97° Fahr.).

In the Cours Sextius, to the right as we return from the Thermes, is the *Church of St. Jean-Baptiste* (17th cent.); and in the Rue

Espariat, leading from the Place de la Rotonde, is the *Church of the St. Esprit* or of *St. Jérôme* (18th cent.), with a triptych (1504) attributed to Francia. Opposite is a tower of 1494.

Near the middle of the Cours Mirabeau is seen the *Lycée*, a huge building finished in 1884. To the left, near the end of the Rue Cardinale, is the 13th cent. *Church of St. Jean-de-Malte*, with a lofty stone spire of the 14-15th centuries. In the left transept is the fine **Tomb of Alphonse II.*, Count of Provence (1209), recently restored. The church also contains some good ancient *Paintings*, mostly by unknown artists. — The adjoining building, the old Commandery of St. John, now contains the Musée.

The **Musée*, open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., 12-4, and to strangers on other days also, comprises antiquities, sculptures, and paintings. Explanatory labels are attached to most of the exhibits and there is a catalogue (4 fr.) of the antiquities, sculptures, and curiosities, but not of the paintings. The last include a considerable number of valuable ancient paintings, even among those not attributed to special artists. — The Rue d'Italie, a little beyond the church, leads, to the left, to the Cours Mirabeau.

From Aix to *Rognac* (Aqueduct of Roquefavour, Marseilles), see p. 424.

Beyond Aix the Marseilles line traverses two viaducts and two short tunnels. 175 M. *Luyres*. — 177½ M. *Gardanne* (Buffet; Hôtel-Café Truc) is the centre of a coal-district.

FROM GARDANNE TO CARNOULES (line to Nice), 49 M., railway in 2¾ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 70, 7 fr. 30, 5 fr. 30 c.). — 121½ M. *Trets*, a town of importance under the Romans and in the Middle Ages, was sacked by the Saracens in the 10th century. It retains some fortifications of the 12-13th cent., and an old château. — Farther on, to the left, appears *Pourrières* ('Campi Putridi'), the scene of the victory of Marius in B. C. 102 (p. 427). — 18 M. *Pourcieux*, 5 M. from Pourrières (carr.). A tunnel is passed.

23 M. *St. Maximin* (**Hôtel du Var; de France*), with 2751 inhab., contains the finest Gothic **Church* in Provence (13-15th cent.), built on a still more ancient crypt. The striking interior is finer than the exterior, and contains a large **Reredos* and 94 stalls of the end of the 17th cent., and some ancient paintings, including a 16th cent. altar-piece by Ant. Bozen. In the crypt are four sarcophagi, perhaps of the 4th century. In the sacristy is shewn the **Cope* of St. Louis of Anjou, bishop of Toulouse (d. 1297). — The *Ste. Baume*, with the grotto to which St. Madeleine retired to end her days, is about 91½ M. to the S.W. Omnibus to Auriol (p. 433).

261½ M. *Tourves*, with a fine old château. — At (35 M.) *Brignoles* (*Hôtel Fabre de Piffard*), a town of 4927 inhab., the Counts of Provence had a castle, which was plundered by Charles V. — 49 M. *Carnoules* (p. 445).

The country is undulating, well-wooded, and fertile, especially as we approach Marseilles. The château of (179 M.) *Simiane* has a keep of the 13th century. 181 M. *Bouc-la-Malle*: 184½ M. *Septèmes*, beyond which we cross the Marseilles Canal, which passes through a tunnel, 2 M. long, on the right. 187½ M. *St. Antoine*; then, after a viaduct 100 ft. high, (188½ M.) *Ste. Marthe-Tour-Sainte*, with a modern tower 97 ft. high, supporting a statue of the Virgin of 32½ ft. Fine view of Marseilles to the right.

189 M. *Marseilles*.

64. Marseilles.

Arrival. There are four stations at Marseilles, but the only one of importance for tourists is the *Gare St. Charles* (Pl. F, 2), with a *Buffet* (dear) and a hotel (see below). The departure platform is to the right, as we come from the town, not to the left, as is usual in large termini in France. The other stations are the *Gare du Prado* (Pl. H, 7), for the S.E. quarters, served by a branch from La Blancarde (p. 438); the *Gare Maritime* (Pl. C, 1, 2) and the *Gare du Vieux-Port* (Pl. B, C, 5), both serving the harbour. — *H tel Omnibuses*, 1½-11½ fr.

Hotels. At the station, **TERMINUS HÔTEL* (Pl. F, 2), a large building erected by the railway company, R. 4-12 fr. — **GR.-HÔTEL NOAILLES* (Pl. c; E, 4), R. from 31½, L. 1, A. 1, déj. 4, D. 6 fr.; **GRAND-HÔTEL DU LOUVRE & DE LA PAIX* (Pl. a; E, 4), with 250 rooms and a lift, principal façade facing the S.; **GR.-HÔTEL DE MARSEILLE* (Pl. b; F, 4), with lift, all three in the Rue Noailles, and fitted up in the style of the great Parisian hotels; *DU PETIT-LOUVRE* (Pl. d; E, 4), Rue Noailles 18, R. from 2, D. 4 fr.; *HÔTEL DE L'UNIVERS, DE CASTILLE & DE LUXEMBOURG* (Pl. e; E, 5), Rue St. Ferréol; **HÔTEL DES COLONIES* (Pl. f; E, 4), Rue Vacon 15; *HÔTEL D'ORLÉANS* (Pl. g; E, 4), same street 19, with restaurant; *HÔTEL DES PRINCES* (Pl. h; E, 4), Place de la Bourse 12, unpretending; *HÔTEL DES PHOCÉENS* (Pl. i; E, 4), Rue Thubaneau 4; *GR.-HÔTEL BEAUVEAU* (Pl. j; D, 4), Rue Beauveau 4, facing the sea, pens. from 8 fr.; *GR.-HÔTEL DE GENÈVE*, Rue des Templiers 3, near the harbour (Pl. D, 4); *GR.-HÔTEL DE BORDEAUX & D'ORIENT* (Pl. k; E, 3), Boulevard du Nord 11; *HÔTEL DE ROME* (Pl. l; E, 4), Place St. Louis 7, patronised by the Roman Catholic clergy; **HÔTEL DES NÉGOCIANTS*, Cours Belzunce 33 (Pl. E, 4), moderate.

Restaurants. *Café-Glacier*, Place de la Bourse; *Maison Dorée*, Rue Noailles 5, déj. 4, D. 5 fr., wine included; *Restaurant des Frères-Provençaux*, Cours St. Louis 6, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr., etc. — '*Bouillabaisse*' is a kind of fish-soup, of which the praises have been sung by Thackeray. The white wines usually drunk are *Chablis*, *Graves*, and *Sauterne*.

Cafés, the principal in the Rues Noailles and Cannebière: *Maison Dorée* (see above), *de Marseille, de France, de la Cascade, du Commerce, de l'Univers, Gr.-Café du Louvre*, at the Hôtel du Louvre; *Café-Glacier, de la Bourse*, Place de la Bourse; *Café Turc*, at the foot of the Cannebière; *des Deux-Mondes*, Cours St. Louis; *des Allées*, Allées de Meilhan. — **BRASSERIES:** *Taverne Alsacienne*, Allées de Meilhan 36; *Brasserie Nationale*, Place Castellane 10; *Brasserie de Munich*, Rue Paradis 17.

Cabs.		1 horse (for 2 pers.)	2 horses (for 4 pers.)
Per drive by day	1 fr. — c.	1 fr. 25 c.	
" by night (12-6 a. m.).	1 " 50 "	2 " —	
Per hour by day	2 " —	2 " 25	
" by night	2 " 50 "	3 " —	

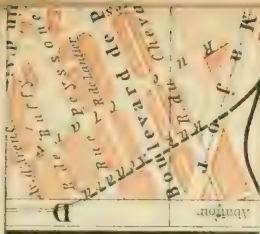
50 c. per drive extra when the cab is brought to the hirer's residence. Trunks, 50 c. each. — Two-horse carr. to Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde (p. 434), 5 fr.

Tramways intersect the town in various directions (comp. the Plan); fares 10-40 c. **Omnibuses** are numerous. To Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde from the Cours St. Louis (Pl. E, 4), every 1½ hr., 75 c. up, 20 c. down.

Post and Telegraph Office, Rue Grignan 53 (Pl. E, 5), and Place de la Bourse (Pl. E, 4). — **Telephone** (communicating with Lyons and Paris), at the Bourse (1½ and 3 fr. per 5 min.).

Steamboats to *Château d'If* (on Sun. and holidays; 75 and 50 c.): to *Ajaccio, Bastia, and Calvi*, see p. 460; to *Algiers*, Comp. Gén. Transatlantique, daily at 12.30 p.m.. Société Gén. des Transports Maritimes, Tues. and Sat. at 5 p.m., Comp. de Navigation Mixte, every Thurs. at 5 p.m. — For other ports and full details see the *Indicateur* and the bills. **Steam Ferry** across the harbour 5 c. — **Small Boat** across the harbour 10-20 c. each pers.: per hour 1 fr., each addit. pers. 25 c. The tariff should be asked for.

Physicians, English-speaking. *Dr. Pilatte*, Rue Nicolas 17; *Dr. Milson*, Rue St. Jacques 15 (specialist for diseases of the ear, nose, and throat).



2

3

MER MÉDITERRANÉE

Phare

MARSEILLE

1:14000

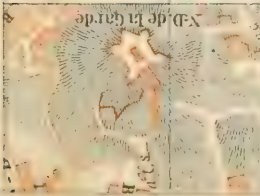
0 50 100 200 300 400
Mètres

4



5

R A C C O R D





Theatres. *Grand-Théâtre* (Pl. E, 5), for operas and ballets; *Gymnase* (Pl. F, 4), tragedies and comedies; *Variétés (Folies; Pl. E, 4)*. — **Cafés-Concerts.** *Alcazar* (Pl. E, 3); *Palais de Cristal*, Allées de Meilhan 32.

Baths. *Bains des Allées*, Allées de Meilhan 64; *Maures Hammam*, Allées de Meilhan 14; *Longchamp*, Boul. Longchamp 26; *Gr. Bains de Marseille*, Rue de la République 13; *Bains Phocéens*, Rue Paradis 17.

Sea-Baths, handsomely fitted up, in the *Anse des Catalans* (Pl. A, 5, 6; p. 435; tramway 10 c.). *Bains du Roucas-Blanc* and *Bains du Prado*, somewhat more distant, on the Route de la Corniche (see the small Plan).

British Consul, *Charles Perceval, Esq.*, Rue St. Jacques 36. — **United States Consul**, *C. Trail, Esq.*, Rue Breteuil 45.

English Church, Rue Sylvabelle 100 (Pl. D, 6); services at 10.30 and 3. Chaplain, *Rev. T. C. Skeggs, M. A.*, Boul. Notre-Dame 56. — **French Reformed Church** (Pl. E, 5), Rue Grignan 15; service at 10 a.m. — *Eglise Libre*, Cours Lieutaud 133 (Pl. F, 6); services at 9 and 10 a.m.

Marseilles, with 376,000 inhab., the capital of the Département des *Bouches du Rhône* and the headquarters of the XV. Corps d'Armée, is the principal seaport of France, and the depôt of a brisk maritime traffic with the East, Italy, and Africa. With the exception of Paris, no French town has been so transformed and improved within recent times as Marseilles; but beyond its busy harbour and beautiful site, the city is comparatively uninteresting. The modern character of its buildings is in marked contrast to its antiquity.

Massilia was a colony founded about B.C. 600 by Greeks from Phocæa in Asia Minor, who soon became masters of the sea, defeated the Carthaginians in a naval battle near Corsica, and stood in friendly alliance with the Romans as early as B.C. 390. They also established new colonies in their neighbourhood, such as *Taurœis* (near Ciotat), *Olbia* (near Hyères), *Antipolis* (Antibes), and *Nicaea* (Nice), all of which, like their founders, adhered to the Greek language, customs, and culture. *Massilia* maintained this reputation until the imperial period of Rome, and was therefore treated with leniency and respect by Julius Cæsar when conquered by him, B.C. 49. Tacitus informs us that his father-in-law Agricola, a native of the neighbouring Roman colony of Forum Julii (Fréjus), found, even under Claudius, ample opportunities for completing his education at *Massilia* in the Greek manner, for which purpose Athens was usually frequented. The town possessed temples of Diana (on the site of the present cathedral), of Neptune (on the coast), of Apollo, and other gods. Its government was aristocratic. Christianity is said to have been introduced by St. Victor in the 3rd cent., or even, according to the legend, by St. Lazarus, the brother of Mary and Martha. After the fall of the W. Empire Marseilles fell successively into the hands of the Visigoths, the Franks, and Arelate: it was destroyed by the Saracens, restored in the 10th cent. and became subject to the *Viscounts of Marseilles*; in 1218 it became independent, but shortly afterwards succumbed to Charles of Anjou. In 1481 it was united to France, but still adhered to its ancient privileges, as was especially evident in the wars of the Ligue, against Henri IV. In 1660 Louis XIV. divested the town of its privileges, so that it retained its importance as a sea-port only. In 1720 and 1721 it was devastated by a fearful pestilence. During the revolution it remained unshaken in its allegiance to royalty and was therefore severely punished. In 1792 hordes of galley-slaves were sent hence to Paris, where they committed frightful excesses. It was for them that *Rouget de l'Isle*, an officer of engineers, composed the celebrated *Marseillaise*, 'Allons, enfants de la patrie', which subsequently became the battle-hymn of the republican armies. — Puget and Thiers were born at Marseilles.

The handsome Boulevards, which lead from the station to the centre of the town, are planted with beautiful elms and plane-trees. A glance at the Plan shews that Marseilles is divided into

four great quarters by two main thoroughfares, intersecting each other at right angles at the *Cours St. Louis* (Pl. E, 4), and bearing different names at different parts of their length.

The **Cannebière* (Pl. E, 4) and its continuation the **Rue Nouvelles* are the finest streets in the city; they are more picturesque and contain more sumptuous cafés than even the Grands Boulevards of Paris. They lead directly to the harbour.

The *Bourse* (Pl. D. E. 4), to the right of the Cannebière, is a large and handsome building erected at a cost of 360.000*l.* in 1852-1860, after Coste's plans. The façade is decorated with a projecting Corinthian portico of five arches and a loggia decorated with a bas-relief by Toussaint: 'Marseilles the entrepôt of the World'. Under the portico are colossal statues of France and Marseilles. On each side of the same portico, outside, are bas-reliefs representing Navigation, Commerce, and Industry, by Guillaume; statues of Pytheas and Euthymenes, by Ottin, etc. The large hall contains high-reliefs by Gilbert. The fine meeting-hall of the Chamber of Commerce, on the first floor, is decorated with paintings by Magaud.

Behind the Bourse lies the *Old Town*, through whose labyrinths several large new streets have recently been constructed. The chief of these is the *Rue de la République*, leading to the Gare Maritime and the docks at the new harbour (p. 433). Improvements are still going on. — From the end of the Cannebière we see, on a height to the left, the church of Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde (p. 434).


The **Harbour* for a long time consisted only of the *Vieux Port* (Pl. C, D, 5, 4), at the foot of the Cannebière, a basin about 1000 yds. wide (70 acres). It is constantly crowded with shipping from all countries, and presents a most animated and interesting scene.

The harbour has been quintupled in size since 1850, by the addition of five new basins (p. 433), and others are about to be constructed to the S. Every kind of commodity and product is naturally represented in the commerce of Marseilles, but its specialities are cereals, oil-seeds, coal, sugar, coffee, hides, wool, and silk. Nearly 6 million tons of shipping enter and clear annually, and two-thirds of this total is engaged in importation; while this great commerce is supplemented by an important manufacturing industry, in which the production of the celebrated Marseilles soap bulks largely.

From the Quai de la Fraternité, at the end of the Cannebière, we follow the Quai du Port, to the right on which is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 4). The old Harbour is partly shut in on the left by a promontory on which stands *Fort St. Nicolas* (Pl. B, 5), built by Vauban for Louis XIV., who desired to 'have his Bastide also at Marseilles'; «bastide» being the local term for a country house. The entrance to the basin is defended on the other side by *Fort St. Jean* (Pl. B, 4), the old Château Babon or of the Knights of Malta, rebuilt under King René (p. 427) and again under Louis XIV. Farther to the left, beyond the *Anse de la Réserve*, upon another larger promontory, is the *Château du Pharo* (Pl. A, 5; p. 435), presented to Napoleon III. by the town, a gift confirmed by the courts of law to the ex-Empress,

who has since presented it to the town on condition of its being converted into a hospital. The name refers to an old light-house (phare) now replaced by another, beyond the *Anse du Pharo*.

A short canal, running behind Fort St. Jean, connects the Old with the New Harbour (see below). The **Santé** or *Quarantine Office* (Pl. B, C, 4), situated on this side, possesses some interesting works of art in its council-room.

To the left, *Hor. Vernet*, The Cholera on board the *Melpomène*; *David*, St. Roch praying for the plague-stricken, one of the artist's early works (1780); *Puget*, The Plague at Milan, marble high-relief; *Gérard*, Bishop Belzunce during the great plague (p. 434); *Tanneur*, The Justine returning from the East with the plague on board; *Guérin*, Chevalier Rose burying the plague-stricken. 

The **Cathedral** (Pl. B, C, 3), on a terrace to the right, near the beginning of the New Harbour, is a large and handsome building in the Byzantine style, still unfinished, after plans by Vaudoyer and Espérandieu. It is built of black and white stone and is 460 ft. long. There are two towers with domes on the façade, a dome 197 ft. high above the crossing and a smaller one on each arm of the transept, with others on the chapels. The interior presents an imposing aspect, and consists of a nave with aisles and galleries over the latter. The decoration, which is far from being finished, will be very rich. It cannot be visited at present without permission. The statue of Bishop Belzunce (see below) is to be placed in front of the cathedral.

The **Bassin de la Joliette**, to the left of the outer port, is the most important on this side, and has an area of nearly 57 acres. It is the starting-point of most of the large steamers, one of which may be visited here.

Farther on, between the *Bassin du Lazaret* (54 acres) and the *Gare Maritime*, are the *Joliette Docks*, covering 45 acres, and capable of being extended to 75 acres. The quays are more than 1½ M. in length, the buildings alone cover 2½ acres and altogether present a floor-area of 27 acres, capable of stowing 200,000 tons of merchandise. Lastly we come to the *Bassins d'Arenc, de la Gare Maritime* (45 acres), and *National* (120 acres), the last having an outer port. The visitor should not fail to take a walk upon the *Joliette Pier*, whence he may return by small boat.

The Rue de la République, already mentioned, ends at the Place de la Joliette, and leads straight to the Cannebière. We follow it as far as the Boulevard des Dames, which crosses it, turn to the left, and proceed to the Place d'Aix.

The **ARC DE TRIOMPHE** (Pl. D, 3), in the centre of this square, begun in 1825 and completed in 1832, was originally intended to commemorate the Duke of Angoulême's victory at the Trocadéro (1823). It has, however, been decorated with high-reliefs by David d'Angers and Ramey, representing the battles of Fleurus, Heliopolis, Marengo, and Austerlitz, and with allegorical statues on the Corin-

thian columns of the piers. It now bears the inscription: 'A la République, Marseille reconnaissante.'

The Rue d'Aix descends hence to the **Cours Belzunce** (Pl. E, 3, 4), one of the finest in Marseilles, on this side adorned with the bronze statue, by Ramus, of *Bishop Belzunce*, who during the appalling plague in 1720, which carried off 40,000 persons, alone maintained his post and faithfully performed the solemn duties of his calling. (The statue is to be removed to the terrace in front of the cathedral.) At the other end, where there is a fountain, the Cours joins the Rues Noailles and Cannebière.

The *Cours St Louis* (Pl. E, 4: p. 432), on the other side, resembles the Cours Belzunce, but is smaller. Its continuation, the Rue de Rome, leads us now into the S.W. quarter.

The PRÉFECTURE (Pl. E, F, 6), about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Cannebière, to the right in the Rue de Rome, with its principal façade in the Place St. Ferréol, is a sumptuous building dating from 1861-67, in a modern Renaissance style, after Martin's plans. Both its external and internal decorations are very rich.

A short distance beyond the Préfecture, to the W., begins the handsome and well-shaded *Cours Pierre-Puget*, leading to the promenade of the same name (see below).

The **Palais de Justice** (Pl. D, 5) is on the right in the Cours. In front of it is a square embellished with a bronze statue, by Fabre, of *Berryer*, the celebrated advocate (1790-1868), deputy of the department of the Bouches-du-Rhône. The Palais is another fine modern building, erected in 1858-1862, after Martin's plans. It has a grand approach by steps and a portico of six Ionic columns, with a pediment and bas-relief by Guillaume, representing Justice. The outer hall is surrounded by a gallery resting on sixteen red marble columns, and decorated with sitting statues of the great legislators: Solon, Justinian, Charlemagne, and Napoleon I., with medallions of the great juriconsults, and with symbolical bas-reliefs.

The *Promenade Pierre-Puget* or *de la Colline* (Pl. C, D, 6) is laid out on one of the reservoirs of the aqueduct (p. 424), which here forms a cascade, and is ornamented with an *Antique Column* upon which is a bust of Puget. The view hence of Marseilles, its port, and the Mediterranean is fine, but of course inferior to that from Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde.

Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde (Pl. D, 7), to which we ascend by the Boulevard Gazzino (Pl. D, 6, 7), on this side of the Promenade Puget, or by a bad road to the left at the end of this promenade, is a church situated on the bare and fortified summit of a hill to the S. of the harbour. From the point where the roads end, there are 140 steps to climb to the lower church, 174 to the upper. Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde is a place of pilgrimage, whose mediæval sanctuary has

been replaced by a fine modern building in the Byzantine style, after the plans of *Espérandieu*, one of the architects of the cathedral. On the façade is a belfry, 150 ft. high, surmounted by a statue of the Virgin. The interior, consisting of a nave with side-chapels, was much injured by a fire in 1884. Visitors are no longer allowed to ascend the tower; but the *View is almost as good from below.

Those whose time and energy permit should return to the entrance to the Promenade Puget (p. 434), there turn to the right, pass under the foot-bridge, and follow the Boulevard de la Corderie, to the left, to the *Anse des Catalans*.

Not far from the point where we reach the boulevard is the *Church of St. Victor* (Pl. C. 6), a relic of the powerful abbey of the same name, founded by St. Cassianus (d. about 440) and several times rebuilt, the last time by Urban V., who had been its abbot. The battlemented towers of 1350 were erected by him. The crypt is of the 11th cent., the rest principally of the 13th. This church, seen from the boulevard, looks like a ruin, but shows better on the other side, and has a curious interior. There is, however, a prospect of its being restored. Farther on, to the right, is the *Fort St. Nicolas* and the *Château du Pharo* (p. 432). The *Corniche Road* (Pl. A. 6) begins a little beyond the fort and skirts the coast, where it is partly cut out of the rocks, for a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., beyond the Prado (p. 437). It passes by the *Anse des Catalans*, with several *Bath Establishments*, where it is proposed to dig basins for a *South Harbour*. This road, which is devoid of shade and only agreeable when the weather is not too hot, affords magnificent *Views of the bay of Marseilles, with the islands of *If* (p. 438), *Ratonneau*, and *Pomègue*. It is best to drive along this road or go by tram, when on the way to the Prado or returning, and also to make use of the tramway to return to the town from the *Anse des Catalans*.

The Palais de Longchamp, with its rich museum and other objects of interest, is another fine building in the N.E. of Marseilles.

From the upper end of the Rue Noailles, the *Boulevard Dugommier* (Pl. F, 4. 3) extends to the left, continued by the *Boulevard du Nord*, in which is a *Column of the Virgin*, at the foot of the terrace of the Gare St. Charles (p. 430). To the right is the *Boulevard du Musée*, with the *Lycée* and the *Public Library*, open daily except Sun., and containing nearly 90,000 vols. and 1350 MSS. Farther on are the fine *Allées de Meilhan* (Pl. F, 4), joined on the left by the *Allées des Capucins*. The *Faculty of Science* stands at the angle between these two streets.

The church of *St. Vincent - de - Paul* (Pl. F. 3), to the right, is now one of the principal churches in Marseilles, with its new façade and towers, dominating a great part of the town. It is in the Gothic style of the 13th century. — Not far from this point, to the left, is the *Cours du Chapitre* (Pl. F, G, 3), with its continuation, the *Boulevard de Longchamp* (Pl. G. H. 3. 2), leading up to the palace, nearly a mile from the Rue Noailles.

The **Palais de Longchamp* (Pl. H. 2), built in 1862-1869, after the plans of *Espérandieu*, is a magnificent building in the Renaissance style, remarkable for the originality of its plan and architecture, and also, it may be added, for its situation. It occupies an eminence at the top of a long boulevard, from which it is separated by a fine garden.

At the sides are two large buildings and in the middle a triumphal arch, which are connected by a semicircular colonnade, at the height of the first story. The buildings contain the museums (see below); the triumphal arch, which is reached by large flights of steps at the sides, is the *Château d'Eau* of the Marseilles aqueduct (p. 424), which joins it behind. In front is a basin whence an abundant cascade descends over a flight of steps, and in this basin is a colossal group, by *Cavelier*, representing the Durance between the Vine and Wheat on a chariot drawn by four bulls. The friezes of the triumphal arch and museums are also by *Cavelier*. Right and left are Tritons and Genii by *Lequesne*. The animals at the entrance to the garden are by *Barye*. This palace, whose interior is as magnificent as its exterior, has cost upwards of 160,000 l.

THE MUSÉE DES BEAUX-ARTS, in the building to the left, is open daily, except Mon. and Frid., from 8-12 and from 2-6 p. m. in summer, 2-4.30 in winter. It is closed January 20th-31st and July 20th-31st. Explanatory labels are attached to the works of art.

Ground-Floor. — CENTRAL GALLERY, casts, bronzes, marbles, and paintings: 452. *Puget* (of Marseilles). Milo of Crotona; 430. (behind) *Déprez*, *Puget* (bronze bust); 428, 429. *Delaplanche*, Child riding upon a tortoise, *Pécoraro*: 431. *Du Commun du Locle*, Cleopatra. — The paintings may be seen as we return from the adjoining room: from right to left: 412. *Seghers*, David: 352. *Bloemen*, Landscape; no number, *Giorgione* (?), Judith; *Gérard*, Portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Berry: 46. *Debon*, Defeat of Attila in the plains of Châlons; 91. *Heim*, Battle of Rocroi; 61. *Féron*, Hannibal crossing the Alps.

ROOM TO THE LEFT of the entrance: *Puget*, 455. The Plague at Milan, cast of the bas-relief at the Santé (p. 433). 453. Faun, an unfinished statue; 416. *Allar*, Hecuba and her son Polydorus, high-relief; 448. *Puget*, Louis XIV., medallion; no number, *Veyrier* (pupil of *Puget*). Flora and Faun; *Préault*, Ophelia, bas-relief in bronze; no number, *Clésinger*, Statue of Thiers; 418. *Croisy*, Colonization of Marseilles, high-relief; 458. *Thorvaldsen*, Bust; no number, *Cl. Vignon*, Daphne changed into a laurel-tree; 459. *Truphème*, Lesbia's sparrow: 445. *Moreau*, Studiosa. — In the adjoining CABINET, drawings and a fresco ascribed to Correggio.

ROOM TO THE RIGHT: 450, 451, on each side of the door, casts of Caryatides (or Atlantes) by *Puget* at Toulon (p. 440): *417, in the middle, *Carrier-Belleuse*, Psyche; *Poitavin*, 446. Boy spinning a top, 447. Boy playing at marbles. Paintings, to the right of the door: 31. *Coudet*, Leonidas bidding his family farewell: 123. *Monjin*, Blessing the flocks starting for the Alps: 27. *Lebrun*, Alexander's Entrance into Babylon: 338, 337. *Italian School of the 15th cent.*, Story of Ariadne and Theseus.

First Floor. — STAIRCASE: Marseilles a Greek Colony and Marseilles the Gate of the East, mural paintings by *Puris de Charannes*. Decorative sculptures by *Cavelier*, *Poitavin*, *Chauvet*, *Chabaud*, *Ferrat*, *Truphème*, and *Guitoudon*.

CENTRAL GALLERY, to the right: 313. *Il Calabrese*, St. Jerome: 381. *Jordaens*, The Miraculous Draught of fishes, much damaged: 274. *P. Veronese*, Portrait of a Venetian Woman: 345. *Ribera* (?), St. Peter: 308. *Palma Vecchio* (?), Holy Family: 84. *Gros*, 76. *Girodet*, Portraits of Mons. and Mme. Favre: 334. *Italian School*, The Magdalen: 189. *Hüb. Robert*, Ruins; 75. *Gérard*, Portrait of Louis XVIII.; 470. *Gros*, Philoctetes: 346. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis: no number, *Pereda*, Christ descended from the Cross; 328. *Tintoretto*, The Doge Morosini (?): 317. *Salv. Rosa*, Hermit meditating; 305. *Maratti*, Cardinal Cibo: 32. *Courbet*, Stag drinking: 397. *Rubens*, Boar-hunt: 365. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Stoning of St. Paul: 283. *Castiglione*, A Farm: 357. *Bouts*, and 358. *Boudewyns*, Landscapes: no number, *Munari*.

Mères.

—111111—



Holy Family; 406. *Snyders*, Animals and Fruit: 400. after *Rubens*, The Scourging: *Rubens*, 398. The Adoration of the Shepherds, sketch; 399. The Resurrection; 331. *Perugino*, Family of the Virgin; 366. *De Crayer*, Man between Vice and Virtue: 368. *Van Dyck* (?), Christ: 231. *Lesueur*, The Presentation; 360. *Brueghel the Elder*, Landscape; 280. *Ann. Carracci*, A Village Wedding: 386. *Van Mol*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 395. *Rembrandt*, Maiden: 367. *Dekker*, Landscape: 311. *Bassano*, Building of the Ark: 404. *J. Ruysdael*, Landscape: 281. *L. Carracci*, Assumption; 180. *H. Regnault*, Judith and Holofernes: no number, *Unknown Artist*, Tavern Scene: 253. *Vien*, Healing of the sick of the palsy; 344. *Ribera*, Giov. da Procida (?); 323. *Raphael* (?), St. John writing the Apocalypse: 377, 376, *Holbein the Younger* (?), Portraits: 351. *Bloemen*, Landscape: 402. *Rubens* (?), Female head: 353. *Bol*, Old woman: 50. *Dufau*, Gustavus Vasa, haranguing the peasants of Dalecarlia; 254. *Vien*, Jesus healing the Centurion's son; 314. *Guido Reni*, Patron saints of Milan (sketch); 364. *De Champaigne*, Assumption; 394. *Rembrandt* (?), A Sibyl: 267. *Unknown Artist*, Portrait: 325. *Solimena*, Crucifixion: 131. *Natoire*, St. Jerome: 22. *Bourdon*, Phil. de Champaigne; no number. *Loudet*, Scene with Robespierre, Danton, and Marat; 284. *Arpino*, Noah's Drunkenness; 327. *Tintoretto*, The Cardinal Virtues; 176. *Raoux*, Young girl surprised by her grandmother; 273. *School of Veronese*, Charity; 392. *Pourbus the Younger*, Portrait; 304. *Maratti* (?), Virgin suckling the Child Jesus; 256. *Vouet*, Madonna and Child; 352. *Bol*, Portrait: 369. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of the Earl of Strafford; 269. *Caravaggio*, The dead Christ; 393. *Pourbus the Elder*, Portrait.

ROOM TO THE RIGHT (of the entrance), modern paintings, of little importance: 493, 490, 489. *Saintpierre*, Genre scenes: no number, *Guindon*, The Fisher's arrival; 462. *Bompard*, Début at the studio.

ROOM TO THE LEFT, modern paintings. To the right: 44. *Daubigny*, The Beach, Landscape; 162. *Philippoteaux*, The Girondists' last banquet; no number. *Boulanger*, St. Sebastian and the Emperor Maximilianus Hercules: 30. *Corot*, View in the Italian Tyrol: 96. *Isabey*, Sea-piece; 77. *Glaise*, The Pillory: etc. — CABINET: small landscapes, etc. 65. *Courtois*, Narcissus: 63. *Finsonius*, Portrait: 194. *Ary Scheffer*, The Magdalen.

THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, in the building to the right, is only open on Thurs., Sun., and holidays, at the same hours as the Fine Arts Museum. The *Ground-Floor* is devoted to mammals, palæontology, and mineralogy, the *First Floor* to birds and conchology, the *Second Floor* to reptiles, insects, fish, and radiata. The rooms and staircase of this museum are decorated with paintings on wax by *Raph. Ponson*, *Léop. Durangel*, and *Jos. Lalanne*.

Behind the palace is a small *Public Garden*, to the right of which is the *Zoological Garden*, a branch of the *Jardin d'Acclimatation* at Paris. The garden is not large, but affords a pretty promenade (adm. 50 c., free on Sun. and holidays, when there is a band).

The **Prado** (Pl. F. 7) is the principal promenade outside Marseilles, and is especially frequented towards evening in fine weather, resembling in this the Corniche Road which is often taken for the return (tramway, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; 40 c.). The Prado is a magnificent avenue, 2 M. long, beginning at the Place Castellane, at the end of the Rue de Rome, more than $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Rue Noailles, and turning to the right nearly a mile thence towards the sea. It is flanked by fine villas.

Near the end, to the left, in a fine *Park*, is the CHÂTEAU BORÉLY (small Pl. D. 4), in which is the *Archæological Museum* of Marseilles,

open on Sun. and Thurs. (except during the races), 2-4 in winter. 2-5 in summer; daily to strangers. The exhibits bear labels. The ground-floor, with eight rooms, is mainly occupied by collections of ancient fragments and of Massilian, Egyptian, and Phœnician antiquities. The 4th room, the 'Salon doré', is richly furnished in the style of Louis XVI., and decorated with paintings attributed to Cheix. The ceiling of the staircase (Icarus) is attributed to the same master. On the first floor are small antiquities, objects of art of different epochs, a small ethnographical collection, etc. One of the rooms is a bed-chamber in the style of Louis XVI., another an oratory, with four marble bas-reliefs, an ivory crucifix, and two copies from paintings by old masters.

The *Race-Course* of Marseilles occupies part of the park near the sea. On the slope of the hill of Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde is the pretty *Château Talabot*. In the vicinity and along the beach are numerous cafés and restaurants, in which it is prudent to ascertain the tariff before ordering.

An interesting excursion may be made in summer from the Vieux Port to the celebrated *Château d'If*, on the small island of this name, nearly 2 M. to the W. Steamer, see p. 430. Boats cannot land except in fine weather. The *Port du Frioul* here is used as a lazaretto. The castle, rendered famous by Alex. Dumas in his 'Monte Cristo', is a keep built in 1529, and has been used as a state-prison; its principal dungeons are shown. There is a fine view from the top.

From Marseilles to *Arles* and *Arignon*, see R. 61, to *Nîmes* and *Montpellier*, R. 61, 58a, 60, and p. 423; to *Aix*, R. 63; to *Grenoble*, R. 63; to *Toulon*, *Cannes*, *Nice*, etc., R. 65.

65. From Marseilles to Ventimiglia (Italy).

156 M. RAILWAY in 7³/₄-10¹/₄ hrs. (fares 31 fr. 10, 23 fr. 35, 17 fr. 15 c.). Best views to the right.

A *Train de luxe* leaves Paris every evening during the winter and reaches the stations on the Riviera, via Lyons and Marseilles, on the following afternoon, returning every morning, and reaching Paris the next morning. The fares are 25 to 80 fr., or 30 to 100 fr. in excess of the ordinary fares, according to the distance, and varying also at the beginning and end of the season. See the *Indicateur*.

I. From Marseilles to Toulon (Hyères).

41¹/₂ M. RAILWAY in 1¹/₂-2¹/₃ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 25, 6 fr. 20, 4 fr. 55 c.).

Marseilles, see p. 430. - The line, at first at some distance from the sea, traverses an undulating and not uninteresting country. Beyond a short tunnel Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde is seen to the right. - 3¹/₂ M. *La Blaucarde*, junction for the Gare du Prado (p. 430). Passing under an aqueduct, we reach (4¹/₂ M.) *La Pomme*, on the Huveaune, which is crossed several times. - 5¹/₂ M. *St. Marcel*; 7¹/₂ M. *St. Menet*; 8 M. *La Penne*; 9 M. *Camp-Major*; 10¹/₂ M. *Aubagne*, a town of 7885 inhabitants..

A branch-line runs hence to (10¹/₂ M.) *Valdonne*, important for its mines of lignite. - 6 M. *Auriol*, a small town 1¹/₄ M. to the E., whence an excursion may be made to the *Ste. Baume* (p. 429: public conveyances daily, there and back in 5-6 hrs., fare 5 fr.).

We pass through two tunnels, 1¹/₄ M. and 1¹/₂ M. long. - 16¹/₂ M. *Cassis*, station for the small port of that name (*Carsicis portus*), 2 M.

distant. Two more tunnels, the second nearly 1 M. long. To the left is the village of *Ceyreste* (Cæsarista) with remains of an ancient camp, fountain, and ramparts. Fine view of the Golfe des Lèques, to the right.

23 M. *La Ciotat-Gare*, from which there is a branch to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **La Ciotat** (*Hôtel de l'Univers*), a town of 10,689 inhab., seen on the gulf to the S.W., on the site of the ancient Massilian colony *Citharista*. The harbour is of no great importance, but is used for fishing, and for the coral fishery in particular. There are large dockyards belonging to the Messageries Maritimes, and a promenade, called *La Tasse*, with a fine view.

27 M. *St. Cyr*. We now lose sight of the sea, but again return to the coast through a tunnel. — 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bandol*, a small port on a beautiful bay. The olive plantations become more important. — 36 M. *Ollioules-St. Nazaire*. Ollioules is a small town lying in a pretty valley about 2 M. to the left (conveyances from Toulon): *St. Nazaire*, a small sea-port about 1 M. to the right. To the right is the peninsula of *Cap Sicier*, with the hill of Six-Fours (p. 442).

38 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **La Seyne** (*Hôtel de la Méditerranée*, at the harbour), with 12,072 inhab. and important dockyards (steamer from Toulon p. 442). To the left are the two forts of *St. Antoine*; then a short tunnel.

41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Toulon**. — **Hotels**. GRAND-HÔTEL, Place de la Liberté, not far from the station, R. from 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; HÔTEL VICTORIA, Boulevard de Strasbourg, near the theatre; DE LA PAIX, Place d'Armes; DU LOUVRE, 11 Rue Corneille, also near the theatre; DU NORD, Place Puget.

Cafés-Restaurants. *Café du Commerce*, at the harbour; *de Paris*, Place d'Armes; *Continental*; *Grand Café et Brasserie Alsacienne*, Boulevard de Strasbourg.

Cabs. Per drive in the town, 1 fr. 25 c., at night (10 p. m. to 6 a. m.) 1 fr. 60 c.; per hour, 2 and 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; 20 c. for each package.

Post and Telegraph Office, Rue Racine, near the theatre.

American Consular Agent, *Mr. Thaddeus P. Mott*.

Toulon (70,122 inhab.), a fortress of the first class, and after Brest the most important naval station in France, is finely situated on a deep and well-sheltered bay of the Mediterranean, and surrounded by hills which are studded with detached forts.

Telo Martius is said to have been founded by the Phœnicians, and to have owed its name 'Martius' to the purple dye-works which they established. Its importance, however, is entirely modern. It was twice taken by Charles V., in 1524 and 1536, but the fortifications erected under Henri IV. and Louis XIV. enabled it in 1707 to resist successfully the combined fleets of England and Holland and the army of Prince Eugène. In 1793 it was given up by the Royalists to the English and their Spanish and Neapolitan allies. It was in the six weeks' siege by which these were driven out, that Bonaparte, then an artillery officer, first distinguished himself. The defeated in revenge set fire to the arsenal and to the greater part of the French fleet, while the conquerors cruelly punished the inhabitants for their treason and made Draguignan (p. 445) the capital of the department.

The old part of the town is ill-built, but in the new quarters which have grown up since the extension of the fortifications under the second empire, there are broad streets and handsome buildings.

From the station, on the N. side of the new town, the Avenue

Vauban leads to the *Boulevard de Strasbourg*, which crosses the town from E. to W. We turn to the left to the *Place de la Liberté*.

The **Theatre**, a little farther to the E., is a handsome modern edifice containing 1800 seats, built by *Feuchères* and *Carpentier*. The principal façade is on the other side and contains a fine pediment with statues of Comedy and Lyric Tragedy, by *Daumas*. The façade in the Boul. de Strasbourg is ornamented by six colossal Muses in high relief, by *Montagne*. -- Still farther along the Boulevard are, on the right, the *Lycée* and on the left, the *Ecole Rouvière*, the entrance to which is surmounted by a fine bas-relief by Allar.

To the S.E. of the Place du Théâtre, and below the Lycée, is the small *Place Puget*, with a picturesque fountain (1780). Hence the harbour may be reached direct viâ the Rue Hoche and the Rue d'Alger (see below). We proceed to the S.E. as far as the handsome *Rue Lafayette* and then turn to the right.

Ste. Marie-Majeure, the former cathedral, a short distance off by the second street to the right, is a Romanesque edifice of the 11-12th centuries. The façade was added in the 17th cent., when the church was considerably enlarged, and the belfry in the 18th. There are some sculptures deserving notice; in the chapel to the right of the choir, an altar-screen, the Eternal Father surrounded by angels, of which the two bearing censers should be noticed, by *Veyrier*, and an Entombment of the Virgin, by *Verdiquier*, two pupils of Puget; in a niche above the arcade of the chapel to the left of the choir, a fine gilt Virgin, surrounded by angels, attributed to *Puget*. In front of this chapel, an Assumption by *P. Mignard*. The somewhat heavy pulpit is by Hubac of Toulon.

Near the end of the Rue Lafayette is the Place Louis-Blanc, with the 18th cent. Church of *St. Jean* or *St. François-de-Paule*, containing a Nativity of St. John, by Michel Serres.

The **Harbour**, to which the street leads, consists of 5 principal basins: the *Darse Vieille*, and a small *Commercial Harbour* to the E.; the *Darse Neuve* to the W.; beyond this the *Darse de Castigneau*, and the *Darse Missiessy*. The Darse Vieille is the oldest, and is now used chiefly for the supply of materials necessary for the fleet; the others, with the exception of the small harbour above-mentioned, are reserved for ships of war.

Outside the basins are the spacious and well-sheltered roadsteads, the *Petite* and the *Grande Rade*, connected by a wide channel between the Pointe de Pipady on the left and the *Fort de l'Eguillette* on the right. It was by the capture of this fort, which commands the harbour, that the struggle was decided in 1793 and the English compelled to beat a hasty retreat. Farther off are the *Fort Balaguier* on another small headland, and the *Petit-Gibraltar* or *Fort Malgrave*, which also played an important part in 1793. The Grande Rade is bounded on the S., about 3 M. from Toulon, by the *Cape Sépét Peninsula* (p. 442), a prolongation eastwards of the *Cape Siciér Peninsula* (p. 442), which forms the W. side of both roadsteads, so that they are accessible only from the E., between Cap Sépét and Cap Brun.

The **Hôtel de Ville**, in the *Carré du Port*, near the centre of the Quai de la Darse Vieille, has two fine Atlantes by *Puget*. In the

square is a colossal bronze statue by *Daumas*, representing the Genius of Navigation. The *Rue d'Alger*, which joins the quay farther on, is the busiest street of old Toulon. — To the left of this street is the *Church of St. Pierre*, with a fine pulpit.

The **Arsenal**, at the end of the quay, may be visited on weekdays. Permission can easily be obtained from the 'Majorité', if some proof of identity is presented. Application must be made precisely at 2 p. m., at the offices in the *Place d'Armes* (see below). The arsenal, which is entered by a commanding gateway built in 1738, was begun in the reign of Louis XIV. on the plans of Vauban, and covers an area of 660 acres. The following are the chief objects shown: the *Naval Museum*, containing sculptures by Puget and his pupils, and models of ships; *Rope-walks*, 350 yds. in length; *Iron-works*, *Work-shops*, *Magazine*, *Artillery-Park*; the large *Salle d'Armes* with a valuable collection of small arms of all kinds, well kept and arranged in trophies; some statues, including one of Fame by Puget: the islet between the *Darse Neuve* and the *Darse Vieille*, containing the *Graving-docks*, and used as the *Bagno* until 1873, since which date convicts are transported to New Caledonia. The portions surrounding the *Darse de Castigneau*, consisting of the bakehouse, workshops, laundry, mills, storehouse, etc., can be visited only by special permission. There are also large dockyards known as the *Arsenal du Mourillon*, to the E. of the roadstead, beyond the commercial harbour, where iron and wooden ships are built, and the stores of timber kept in enormous trenches.

A visit to a man-of-war in the roadstead will also be found interesting. The fare by boat (2½ fr. per hour) should be settled beforehand. Permission is readily given by the officer on duty. Gratuities forbidden. — Excursion to Cap Sépét, see p. 442.

The **PLACE D'ARMES**, with its handsome plane-trees, is the most important open space in the town. At one end is the *Préfecture Maritime*, built in 1786-88. Near the opposite side is the *Church of St. Louis*, which is of little interest.

The *Rue St. Roch* leads from the *Préfecture* to the *Place St. Roch*, in which is a charming little fountain. The *Avenue de la Porte-de-France* leads hence to the *Jardin de la Ville*, a fine promenade at the W. end of the *Boulevard de Strasbourg*. There is a fine statue of a woman brought from a tomb, and a 16th cent. church-doorway, forming part of a fountain, which deserve notice. A military band plays on Saturdays. Behind is the *Hospice de la Charité*.

The **Musée**, in a handsome new building, also at the W. end of the *Boulevard de Strasbourg*, consists chiefly of paintings of the French School of the 18th and 19th centuries. Solimena, A. del Sarto, Van Dyck, Honthorst, Teniers, Carracci, Correggio, Jordaens, and other Italian and Flemish painters are also represented.

Excursions. — To the **HOSPITAL OF ST. MANDRIER**, on the *Cap Sépét Peninsula*, crossing both the roadsteads, strongly recommended. Steamer from the end of the *Rue d'Alger*, every 1½ hr., crossing in ½ hr.;

fares 35. 25 c. The hospital, for sailors only, is only shown by permission of the 'Commissaire des Hôpitaux'. The only objects of interest are the round chapel, and a large cistern remarkable for its repeated echo. Adjoining is a fine *Botanic Garden* with palms and other exotics. On a hill farther to the S.E. is a *Pyramid*, erected in memory of Admiral La-touche-Tréville (d. 1805). The *View is magnificent.

TO THE CAP BRUN, to the E., omnibus every 2 hrs. from the Porte d'Italie, on the E. side of the town (30 c.). We pass the *Fort de Lamalgue*, constructed by Vauban, now a military prison. Beyond the fort, situated on the other side of the Mourillon peninsula, the scenery is picturesque, and there is a fine *View from the point, on which the *Fort du Cap Brun* stands.

TO THE FARON or *Pharon* (1790 ft.), to the N., on which stand 5 forts, the ascent may be made either by carriage or on foot (1½ hr.). Magnificent *View of Toulon and the sea to the S., Corsica being visible in clear weather, and of the Alps to the N. The view is even finer from the *Coudon* (2305 ft.), the next height to the N.E., also crowned with a fort. It may be ascended from the station of La Garde (p. 444).

TO THE CAP SICIER PENINSULA. A steamer plies every ½ hr. (25 and 20 c.) to *La Seyne* (20 min.; p. 439), where carriages may be hired (1 fr. per hr.) to visit the picturesque peninsula. The first point reached is *Six-Fours* (3 M. to the W.; ½ hr. by carriage), a small decayed town on an isolated hill (700 ft.), owing its name to six mediæval forts, to which a modern one was added in 1876. The church, of the 10th and 17th cent., is rich in works of art, including a triptych of the 15th cent., and a Virgin in marble, attributed to Puget. Fine view from the summit of the hill. The next point is *Cap Sicier* (1180 ft.), 4 M. from Six-Fours, where the peninsula ends in a sheer precipice. The *Chapel of Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde* is much frequented by pilgrims in the month of May. We may return to (5½ M.) *La Seyne* viâ the forest of *La Bonne-Mère*, leaving the Cap Sépet peninsula (p. 440) to the right, and passing below the Fort Malgrave or Petit-Gibraltar (p. 440), a varied and picturesque route.

From Toulon to Hyères, 13 M. RAILWAY in ¾-1 hr. (fares 2 fr. 55, 1 fr. 90, 1 fr. 40 c.). — **By Road.** 11 M.; public conveyances from the Place Puget several times daily; fare 1 fr. The railway is to be preferred.

The line leaves that to Nice at (7 M.) *La Pauline* (see p. 444). — 8½ M. *La Cran*. To the right are the *Monts du Paradis* (980 ft.) and *des Oiseaux* (1004 ft.); to the left, the chain of the *Maurettes* (962 ft.), to the S. of which lies Hyères, ¼ hr. from the station (the town has another station on the St. Raphaël line, p. 446).

13 M. Hyères. — Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL DES ILES-D'OR, CONTINENTAL, same proprietor, near the W. end of the Boulevard National; GR.-HÔTEL DES HESPÉRIDES, somewhat farther; GR.-HÔTEL DES PALMIERS, Place des Palmiers, all of the first class; DES AMBASSADEURS, DE L'EUROPE, nearer the centre of the Boulevard National; DU PARC, DES ILES-D'HYÈRES, Boulevard des Palmiers, the latter also in the Place de la Rade; DE PARIS (*Maison Dorée*), near the post-office, second class; DES NÉGOCIANTS, Boul. National, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr. — GRAND-HÔTEL D'ORIENT, DE LA MÉDITERRANÉE, at the Jardin Denis; near it, DU LOUVRE, Cours Burlière; HÔTEL & PENS. DES ÉTRANGERS, Rue St. Antoine, in the same quarter; BEAU-SÉJOUR, at the E. end of the Boulevard National, pens. from 9 fr. — Numerous apartments and villas to be let (see p. xx). HÔTEL DE L'ERMITAGE, see p. 444.

Cafés. *Des Palmiers*, Place des Palmiers; *de l'Univers*, *de la Paix*, Boulevard des Palmiers; *du Siècle*, Place de la Rade.

Cabs. Per drive 1½ fr., per hr. 2 fr. for 2 persons: each additional person 25 and 50 c. Special tariff for certain drives outside the town. — OMNIBUS to *La Plage* (see below), 40 c.

Post and Telegraph Office. Boulevard des Palmiers 2.

English Church (*St. Paul's*), Winter Chaplain, *Rev. R. J. Karney, M. A.*
English Chemist, *J. Massel, Rue Alphonse-Denis.*

Hyères, a town with 13,840 inhab., is finely situated, 3 M. from the sea, at the foot of a steep hill, and sheltered by mountains from the cold N., N.E., and N.W. winds, though not entirely from the Mistral, the plague of Provence. It is the oldest of the Mediterranean winter resorts. The climate is exceptionally mild and dry, but it is somewhat variable, and the vegetation of its magnificent gardens of orange and olive trees, palms, and oleanders, has been known to suffer for a considerable period from the severe cold. The neighbouring marshes too breed both fevers and mosquitoes. *Hyères* supplies Paris with a large quantity of early fruit and vegetables, strawberries alone, it is said, representing an annual value of 2400 l.

Hyères consists of an *Old Town*, on the slope of the hill, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station, and a *New Town*, at the foot of the hill, extending on both sides of the *Boulevard National*, a broad street about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, which is divided in three sections by two open spaces, the *Place des Palmiers*, to the W., and the *Place de la Rade*, to the E. In the centre of the former, which is embellished with nine fine date-palms and affords a magnificent view, is an obelisk in honour of Baron Stulz, a German tailor who made a large fortune in London, and used it for benevolent purposes in the town of *Hyères*, where he died in 1832.

In the *Place de la Rade*, farther to the E., is the so-called *Château Denis*, containing the *Public Library*, open daily, except Thurs. during the winter, from 9 to 11 a. m., and from 1 to 4 p. m., and a small *Museum*, chiefly of natural history, open on Sun. and Thurs. from 1 to 5 p. m. Behind is the new *Jardin Public*.

To the S. of the E. part of the *Boulevard National* and parallel to it, is the fine *Boulevard des Palmiers*, with more than 70 date-palms, some of the trees bearing fruit, though it does not ripen.

To the N. of the *Place de la Rade* is the *Place de la République*, a shady promenade with a statue, by Daumas, of Charles of Anjou, who annexed the town to Provence. To the right is the *Church of St. Louis*, of the 12th cent., but altered in 1822-1840. — The street opposite ascends to the *Place Massillon*, with the *Hôtel de Ville*, formerly a chapel of the Templars. In front of it is a bust of *Massillon*, the celebrated preacher (born here in 1633), and a room on the ground-floor contains an interesting Roman mosaic, found in the vicinity. — We may ascend thence in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., or better from the post-office by the *Chemin de la Pierre-Glissante*, to the villa on the site of the ancient *Castle*. There are considerable remains of the ramparts and towers near the summit. Visitors are admitted from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. (gratuity). From the summit (670 ft.) the finest *View of *Hyères* is obtained.

Near the station is a *Jardin d'Acclimatation*, a branch of that in Paris. Admission free.

Excursions. — To THE SALINS-D'HYÈRES or the *Old Salt-Marshes*, 5 M., railway in 15-20 min. (fares 95, 70, 55 c.). — At (21½ M.) *La Plage* (omnibus, see above) the railway reaches the coast. Here Henri IV. planned the rebuilding of the town of Hyères after its destruction in the Wars of Religion, and some of the walls of the harbour, which was actually begun, may still be seen. — The SALT MARSHES, about 1000 acres in extent, with an annual produce of 10,000 tons of salt, are interesting only in summer. The village is at some distance from the station, near which is a landing-stage for the training-ships in the *Roadstead* (see below).

To THE HERMITAGE IN THE VAL DE COSTEBELLE, AND TO POMPONIANA. The **Hermitage**, a small hill (320 ft.) ¾ hr. to the S., is visible in the direction of the station. Here is an ancient *Chapel of the Virgin*, in the Romanesque style, and the *Hôtel de l'Ermitage* or *Gr.-Hôt. Costebelle*, frequented by the English. Magnificent view over plain and sea. To the W. is the charming *Val de Costebelle*, and on the other side the *Mont des Oiseaux* (1004 ft.), with a fine view, may be ascended in 1½ hr. In the valley are pretty villas; farther on *St. Pierre-des-Horts* (Lat. 'hortus'), with a modern Gothic château; still farther, the ruins of the *Convent of St. Pierre d'Almanarre*, and on the sea-shore near some baths, 3 M. from Hyères, the ruins of **Pomponiana**, a Gallo-Roman villa, of which nothing historically is known. Excavations have been carried on since 1843, and sub-structures of various kinds extending over a large area have been discovered. This excursion may be combined with the following, the New Salt Marshes being only ¾ M. to the S.E. of Pomponiana.

To the **Giens Peninsula** (*New Salt Marshes; Îles d'Hyères*). A road, passing to the E. of the Hermitage, leads directly S. to the peninsula, 3 M. from Hyères. It was formerly an island but is now connected with the mainland by two low and narrow sandbanks, between which is the *Etang des Pesquiers*. The New SALT MARSHES are more than 1200 acres in extent and annually produce about 10,000 tons of salt. About 3 M. farther is the hamlet of **Giens**, with some inconsiderable ruins of a castle. About 2 M. farther to the S.E., upon a rock on the coast, is a small fort, *La Tour Fondue*, on the site of an old castle. To the E. are the **Hyères Roadsteads**, often used for the evolutions of the Toulon squadron. They are well sheltered, with an area of about 60 sq. M., and a depth of 230 ft. To the S. of the peninsula is the small island of *Roubaud*, with a lighthouse, one of the **Îles d'Hyères**, the *Stœchades* of the ancients, also known at one time as the *Îles d'Or*. The others are *Porquerolles*, the largest and nearest to the peninsula, 5 M. long by 1¼ wide; *Porteros*, more to the E., 21½ M. by 1½ M.; the *Ile du Levant* or *du Titan*, still farther, almost as large as the first mentioned, and the small island of *Bagaud*, to the N.W. of Porteros. They are thinly populated, and partly fortified. Their climate is inferior to that of Hyères.

From Hyères to *St. Raphaël* viâ *St. Tropez*, see p. 446.

II. From Toulon to Ventimiglia.

115 M. Railway in 61½-73¼ hrs. (fares 22 fr. 85, 17 fr. 15, 12 fr. 60 c.). Best views on the right.

Toulon, see p. 439. — 46½ M. (from Marseilles) *La Garde*, a place of some size, to the left, with the ruins of a 16th cent. castle. The line now leaves the coast, to which it does not return till after passing Fréjus (see below). To the left, the *Coudon* (p. 442).

48½ M. *La Pauline*, junction for Hyères (p. 442). To the left is a rich modern chapel in the 14th cent. style, with sculptures by Pradier. — Beyond (50½ M.) *La Farlède* the line ascends the beautiful valley of the Gapeau, between the offshoots of the Alps on the left and the *Maures* on the right. — 52 M. *Solliès-Pont*: 56 M. *Cuers*: 61 M. *Puget-Ville*, at the foot of a hill, on which is

a 12th cent. tower; 63½ M. *Carnoules*. Railway to Gardanne, see p. 429. — 65 M. *Pignans*. To the right on an outlier of the Maures is the hermitage of *Notre-Dame-des-Anges* (2555 ft.), with a magnificent view. We pass through cuttings in the red sandstone into a plain rich in olive and mulberry trees. — 62 M. *Gonfaron*. — 74½ M. *Le Luc et Le Cannet*. Farther on, on a height to the right, is the *Chapel of Ste. Brigitte* (620 ft.; fine view). — 80 M. *Vidauban*. The valley of the *Argens* is reached, and the river soon crossed. — On a height to the left is the *Château d'Astros*.

83½ M. *Les Arcs* (Buffet), with a large trade in cork.

A branch-line runs hence viâ (5½ M.) *Trans* to (8 M.) *Draguignan* (*Hôtel Bertin; Continental*), with 9735 inhab., at the foot of the *Malmont* (2150 ft.), on the *Nartobie*. Its foundation dates from the 5th cent., but its importance only from 1793, when it became the capital of the department of the *Var* in place of *Toulon* (p. 439). The *Allées d'Azémar*, in front of the *Préfecture*, contain fine plane-trees. In the *Museum* are some good pictures by *Teniers*, *Rembrandt*, and *Panini*. — Line to *Meyrargues* and to *Grasse*, see p. 427.

89½ M. *Le Muy*; 93 M. *Roquebrune*; 95½ M. *Le Puget-sur-Argens*. — Before reaching *Fréjus*, the *Amphitheatre* is seen on the left.

98 M. *Fréjus* (*Hôtel du Midi; des Etrangers*, near the station; omnibus to St. Raphaël, 25 c.), the *Forum Julii* of the Romans, is now a town of 3540 inhab., and the seat of a bishopric.

Its former importance is shown by its old walls inclosing an area five times as large as the present town. The harbour was founded by *Cæsar* and enlarged by *Augustus*, who sent here the galleys taken from *Antony* at the battle of *Actium* (B. C. 31). The town is now nearly 1 M. from the sea, owing to the alluvial deposit of the *Argens*. It is the birthplace of *Roscius* the actor, *Agricola* the general, *Cornelius Gallus* the poet, *Sieyès*, *Desaugiers*, etc.

The ROMAN REMAINS consist of the *Amphitheatre*, through which the road passes, near the station, mostly of the time of *Septimius Severus* (193-211) and formerly able to hold 9100 spectators; fragments of the *Walls* in this as well as in other parts; the *Therma*, now a farm-house; the *Porte Dorée*, or rather *d'Orée*, the harbour-gate, a fragment of a portico; the *Aqueduct*, with arches 60 ft. in height, which brought water from the *Siagnole*, 25 M. distant; near it the scanty ruins of the *Theatre*: the *Lantern of Augustus*, erroneously supposed to be the foundation of a light-house; and the *Roman Bridge*, where *Lepidus* encamped his troops, about 1 M. to the E. of the amphitheatre, near the railway, but on the other side. The canal which it crossed is now diverted. There is also a small *Museum of Antiquities*, near the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a well preserved Head of *Jupiter*, 16 inches in height. Near the site of the former harbour is the *Butte St. Antoine*, the old *Citadelle du Couchant*, ½ M. in circumference, which still retains some of its walls and three towers. The *Citadelle du Levant*, at the other extremity of the harbour, also shows massive walls, vaulted chambers, etc. Near the station is a fine 16th cent. tower, restored. In the *Rue Desaugiers* is the *Cathedral*, a Romanesque building of the 11-12th cent., with a baptistery to the left of the porch, and a Gothic cloister.

100 M. St. Raphaël. — **Hotels:** GRAND-HÔT. ST. RAPHAEL, 1st class; GR.-HÔT. DES BAINS; HÔT. BEAURIVAGE; HÔT. DES NÉGOCIANTS, etc. — At *Valescure*, on the Fréjus road, in a sheltered position, GR.-HÔT. DE VALES-
CURE. — **Casino** (concerts, etc.), near the harbour. — **English Church Service** in winter.

St. Raphaël, the harbour of Fréjus, has of late years become a winter resort from the beauty of its situation, notwithstanding its exposure to the Mistral. Here Napoleon I. landed on his return from Egypt in 1799, and embarked for Elba in 1814. There is a fine modern Romanesque church (1883-1887). Along the sea-shore are Boulevards, extending for 3 miles, one of them (the Boulevard Felix-Martin) leading to Boulouris (see below).

FROM ST. RAPHAEL TO HYÈRES. 51½ M., railway in 3¾ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 20, 5 fr. 60 c.). This new line, which has a station at (2 M.) *Fréjus* (p. 445), crosses the Argens and skirts the gulf of Fréjus. To the right is the chain of the *Maures* (p. 444). — 5 M. *Roquebrune-St. Aygulf*, charmingly situated, with numerous villas. Between (7 M.) *La Gaillarde* and (9½ M.) *La Garonnette* the line passes round the *Cap des Issambres*, which separates de bays of Fréjus and of St. Tropez. 11 M. *La Nartelle*; 13½ M. *Ste. Maxime*, with several villas, picturesquely situated in the valley of the *Préconiu*. — 17½ M. *Grimaud*, a little town built round the slopes of a pyramidal hill which is crowned by a ruined castle of the Grimaldi family. — From (18½ M.) *La Four*, a branch-line diverges to the left to (3 M.) *St. Tropez* (*Hôt. Continental*), a small fortress with a citadel commanding the gulf. — Our line now quits the sea, ascends past *Gassin* (on a hill to the left) to 23½ M.) *La Croix*, and descends to (27½ M.) *Cavalaire* (*Hôt. Martel*, plain), admirably situated on the gulf of that name. Skirting again the sea, we pass *Le Canadel*, *Cavalière*, and *La Fosselle*, beyond which we reach the pretty village of (38 M.) *Le Lavandou* (on the left, the peninsula of *Cape Benat*). Beyond (39 M.) *Bormes*, a little town dominated by a ruined castle, the line intersects woods of Aleppo pines and cork-trees and approaches the wide gulf of Hyères, affording a fine view, on the left, of the *Iles d'Hyères*. 45 M. *La Londe*; 47 M. *St. Nicolas-Mauranne*; 51 M. *Hyères-Ville*; 51½ M. *Hyères-Echange* (p. 442).

The next part of the line is very picturesque, passing through the red and grey rocks of the *Monts Esterel*, close to the blue sea.

The *Esterel* is an isolated mountain-group of volcanic formation, with forests of cork and pine belonging to government. The highest point, *Mont Vinaigre* (1820 ft., fine view) may be ascended from the Auberge de l'Esterel, on the high road, 10½ M. from Fréjus, 11½ M. from Cannes.

102 M. *La Boulerie* or *Boulouris* (Grand-Hôtel) is more sheltered than St. Raphaël. — 105 M. *Agay*, the *Agathon* of Ptolemy, has a small harbour and a well sheltered roadstead. Beyond (112 M.) *Le Trayas* is a tunnel, ½ M. long. 115 M. *Théoule*. To the right the gulf of *La Napoule*, and its ruined castle. To the left, a valley in which *Grasse* (p. 450) and its railway are seen with the Alps in the distance.

120½ M. **Cannes**, see p. 448.

124 M. *Golfe-Juan-Vallauris*, with a column to commemorate the landing of Napoleon I. on his return from Elba in 1815. To the right, the *Cap d'Antibes* (see below).

126 M. *Juan-les-Pins*, where an attempt has been made to establish another winter resort and bathing place.

127 M. **Antibes** (*Hôtel des Aigles-d'Or*, Rue Thuret), a finely situated and fortified town of 6461 inhab. and a small seaport. It is

the ancient *Antipolis*, a colony of the Massilians, founded to resist the Ligurian invasions. From this point there is a magnificent view as far as Nice, with its amphitheatre of mountains, snow-clad except in summer. The harbour is protected on the exposed side by a break-water, 1540 ft. in length, constructed by Vauban.

The **Cap d'Antibes** or *de la Garoupe* is a peninsula about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, with luxuriant vegetation. *La Garoupe* (245 ft.), with a pilgrimage-chapel and a lighthouse, may be ascended in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Antibes. In this direction is the *Villa Thuret* with a garden in connection with the *Jardin des Plantes* in Paris, open on Tuesdays. Near the end of the peninsula, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Antibes, are several villas, one with the curious tomb of James Close, an Englishman. Another is the *Hôtel du Cap*, to which the nearest station is *Juan-les-Pins* (p. 446).

The country traversed now becomes more beautiful. We cross the *Brague* and the *Loup*, and leave the coast. — 132 M. *Vence-Cagnes*. *Vence* is a small town with an old cathedral. 6 M. to the N.; *Cagnes*. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. in the same direction, is crowned by an old castle of the Grimaldis. — We next cross the *Var*, an impetuous torrent which formed the frontier of France until the annexation of Nice. To the right is the Nice race-course. — $135\frac{1}{2}$ *Var*.

140 M. **Nice** (*Buffet*, déj. 3. D. 4 fr.). see p. 450.

The line passes through a tunnel 650 yds. long under the Cimiez hill and crosses the *Paillon*. — 141 M. *Riquier*, a suburb of Nice. A tunnel of 1630 yds. passes under the *Montalban*.

142 M. **Villefranche** (*Hôtel de l'Univers*), an uninteresting town and naval station of 4299 inhab., but beautifully situated between well wooded heights, with a famous roadstead.

A boat may be taken from Villefranche to the bay of *Passable* (75 c., 2 pers. 1 fr.), from which the peninsula of *St. Jean* may be crossed to the village of *St. Jean* (see below).

The line next crosses the N. end of the *St. Jean* peninsula, and skirts the coast. — $143\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Beaulieu* (*Hôtel des Anglais*; *Beaulieu*), situated amid plantations of figs and olives, oranges and lemons.

Beaulieu is situated on a wide bay, shut in on the S. by the long **St. Jean Peninsula**, at the beginning of which is the village of *St. Jean* (Inn, dear), 35 min. from *Beaulieu* (omnibus, 60 c.). Tunny fishing is carried on during February, March, and April. — At the end of the peninsula are the ruins of the Chapel of *St. Hospice*, and of a Saracenic fortress destroyed in 1706.

145 M. *Eza*. At the (1 hr.) village on a steep hill are remains of walls and a castle. To the right is the fortified *Cap d'Aglio*. -- 147 M. *Turbia* (p. 456). To the S. of the village is the *Tower of Augustus*, one of the trophies erected in memory of the subjection of the Ligurians, A. D. 13. To the *Tête-de-Chien* and *Mont Agel*, see p. 457. As we approach *Monaco*, there is a fine view to the right of the rock on which the town stands. In the distance is *Bordighera*.

149 M. **Monaco**, see p. 456. There is another fine view from the following viaduct. Below is *La Condamine*.

$150\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Monte-Carlo**, immediately below the Casino, see p. 457.

152 M. *Cabbe - Roquebrune*. The large village of *Roquebrune* or *Roccabruna* stands on a height to the left, in the midst of rich

plantations of oranges and lemons. Above are the ruins of a castle. A tunnel of 600 yds. passes through the Cap Martin (p. 459).

154 M. **Mentone**, see p. 457. The town lies to the right. The small torrent of *St. Louis*, about half-way between this and the next station, marks the frontier. We cross the *Roya*.

156 M. **Ventimiglia**, Fr. *Vintimille* (*Buffet*, dear; *Hôtel des Voyageurs*, etc., at the station), a fortified town of 8500 inhab., picturesquely situated on a hill, beyond the *Roya*. On the top are the *Cathedral*, of no great interest, and the *Municipio*. The Rue Garibaldi, in the upper town, will interest those who have not yet visited Italy. It leads to the *Porte de Nice* whence it is continued by the *Corniche* road. Turning to the right at this gate, and then keeping to the left, we ascend in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the ruins of the 13th cent. castle of *Appio*, from which there is a fine view, as there is also from several points in the town and from the road passing round the promontory. — The French and Italian custom-houses are both at Ventimiglia. Italian time is 45 min. in advance of that of Paris.

Railway to (78 M.) *Genoa*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

66. Cannes and its Environs.

Hotels, upwards of fifty in number, of which the principal only need be mentioned (most of the larger ones have lifts). *On the W. side of the town*: *HÔTEL DE L'ESTÉREL (Pl. B, 4); *BEAU-SITE (Pl. B, 4); *HÔT. BELLEVUE (Pl. C, 4); PENS. DE LA TOUR (Pl. A, 4). Nearer the sea, *HÔT. DU PAVILLON (Pl. C, 5); HÔT. DES PRINCES (Pl. D, 5), well spoken of, D. 5 fr.; HÔT. DE LA TERRASSE (Pl. C, 5); HÔT. DU SQUARE-BROUGHAM (Pl. C, 5); H. DE LA TERRASSE (Pl. C, 5).

On the E. side of the town: SPLENDID HOTEL (Pl. E, 5); BEAU-RIVAGE (Pl. E, 5); GRAY & D'ALBION (Pl. F, 5), well spoken of; GONNET & DE LA REINE (Pl. F, 5); GR.-H. DE CANNES (Pl. F, 5); DE LA PLAGE (Pl. F, 5), well spoken of. Farther from the sea: CONTINENTAL (Pl. D, 4); *H.-P. SUISSE (Pl. E, 5), board 8 fr.; BRISTOL (*Central*; Pl. E, 4), near the railway-station; DU LOUVRE (Pl. E, 4); DE LA PAIX (Pl. E, F, 4); PENS. BEL-AIR (Pl. B, 4); DE FRANCE (Pl. E, 4); WESTMINSTER (Pl. F, 3); WINDSOR (Pl. G, 4); BEAU-SÉJOUR (Pl. G, 4); *ST. CHARLES (Pl. G, 5), moderate.

In the Campagne: BEAULIEU (Pl. D, 3); *D'ALSACE-LORRAINE (Pl. E, 4); RICHEMONT (Pl. F, 3); HÔTEL DES ANGLAIS (Pl. F, 3), well spoken of; *PENS. DE LÉRINS; *MONTFLEURI (Pl. G, 4); GR.-H. DE LA CALIFORNIE (Pl. H, 5), on Mont Californie; DU PARADIS (Pl. F, 2); DE HOLLANDE (Pl. F, 2); DE PROVENCE (Pl. F, 3); *PRINCE DE GALLES (Pl. F, G, 2, 3), with a large garden.

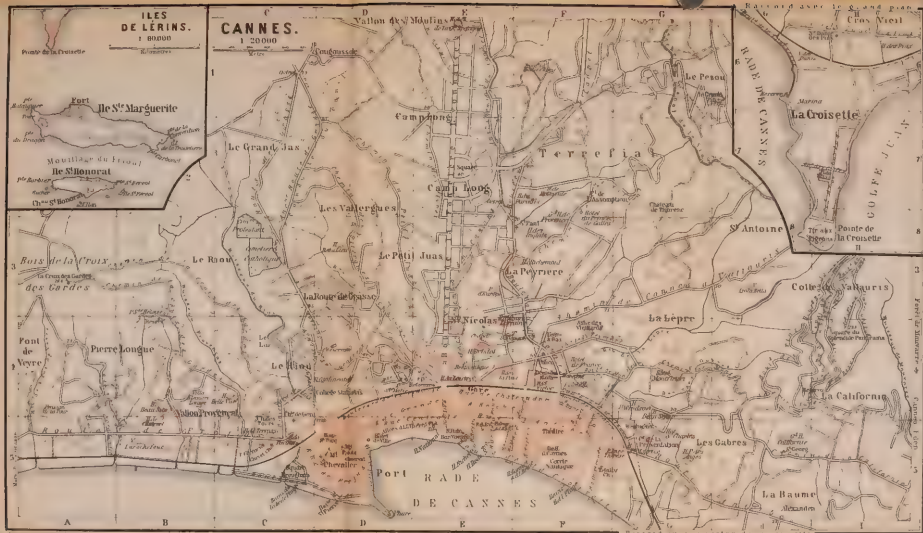
At *Le Cannet*, 1¼ M. to the N. of the station: GRANDE-BRETAGNE (Pl. E, 1).

Most of the hotels are closed in summer. The Hotels Gonnet & de la Reine, Beau-Rivage, National & des Îles, de l'Univers, des Colonies & des Négociants are open the whole year.

The charges at the pensions vary from 8 to 14 fr. per day, at the larger hotels from 15 to 20 fr. and upwards. Furnished houses are easily obtained, and there are also a few furnished flats. Engagements are usually made for the whole season, from October to May, the rent being 3000 fr. and upwards. *Messrs. John Taylor & Riddett*, Rue de Fréjus 43 & 45, are recommended as agents. Cannes is considered a somewhat expensive place.

Restaurants. *Paisan Doré*, Rue d'Antibes 18; *Splendid Hotel*, see above; *Maison Dorée, Français*, Rue de la Gare; *La Réserve*, Boul. de la Croisette;

Cafés. *De la Paix*, at the Hôtel de Ville; *des Allées, des Îles*, in the Allées de la Liberté; *Casino; des Voyageurs; Riche*; etc. — **Confectioner**: **Rumpelmayer*, Boul. de Croisette, by the Cercle Nautique, dear.



Warm Baths. *Bains de Notre-Dame*, Rue de la Foux: also in the sea-bathing establishments.

Carriages. Within the town with one horse 1 fr., two horses 1½ fr. per drive; 2 and 2½ fr. per hour; outside the town and at night dearer.

British Vice-Consul, Mr. John Taylor. — **U.S. Consular Agent**, Dr. T. de Valcourt.

Physicians, Dr. Frank; Dr. Bright; Dr. Battersby; Dr. Duke; Dr. de Valcourt; Dr. Brandt; Dr. Blanc. — **Dentist**, Mr. Fay (American), Rue Herman 1.

Chemists, Ginner; Brearley & Bascoul; Carlevar, Rue d'Antibes 23.

English Churches. *St. Paul's*, Boul. du Cannet, services during the season at 8.30, 11, and 3, in April and May at 8, 11, and 3.30. — *Christ Church*, Route de Fréjus, at 8.30, 11, and 3. — *Holy Trinity*, Rue d'Oustinoff, at 11 and 3. — *St. George's* (Duke of Albany Memorial Church), Chemin de la Californie; services at 8.30, 11, and 3. — *Scottish Presbyterian Church*, Route de Fréjus, service at 11 and 3.

Climate. Cannes is protected on the N.W. by the *Esterel Mts.* and on the N. and N.E. by other ranges of hills, but the beach is somewhat exposed to the Mistral. It is thus at times, particularly in spring, cooler and more windy than Mentone or San Rémo, but its winter-climate is usually mild, equable, and dry. The warmest and most sheltered parts of Cannes, and consequently those most suitable for patients with pulmonary complaints, are the space between the N. side of the town and the village of *Le Cannet* and *Mont Californie* to the N.E. Its comfortable accommodation, its excellent drinking-water, and the numerous pretty drives in the vicinity, have co-operated with its sheltered situation in making Cannes a most popular winter-resort, especially among the upper classes.

Cannes, a rapidly increasing town with 20,000 inhab., picturesquely situated on the *Golfe de la Napoule*, consists chiefly of a main street, parallel with which, along the coast, runs the *Boulevard de la Croisette*, terminating on the W. in the *Allées de la Liberté* (Pl. D. E. 5), a 'place' with promenades and fountains and a marble *Statue of Lord Brougham* (d. at Cannes in 1868), who made the reputation of the place by settling here in 1834. The best French society is also well represented. The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. D. 5), a handsome edifice built in 1876, contains a Musée and library.

The old town lies at the foot of *Mont Chevalier* (Pl. D. 5), on which the parish-church rises, and from which the pier closing the S. W. side of the harbour extends. Fine view from the top.

The *Rue* and *Route de Fréjus* lead hence to the W., through the *English Quarter*, which extends to *La Bocca*, nearly 2 M. from the *Hôtel de Ville*. The *Villa Vallombrosa* or *Château des Tours* (Pl. C, 4, 5), with a fine *Garden (adm. in afternoon or evening), is the chief of the many fine villas in this quarter. Beyond the villa a road diverges to the right to the (2 M.) *Croix des Gardes* (540 ft.), in the wood of that name (fine views). This road passes above the *Villa Elémore-Louise* (Pl. B. 4), the first built at Cannes, in which Lord Brougham resided.

Two other very favourite points of view near Cannes are the hill of **La Californie* (Pl. I. 4; 765 ft.), 2½ M. to the E. of the *Hôtel de Ville*, and **Le Pezou* (Pl. G. H. 1; 840 ft.), 3 M. to the N. E., with a new view-tower affording a most magnificent panorama.

Excursions. — To the **Iles de Lérins* (comp. Plan), situated opposite the *Cap de la Croisette*, the promontory which separates the *Golfe de la Napoule* from the *Golfe Juan*, steamer hourly in the season. On *Sainte*

Marquerite (20 min.; return-fare 2 fr.), the largest of these, is situated *Fort Monterey*, in which 'the man with the iron mask' was kept in close confinement from 1686 to 1698, and also well-known as the prison of Marshal Bazaine (from 26th Dec. 1873 to the night of 9th Aug. 1874, when he effected his escape). The island commands a fine survey of Cannes and the coast. On the island of *St. Honorat* (1 hr.; 3 fr.) rises a monastery founded in 410, and now restored and occupied by Cistercian monks. Adjacent is a stronghold or keep, built by the monks in 1073-1190 as a refuge from pirates.

Walks or drives may be taken to the *Hermitage of St. Cassien*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the centre of Cannes, to the W., and to *La Napoule* (p. 446), 3 M. farther. *Théoule*, a railway station (p. 446), $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther, may also be reached by steamer. — About 3 M. to the N.E. of Cannes, beyond *La Californie* (p. 449), lies *Vallauris* ('Vallis aurea'; Pl. I, 3), a prettily situated village, noted for its terracottas and artistic pottery. — About $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. via *La Bocca* and ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pegomas* (Hotel), is the large village of *Auri-beau*, whence the picturesque *Gorges de la Siagne* may be visited.

FROM CANNES TO GRASSE, $12\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 35-40 min. (fares 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 85, 1 fr. 25 c.); $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. by road, omnibus ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — The station of Grasse is about $13\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the town (omnibus 50 c.); short-cuts for pedestrians. — **Grasse** (*Grand-Hôtel*; *Muraour*, well spoken of. — *Eng. Ch. Service* in winter), a town of 12,157 inhab., is comparatively uninteresting in itself, but it occupies a picturesque site among mountains, open on the S. and sheltered from cold winds, so that it has become a winter-resort for invalids unable to remain near the sea. The mild climate encourages a luxuriant southern vegetation, in spite of the altitude of the town (1070 ft.), and Grasse is the chief centre in Provence for the manufacture of perfumes and essences. The various factories consume in the month of May about 325,000 lbs. of roses and 350,000 lbs. of orange-blossoms. Over 25,000 lbs. of roses are required to produce a single litre of essence, which is sold for 2000-2500 fr. Other perfumes are also made; and the export to Cologne alone is estimated at 500,000 fr. annually. The chapel of the hospital contains three paintings by Rubens; and the parish church (12-13th cent.) has an Assumption by Subleyras.

A public conveyance plies from Grasse to (6 M.) *Le Bar*, to the N.E., $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from which is the *Gorge de Courmes*, a curious ravine, 6 M. long, in a limestone plateau. — Railway to *Draguignan* and *Meyrargues*, see p. 427.

67. Nice and its Environs.

Hotels. In the *Promenade des Anglais* (Pl. A-D, 5, 4): *HÔTEL DES ANGLAIS, DE LUXEMBOURG, DE LA MÉDITERRANÉE, *WESTMINSTER, *WESTEND, all first-class and expensive. — By the *Jardin Public* (Pl. D, 4): *GRANDE BRETAGNE; *ANGLETERRE. R. from 4, D. 6, pension 12 fr.

On the *Quai Masséna* (Pl. D, E, 4): *HÔT. DE FRANCE, D. 6, B. 2, A. & L. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — *Quai St. Jean-Baptiste* (Pl. E, F, 4, 3): *COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL, R. 5, L. & A. 2, D. 6, omn. 2 fr.; *HÔT. DE LA PAIX; *GRAND HÔTEL.

In the *Boulevard Carabacel* (Pl. F, 2): HÔT. DE PARIS; HÔT. BRISTOL. *HÔT. DE NICE, well situated, R. 5, D. 5-6, B. $13\frac{1}{4}$, lunch $3\frac{1}{2}$, A. 1, L. $3\frac{1}{4}$ fr. — In the *Boulevard Dubouché* (Pl. E, 3, 2): HÔT. JULIEN; HÔT. D'ALBION, pens. 10 fr.; HÔT. DU LITTORAL; HÔT. DES EMPEREURS. — In the *Boulevard Victor-Hugo* (Pl. C, D, 3): *ILES BRITANNIQUES; *HÔT. PARADIS; HÔT. DE LA REINE VICTORIA; HÔT. DU LOUVRE; HÔT. DES PALMIERS; *SPLENDIDE-HÔTEL. — In the *Rue St. Etienne* (Pl. C, D, 2, 3): *HÔT. RAISSAN; HÔT.-PENS. MILLIET, pens. from 10 fr.

Place Masséna (Pl. E, 4): HÔT. MEUBLÉ DU HELDER. — *Rue des Ponchettes* (Pl. F, 4): *HÔT. DES PRINCES, finely situated on the shore; adjacent, HÔT. ET PENS. SUISSE. — In the *Boulevard du Midi* (Pl. E, F, 4): HÔT. BEAURIVAGE, with beautiful view; HÔT. MASSÉNA. — In the *Old Town* (Pl. E, F, 4): *HÔT. DES ÉTRANGERS, Rue du Pont-Neuf, frequented by passing travellers, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr.; HÔT. DES NÉGOCIANTS ET PENS. ST. ETIENNE, Rue Pastorelli 21, R. 2, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, L. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., well spoken

NICE

1:19.000

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Mètres

1

2

3

4

5

6

1. Asile Evangélique
2. St Pierre
3. Rothschild
4. Alhénarum
5. Banque
6. Bibliothèque
7. Bourse
8. Bureau de poste & Télégr
9. Casernes
10. Cercle catholique

- E.2. 11. Cercle Masséna
- A.5. 12. de la Méditerranée
- E.F.2. 13. Phalharmonique
- D.3. Eglises:
- E.4. 14. St Augustin
- E.4. 15. Cathédrale
- E.3. 16. St François-de-Paul
- F.3. 17. St Jacques
- E.4. G.3. 18. St Jean Baptiste
- F.G.2. 19. Notre Dame

- E.4. 20. Eglise du Port
- D.4. 21. Oratoire des Oblats
- E.4. 22. St Miséricorde
23. Temple Allemand
- F.3. 24. Américain
- F.4. 25. Anglais
- E.4. 26. de Carabacel
- F.4. 27. Ecossais
- F.3. 28. Français
- D.2. 29. Russe

- G
- F
- F
- D
- E
- D.4
- E
- D
- E
- D

A

B

C

D



Hôpital St Roch	F.2.3.	40. Théâtre Français	E.3.
Hospice de Charité	E.3.	41. Télégraphes	D.4.F.4.G.3.
d.l.Providence	F.3.	42. Tour Bellanda	F.5.
Justice. de Paix	F.4.	43. Tribunal de Commerce	F.3.
Mairie	E.4.		
Maison de Correction	H.4.		
Musée Municipal	G.3.		
Panorama	B.4.		
Préfecture	F.4.		
Théâtre Municipal	E.4.		

Tramways

E F G H

of. — In the *Rue de France* (Pl. A. D. 5. 4): *HÔT. ET PENS. TARELLI*. — On a hill to the N. of the town. *HÔT. ST. BARTHÉLEMY*, with park (omnibus to the Avenue de la Gare and the Place Masséna four times daily).

Near the Station: **TERMINUS HOTEL*, a large new house, with café, opposite the station: a little farther off, in the *Avenue de la Gare*, *HÔT. NATIONAL*, also with café, less pretending, both frequented by passing travellers: *HÔT. GILLES & DES DEUX MONDES*, *HÔT. DE L'UNIVERS*, and *HÔT. PRINCE OF WALES*, same street. — In the *Avenue Delphine* (Pl. D. 2): *HÔT. & REST. DU MIDI*, moderate. — In the *Avenue Durante*, 7, *HÔT. RICHEMONT*.

Most of the hotels are closed from the beginning of summer till the end of Sept. or Oct. The *Hôtels de l'Univers*, des *Etrangers*, *Terminus-Hôt.*, *Tarelli*, *Suisse*, *National*, and de *Genève* are open the whole year.

Pensions (all good). In the *Promenade des Anglais*: *Pensions Rivoir*, *P. Anglaise*. *Petite Rue St. Etienne*: *Pension Internationale*, *P. de Genève*. At *Cimiez*: *P. Anglaise*; *P. Cimiez*. Usual charge 8-14 fr. per day.

Restaurants. **Restaurant Français*, Avenue de la Gare: **London House*, Rue Croix de Marbre, adjoining the Jardin Public, high charges: **Garden House* (in the *Crédit Lyonnais*), *Café de la Régence*, *Café Américain*, *Restaur. National*, all in the Avenue de la Gare; *Heider*, Place Masséna: *Rest. des Deux-Mondes*, Rue du Temple; *Aux Trois Suisses*, Rue Macarani: *Rest. du Cours*, in the Corso, modest. — On the coast, to the E. of Nice, °*Rest. de la Réserve* (Pl. H. 5). — **Beer**: *Taverne Gothique*, **Taverne Steinhoff*, Avenue de la Gare: *Taverne Russe* (see below).

Cafés. **Café de la Renaissance*, **Taverne Russe*, both on the ground-floor of the Casino (p. 452): *Café de la Régence*, see above: *Café de Paris*, Boul. Dubouchage. **ICES**: the best at **Rumpelmayer's*, Boulevard Victor Hugo, dear. — **PRESERVED FRUITS**: *Müller*, Place St. Dominique; *Fra* and *Vogade*, Place Masséna; *Portaz*, Avenue de la Gare.

Bakers. *Renz*, Rue Paradis. German: *Diedrich*, Place St. Etienne, Russian.

Cabs stand in the Place Charles-Albert, Place Masséna, Boulevard du Pont-Vieux, etc.

	One-horse, with 2 seats.		One-horse, with 4 seats.		Two-horse, with 4 seats.	
	day	night	day	night	day	night
Per drive of one hour in the town, central division	— 75	1.25	1 —	1.50	1.50	2.50
Per drive of one hour within the octroi limits of the town	2 —	2.50	2.50	3 —	2.50	4 —
Per drive of one hour within the commune of Nice	3 —	3.50	3.50	4 —	4.50	5 —
To Villefranche, Montboron, Trinité-Victor, Grotte St. André	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —
To Beaulieu	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —
To the Observatory on Montgros	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —

The fares for all these excursions include a stay of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. and the drive back. — Night is reckoned in winter from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. When a cab is taken by the hour, one full hour at least must always be paid for; but fractions of hours after the first are charged pro rata. Small articles of luggage free; larger, 25 c. each.

Tramway (10 c.) from the Place Masséna to the railway-station and the harbour, and to the Pont Magnan every 10 min.; to St. Maurice and to the Abattoir every 20 min.; also from Pont Magnan to the Californie (near the Var Bridge, where the races take place).

Omnibuses in various directions (10-25 c.): from station to town 10 c.; trunk 25, hat-box 10 c.; to Cimiez every hour, from Boulevard du Pont-Neuf; to Villefranche and Beaulieu every 2 hrs., 30 c.; from Pont Vieux, on left bank of the Paillon; to St. André and to St. Laurent-du-Var, several times daily, from Boulevard du Pont-Neuf. — *Brake* to Monte Carlo from Boul. du Pont-Neuf 34, at 10 a. m. and 1.30 p. m.; from Monte Carlo to Nice at 10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.: fare 3, return 5 fr.

Donkey 4-5 fr. per day, attendant 1 fr.; half-day 2-3 fr. — **Horse** 6-10 fr. per half-day.

Public Library (Pl. 6: E. 4), Rue St. François-de-Paule 2, open on weekdays 9-12 and 2-4; it also contains a few Roman antiquities.

Natural History Museum, Place Garibaldi 6; Tues., Thurs., Sat., 12-3.

Post Office: Place de la Liberté (Pl. E, F, 3), open from 7 (in winter 8) a. m. to 9 p. m. Branch-offices: Place Grimaldi 9, Place Garibaldi 8. — **Telegraph Offices**: Place de la Liberté, Place Grimaldi, Place Garibaldi 8, and at the railway-station; these always open.

Physicians. English: *Dr. Sturge*, Boul. Dubouchage 29; *Dr. Ashmore-Noakes*, Promenade des Anglais 5. German (speaking English): *Dr. Thieme*, Avenue de la Gare 42; *Dr. Zürcher*, Rue Masséna 20. — **Dentists**: *Williams* (American), Promenade des Anglais 11; *Garcia* (American), *Preterre*, both in the Place Masséna; *Ninck*, Avenue de la Gare. — **Chemists**: *Nicholls & Passéron*, Quai Masséna; *Grande Pharmacie*, Avenue de la Gare 35; *Pharm. Sue*, same street. 18; *Leoncini*, Place St. Etienne; *Basso*, Rue Gioffredo. — **Mineral-Waters**: *Claude*, Rue Masséna 26; *Thaon*, Rue Gioffredo.

British Consul: *James Chas. Harris, Esq.*, Place Bellevue 4. — **American Consul**: *Wm. H. Bradley, Esq.*, Rue d'Angleterre 2.

Bankers. *Crédit Lyonnais*, Avenue de la Gare 13 (bista palatial edifice); *Mme. La Croix & Co.*, Jardin Public 1; *Carlone*, Quai Masséna 8; *Caisse de Crédit*, Rue Gubernatis 1; *Société Générale*, Rue Gioffredo 64.

Baths. Warm Baths: *Bains Polythermes*, Rue St. François-de-Paule 8; *Bains des Quatre Saisons*, Place du Jardin Public 8; *Bains*, Avenue de la Gare 20; *Bains*, Place de la Liberté; *Bains Macarani*, Rue Macarani 6; *Bains Masséna*, Rue Masséna 3. Turkish Baths: *Hammam de Nice*, Rue de la Buffa 2. — **Sea-baths** opposite the Promenade des Anglais and at the Quai du Midi, 1 fr. (including attendant).

Booksellers. *Baudry, Jeumont, & Cie. (Galignani)*, Quai Masséna 16; *Barbery*, with lending library, Jardin Public 5; *Visconti*, large reading-room with newspapers of every country and lending library, Rue du Cours 2, with garden; *Librairie Nouvelle*, Quai St. Jean-Baptiste. The *Nice Library*, at the Scottish church, contains about 4000 English books. — **Shops**. The best are on the Quai St. Jean-Baptiste and the Quai Masséna. 'MARQUETERIE' (inlaid wood-work): *Gimmelle Fils & Co.*, Quai St. Jean-Baptiste 9; *Rueger*, Rue du Pont-Neuf 3, and others. **PHOTOGRAPHERS**: *Ambrosetti*, Avenue Beaulieu; *Ferret*, Rue Gioffredo; *Lucchesi*, Avenue de la Gare (photographs of Nice).

Amusements. **Casino Municipal* (Pl. E, 4), a grand establishment with a tasteful winter-garden; concerts daily at 4.30 and 8 (adm. 1½ fr. per day; less for subscribers); theatre (for operettas, comedies, and comic operas: fauteuil d'orchestre 5, stalle d'orchestre 3½ fr.). — *Cercle de la Méditerranée*, a handsome building, Promenade des Anglais; *Cercle Philharmonique*, Rue du Pont-Neuf. Concerts and lectures are given during the season in the *Salle Rumpelmayer* ('Athenæum'), Boulevard Victor-Hugo. — **Theatres**. *Théâtre Municipal* (Pl. 42: E, F, 4), a handsome building on the site of one burnt down in 1881. for operas (fauteuil d'orchestre 6 fr.): *Théâtre du Casino*, see above; *Théâtre Français*, Rue de l'Hôtel-des-Postes, operettas, comedies, etc. — *Circus*, Rue Pastorelli. — *Arènes*, Avenue de la Gare prolongée, devoted to bloodless bull-fights. — *Horse Races* in January and February; *Regattas* in March or April; *Carnival* during 8-10 days. — *Music* daily, except Mon., in the Jardin Public, 2-4 o'clock.

Apartments. Houses and apartments to let, indicated by tickets, are easily found, best with the aid of a house-agent. A doctor should be consulted as to situation, etc. A single visitor may procure 1-2 furnished rooms for the winter for 250-700 fr.; suites of apartments are let for 1000-5000 fr., villas for 3000-8000 fr. and upwards. The contract (on stamped paper) should specify the condition of furniture, linen, wall-papers, etc., as disputes are apt to arise on the termination of the lease. Landlords sometimes make exorbitant demands on the death of one of their guests, in which case the aid of the authorities should be invoked. Nice is reputed an expensive place, but it is possible to live here, as in other large towns, cheaper than at Cannes or Mentone. The pensions at a distance from the sea, but in well-sheltered spots, are comparatively moderate.

English Churches in the Rue de France (Pl. 25, D, 4); *Christ Church* (Pl. 26, E, 2); at Carabacel St. *Michael's* (Pl. 25, E, 3), Rue St. Michel. —

American Church, Boul. Victor-Hugo 21. — *Scottish Church* (Pl. 27, D. 3). Rue St. Etienne (library, see above). — *French Protestant Church* (Pl. 28. E. 3). Rue Gioffredo 50.

Climate. The bay of Nice is sheltered from the N., N.E., and N.W. winds by the lower terraces of the Maritime Alps (culminating in *Mont Chauve*, Ital. *Monte Calvo*, 2670 ft.), a natural barrier to which it owes its far-famed mildness of climate. The mean winter temperature is 10-15° Fahr. higher than that of Paris, summer temperature 5-10° lower. Frost is rare. The neighbourhood of the broad and stony channel of the Paillon is apt to be rather draughty. The coast is somewhat exposed to the E. and W. winds. In March and April the E. wind not unfrequently prevails, and is usually most trying to delicate persons about midday, when the clouds of dust it raises in the Promenade des Anglais have often given rise to complaints. Owing, however, to the depth of the basin in which Nice is enconced, it is easy to find inland quarters beyond reach of these drawbacks. The most sheltered situations are the Boulevard Carabacel and the Quartiers Brancolar and Cimiez, in the last of which the air is generally pure and free from dust. There are three distinct climatic zones: the coast, the plain, and the hills. Sunset is a critical period. The moment the sun disappears, the atmosphere becomes damp and chilly, but this moisture lasts 1-2 hours only. The rainy season begins early in October and lasts about a month. The dry, warm, and at the same time bracing climate of Nice is specially beneficial for chronic invalids, if free from fever and pain, for convalescents, and for elderly people, while the town affords greater comfort and variety than any other place on the Riviera. — Good drinking-water is supplied by the water-works. — Reports of the observations made at the Meteorological Station, founded in 1877, are posted up on the band-kiosk in the Jardin Public.

Nice, Ital. *Nizza*, the capital (77,500 inhab.) of the French department of the *Alpes Maritimes*, was founded by the Phocæan inhabitants of Marseilles in the 5th cent. B.C., and named *Nikaæa*. Down to 1388 it belonged to the County of Provence; then to the Dukes of Savoy; in 1792 it was occupied by the French, in 1814 restored to Sardinia, and in 1860 annexed to France together with Savoy. Nice was the birthplace of the French Marshal Masséna (1758-1817) and of Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-1882). The dialect of the natives is Italian with a mixture of Provençal.

In winter Nice is the rendezvous of invalids and others from all parts of Europe, who seek refuge here from the rigours of winter. The season begins with the races (p. 452) early in January, and closes with a great regatta at the beginning of April; but visitors abound from October until the end of May. In summer the place is deserted.

Nice is superbly situated on the broad *Baie des Anges*, which opens towards the S., at the mouth of the insignificant *Paiglione*, or *Paillon*. The broad and stony bed of the stream, flanked with handsome quays, bisects the town. On the left bank is the OLD TOWN, with narrow, dirty lanes, which have been replaced by better streets near the shore (Boulevard du Midi and Promenade du Cours). On the right bank is the STRANGERS' QUARTER, bounded on the W. by the brook *Magnan*, and on the N. by the railway.

From the station, near which there is a beautiful avenue of eucalypti (*Eucalyptus globulus*), the Avenue de la Gare leads to the town, passing the modern Gothic church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. 19), by Lenormant. — A *Marble Cross* in the Rue de France, commemor-

ating the meeting of Charles V. and Francis I. in 1538, effected by Pope Paul III., has given its name (*Croix de Marbre*) to this quarter of the town. Opposite rises a '*Pius Column*'. On a spacious site built over the Paillon, close to the Pont-Neuf, is the *Casino Municipal* (Pl. E, 4), with its fine winter-garden, and showy cafés on the ground-floor (p. 451). — Behind it, on a similar site, is the *SQUARE MASSÉNA* (Pl. E, F, 4), embellished with a *Statue of Masséna* (p. 453) in bronze, by Carrier-Belleuse; on the pedestal in front Clio writes the marshal's name on the page of history; at the sides are reliefs. — A handsome new *Square* has recently sprung up at the corner of the *Boulevard Victor-Hugo* and the *Boulevard Gambetta*.

The *Jardin Public* (Pl. D. 4; band, see p. 452), at the mouth of the Paillon, and the **Promenade des Anglais* adjoining it on the W., originally laid out by English residents in 1822-24, and since extended, are the principal resorts of visitors. These grounds stretch along the coast, and are bordered with palatial hotels and villas. At the beginning of them is the *Cercle de la Méditerranée* (p. 452). Farther on, a little aside, is the interesting *Panorama de Nice* (Pl. 37; B. 4; adm. 1 fr.). The promenade is prolonged beyond the brook *Magnan* (Pl. A, 5) to *Californie*, a point of view $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant.

To the S.E. of the town rises the *Castle Hill* (Pl. F, G, 4; 320 ft.; ascent from the N., E., or S.W. side, 20 min.; the S.W. approach is by a flight of steps from the Rue des Ponchettes), crowned with a ruined castle destroyed by the Duke of Berwick under Louis XIV. in 1706. The ruins are now converted into beautiful grounds, where palms, oranges, cypresses, and aloes flourish in profusion. The platform on the summit, with an artificial waterfall, commands an admirable view in every direction: S. the Mediterranean; W. the coast, the promontory of Antibes, the Iles de Lérins, the mouth of the Var, and Nice at our feet; N. the valley of the Paillon, the monasteries of Cimiez and St. Pons, the distant castle of St. André, Mont Chauve, the Aspremont, and the Alps; E., the ancient Fort Montalban, and the promontory of Montboron (p. 455). The S. slope of the castle-hill, which descends precipitously to the sea, is called the *Rauva Capeu* ('hat-robber', owing to the prevalence of sudden gusts). *Gambetta* (d. 31st Dec. 1882) is buried in the *Cimetière du Château*, on the N. side of the castle-hill.

On the E. side of the castle-hill lies the *Harbour* (Pl. G. H. 4, 5), called *Limpia* from an excellent spring (*limpida*) near the E. pier. The Place Bellevue was embellished in 1830 with a marble *Statue of Charles Felix, King of Sardinia*, founder of the harbour.

To the N. of the town are the villas *Château Neuf*, *Orangini*, and *Valrose*, all in the Quartier Brancolar. In the Quartier St. Philippe is the *Villa Bermond*, with its 10,000 orange-trees, where Nicholas, Crown Prince of Russia, died in 1865. The site of the room in which he died is now occupied by a chapel (Pl. B. 2).

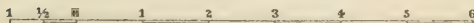
Environs. — The Franciscan monastery of *Cimiez*, Ital. *Cimella* (pen-sions, see p. 451), to which a fine boulevard leads from the Quartier Carabacel, is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Nice (see plan of town, E,



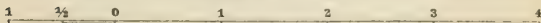


ENVIRONS DE NICE.

1 : 114,000



Kilomètres.



English Miles.

F. 1 & 2, and adjacent map). The monastery (to which men only are admitted, though ladies may visit the chapel, which contains two pictures by Bréa), erected in 1450, stands on the foundations of a temple of Diana of the Roman town of *Cemenelum*, of which part of an *Amphitheatre* (210 ft. long, 180 ft. wide), a quadrangular structure called a *Temple of Apollo*, and traces of baths and other buildings have been discovered.

The *Villa Clary*, below Cimiez, on the St. André road, boasts of the finest orange and lemon-trees at Nice and many rare plants.

A good road ascends on the right bank of the Paillon to the (40 min.) monastery of **St. Pons**, founded in 775 on the spot where St. Pontius, a Roman senator, suffered martyrdom in 261. It was destroyed by the Saracens in 970, and the present edifice dates from the 18th century. The treaty by which the County of Nice was annexed to the Duchy of Savoy was concluded here in 1388. [This excursion may be combined with a visit to Cimiez (see above) by taking the road from St. Pons to Cimiez through the olive-groves on the hill.] — We may also visit (1½ hr. more) the château of **St. André**, built in 1687, now unoccupied. Farther up the valley (¼ hr.) is the small grotto *Les Cluses de St. André* (adm. 50 c.), or rather a natural bridge over the brook. An avenue of cypresses leads thither from the château.

From the Grotto of St. André we may follow the Torretta road through the rocky ravine a little farther, and ascend to the left by a winding road to the village of **Falicon**, the highest point of which affords an admirable view. — From Falicon we may return by the road to the S. to Nice (or by the shorter, but steep and less interesting path *viâ* Cimiez), or follow the good road towards the N., with fine views, to the *Chapel of St. Sebastian*, whence we make the ascent of the **Monte Chauve d'Aspremont** (2780 ft.), which commands an excellent survey of the valley of the Var and of the Alps. On the steep W. side lies the village of *Aspremont*, 9 M. from Nice.

Farther up the valley of St. André, 7 M. from Nice, lies the antiquated village of **La Tourette** (Ital. *Torretta*), with a picturesque ruin, which commands a very striking survey of the sterile mountain scene, *Mont Chauve*, *Aspremont*, and *Châteauneuf*, perched on a barren ridge of rock, with *Montalban* and the sea to the S. About 3 M. to the N.E. is the village of **Châteauneuf**, which is said to have been built in the 15th and 16th cent. by the inhabitants of Nice as a refuge from Turkish invaders, but is now almost deserted owing to the want of water. This is another splendid point of view.

To the W. of Nice is the (1½ hr.) **Vallon Obscur**, a ravine about 500 yds. long, reached *viâ* *St. Barthélemy*. Another pleasant walk may be taken in the valley of the **Magnan** (p. 453), in which a road ascends to (2 M.) the church of *La Madeleine*. — To the *Mouth of the Var* (p. 447) is a whole day's excursion; carriage and pair, 20-25 fr.

To the E. of Nice stretches a chain of heights, easily accessible. The nearest to the sea is **Montboron** (950 ft.: 1½ hr.), the fortified promontory separating Nice from *Villefranche*. On its slope runs the beautiful road to (3 M.) *Villefranche* (p. 447: see Pl. H, 4), with the conspicuous *Villa Smith*, a palatial red building in the Oriental style (carr., p. 451; rowing-boat 10 fr.). To the left ascends the **Route Forestière de Montboron*. — If we follow the *Villefranche* road for 1½ M. more, a road on the right, crossing the railway by a stone-bridge, will lead us to (¾ M.) *Beaulieu* (p. 447). Thence to St. Jean, see p. 447. — **Montalban** (1085 ft.), ascended in 1½ hr. from Montboron by the *Route Forestière*, is crowned by a fort. — The **Vinaigrier** (1215 ft.), so called, it is said, from the sour wine it produces, is ascended by the old road in 1½ hr., or by a new road round *Mont Gros* in 2½-3 hrs. — On the **Mont Gros** (1220 ft.), 3 M. to the N., on the *Route de la Corniche* (see below), is a fine *Observatory* (no admission).

FROM NICE TO MENTONE *VIÂ* THE ROUTE DE LA CORNICHE, 19 M. (5-6 hrs. on foot; by carr., in 4 hrs., 35-45 fr., 2-3 fr. gratuity). This fine road, constructed under Napoleon I., traverses the most beautiful part of the Riviera, and is far preferable to the railway. (As the drivers prefer the

new road, which is less picturesque, it is well to stipulate expressly for the Corniche route.) The road sweeps round the Mont Gros (see above) and approaches the sea, with a view, to the right, of Villefranche, Beaulieu, and the wooded promontory of St. Jean (p. 447). On the right appears *Eza* (p. 447), a group of venerable houses, perched on a precipitous isolated rock. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond the culminating point of the road, where a path diverges on the right to Monaco, we reach (11 M.) *Turbia* (p. 447). Here a delightful view is enjoyed, embracing the wild mountains to the E., the entire coast, and the sea. The road now descends, passing to the right of *Roquebrune* or *Rocabrune* (p. 447), commanding a continuous beautiful view of Mentone and the coast as far as Bordighera. *Mentone*, see p. 458.

FROM NICE TO ST. MARTIN-LANTOSQUE, $36\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence every night, in $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., besides halts (3, $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). — The road leads to the N. viâ St. André (p. 455), and traverses an uninteresting valley. — $13\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Levens* (Quaranta), an ancient village, on a height above the *Vésulie*, which joins the Var $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther down, immediately below the **Défilé de l'Echandan*, a gorge $31\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, between precipitous rocks 1300 ft. in height. — We now ascend the picturesque *Valley of the Vésubie*, viâ (18 M.) *Duranus*, *Utelle*, and *St. Jean-de-la-Rivière*, whence the *Brech* (5260 ft.; view) may be ascended in 4 hrs. viâ the *Col du Ginesté*. — 25 M. *Le Suchet*. — 28 M. *Lantosque* (Hôt. des Etrangers). Beyond *La Bolène* is *Belvédère* (2800 ft.; Hôt. Franco), whence the *Mont-Clapier* (9100 ft.), one of the finest points of view in the Maritime Alps, may be ascended in $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — Beyond ($31\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Roquebillière* a road to the left leads to (7 M.) *Berthemont* (Hotels), a summer station with a sulphureous spring. Farther on, also on the left, is *Venanson*, a little town in a picturesque situation. — $36\frac{1}{2}$ M. **St. Martin-Lantosque** (3115 ft.; *Hôtel des Alpes*; *Eng. Ch. Service* in winter), at the confluence of the two streams forming the Vésubie, a place growing in favour as a summer-resort from Nice. Many interesting excursions and ascents (guide, *Bapt. Plent*) may be made hence: to the (2 hrs.) *Cascade du Borréon* (115 ft. in height), formed by the stream which descends on the N.; to the *Madone de Fenestre* (3600 ft.), a pilgrim resort, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the N. E., beyond the frontier, surrounded by an amphitheatre of mountains comprising the *Caval*, *Neiglier*, *Ponset*, *Colomb*, and *Gélas*: to the (2 hrs.) *Combe de Salève*, to the left of the *Borréon* valley; to the *Tête de Piagù* (7685 ft.) and the *Tête de la Palù* (6990 ft.), to the left and right of the route to the *Madone* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. each); to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Siról* (6610 ft.), on the S.-W., beyond *Venanson* (see above); etc.

FROM NICE TO PUGET-THÉNIERS, 40 M., diligence viâ the *Valley of the Var*. — Beyond (16 M.) *St. Martin-du-Var* is the *Défilé de l'Echandan* (see above), followed by another gorge worn by the impetuous tributaries of the Var. — 40 M. **Puget-Théniers** (*Croix de Malte*), with 1215 inhab., on the Var, is of little interest to the tourist. — To Digne, see p. 371.

FROM NICE TO TENDA (*Cuneo*), 51 M., diligence (Hôt. de l'Univers, p. 450) in $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (9, 7 fr.). The road ascends the valley of the *Pailion*, to the N. — $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Trinité-Vittoria*. 12 M. **L'Escarène**, Ital. *Scavena* (Hotel), an interesting old place, with some quaint buildings. The route becomes picturesque. Beyond ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Touët-de l'Escarène* we cross the *Col de Braus* (3280 ft.) — $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sospel*, Ital. *Sospello* (1175 ft.; *Hôtel Carengo*), with 3695 inhab., on the *Bevera*. To Mentone, see p. 459. The road now ascends to the *Col di Bronis* (2870 ft.; fine view). Beyond *Breil* or *Breglio* (Inn) we ascend the valley of the *Roya*. — 32 M. *Giandola* (1250 ft.; Hôt.). The French custom-house is at (43 M.) *Fontan*. At (48 M.) **S. Dalmazzo-di-Tenda** (*Hôtel des Princes*) an old abbey, fitted up as a hydropathic establishment, attracts visitors from Nice. — 51 M. **Tenda** (2680 ft.; *Alb. Nazionale*), a small town with the Italian custom-house.

The road penetrates the *Col di Tenda* by means of a tunnel, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, lighted by electricity. A diligence plies hence to (35 M.) *Cuneo* or *Coni* (*Barra di Ferro*), see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

68. Monaco and Mentone.

a. Monaco.

Hotels. — At *Monaco*: HÔTEL DE NICE, at the station; DE LA PAIX, near the palace, pens. 7 fr. — At *Monte Carlo*: GRAND-HÔTEL CONTINENTAL, palatial and expensive, especially during the season (15th Dec. to end of April); HÔT. DE PARIS, also on a grand scale; HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE, new; at the same height HÔTEL DES ANGLAIS, smaller but not much cheaper, and HÔT. DES COLONIES; farther up, HÔT. DE LONDRES, HÔT. MERMET, and HÔT. DE RUSSIE; still higher, VICTORIA (chiefly English). — To the E., at *Les Moulins*: HÔT. DE LA TERRASSE, first class, well spoken of; MAISON MEUBLÉE RAVEL; HÔT. DU PARC; HÔT. DE L'EUROPE. — On the *Avenue de Monte Carlo*, leading to *Condamine*: GRAND-HÔT. MONTE CARLO, well spoken of, and HÔT. BEAURIVAGE, two large houses; HÔT. DES PRINCES. — At *Condamine*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Monte Carlo: *HÔT. DES ÉTRANGERS, unpretending, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; HÔT. D'ANGLETERRE; *HÔT. DES BAINS; HÔT. BRISTOL; BEAU-SÉJOUR; BEAU-SITE; CONDAMINE; LONDON HOUSE; etc. Charges lower than at Monte Carlo; but the drains here are sometimes unpleasant. — **Café Riche*.

Carriages: drive 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, hour 3 fr. To Nice and back, with 3 hrs. halt, 25 fr.; bargain beforehand.

English Physicians: Dr. Pickering, Villa Shakspeare; Dr. Fitz-Gerald, Villa Cazanovo; Dr. Pryce Mitchell, Villa Henri. — **Dentist:** Mr. Ash.

British Vice-Consul, Mr. Edward Smith. — **American Consular Agent,** Mr. Emile de Loth. — **Fankers,** *La Croir*; *Banque Populaire*; *Smith & Co.*

English Church; chaplain, Rev. J. Haynes, M. A.

Both Monaco and Monte Carlo belong politically to the diminutive principality of Monaco (5 $\frac{3}{4}$ sq. M., which included Mentone and Roccabruna down to 1848), governed by sovereign princes of the house of Grimaldi. **Monaco** (*Hôtel de la Paix*, moderate charges; *Pension Villa Lesseps*), the capital, with 2900 inhab., is most picturesquely situated on a bold and prominent rock (station, see below). The palace (shown Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 2-5 p.m.) contains sumptuous apartments, adorned with frescoes, and has a fine garden. Pleasant promenades extend round the rocky point, with a fine view of the sea-coast to the E., particularly by evening-light.

An omnibus (30 c.) plies hence to Monte Carlo, which may be reached on foot in 20-30 min. via *La Condamine*, a handsome new quarter of the town, with the railway-station.

Monte Carlo is a health-resort in winter and a sea-bathing place in summer, but the chief attraction to many is the 'tapis vert' at the CASINO, which stands on a promontory to the E. of the town, in beautiful grounds commanding a fine view. The establishment is luxuriously fitted up and is adorned with works of art (in the concert-hall paintings by *Feyen-Perrin*, Homer and Poetry; in the vestibule landscapes by *Jundt*). Outside are statues of Music, by *Sarah Bernhardt*, and Dancing, by *Gustave Doré*. Tickets of admission (after midday) gratis on presenting a visiting-card at the office, to the left in the vestibule. Music twice daily (from 15th Dec.); classical concerts on Thursdays, from 2.30 to 4. In 1888 over 450,000 travellers visited Monte Carlo.

Excursions may be made hence to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Turbia* (p. 447); in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Turbia to the *Tête-de-Chien* (1880 ft.), the rock to the W. of Monaco; and in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Turbia to *Mont Agel* (3770 ft.), a fine view-point to the N.E.

b. Mentone.

Hotels and Pensions. The larger hotels have hydraulic lifts and heated corridors and staircases, and send omnibuses to the station. The charge for a room with southern aspect varies from 2½ to 6 fr.; pension (R., A., B., lunch, and D. excl. wine) from 6 to 15 fr. per day. *On the W. Bay.* (1.) At some distance from the sea: *HÔTEL NATIONAL, finely situated, *ILES BRITANNIQUES, both expensive; *HÔT. DU LOUVRE, with garden, pension 9-12 fr.; *HÔT. DES AMBASSADEURS; HÔT. VICTORIA & DES PRINCES; HÔT. DE GENÈVE; HÔT. DE VENISE & CONTINENTAL; *HÔT. D'ORIENT, with garden; *HÔT. DES ALPES; HÔT. DE MALTE; HÔT. DE TURIN. On the Avenue de la Gare and the Turin road: HÔT. DU PARC. To the N. of the station: PENSION DES ORANGERS, PENS. CONFORTABLE, HÔT. D'ALBION, and HÔT. COSMOPOLITAINE (in a high situation). — (2) In the Promenade du Midi, Route Nationale, Avenue Victor-Emanuel, and Rue St. Michel, near the sea: HÔT. DU PAVILLON DU PRINCE DE GALLES, beyond the W. end of the town; HÔT. ST. GEORGES; SPLENDIDE-HÔT.; HÔT. DE LONDRES; *HÔT. DE LA CONDAMINE; HÔT. DE RUSSIE & D'ALLEMAGNE; *HÔT. DE PARIS; PENS. DES COLONIES; PENS. DU SUD; HÔT. WESTMINSTER & CENTRAL; HÔT. DE MENTON (see below), R. 2½-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 5 fr.; HÔT. DU LITTORAL (with restaurant). — In the Gorbio valley, to the N.W., 20 min. from the middle of the town: *ALEXANDRA HOTEL, a large new house, charmingly situated, with garden.

On the E. Bay: *HÔTEL D'ITALIE, patronised by the English, and *HÔT. BELLEVUE, both situated above the high-road, with pleasant gardens; *HÔT. DES ANGLAIS, HÔT. DE LA PAIX, also frequented chiefly by English; *HÔT. GARAVAN, with garden; *HÔT. & PENS. BEATRIVAGE; HÔT. BRITANNIA; *PENS. STA. MARIA; PENS. VILLA MARINA (chiefly for ladies).

All the hotels and pensions are closed in summer except the Hôtels de Menton and du Parc.

Apartments. In both bays there are many charming and sometimes handsomely furnished villas, a list of which (about 300) may be obtained of G. Willoughby, *Cook's Agency*, or Gust. and Ton. Amarante, who draw up contracts of lease, take inventories of furnishings, and compare them again when the visitor leaves. Rents 1000-7000 fr. and upwards for the season. Private apartments, from 700 fr. upwards, where families can live less expensively than at a pension, are to be had in the Avenue Victor Emanuel, Rue de la République, etc. Choice of situation, see below.

The *Cercle Philharmonique* sometimes gives concerts and balls. *New Casino*, for operettas, etc.

Restaurants at the *Parc*, *Menton*, and *Littoral* hotels and others supply monthly subscribers with dinner at reduced rates. — **Cafés.** *Café du Nord*, Avenue de la Gare (coffee 40 c.); *de Menton*; *de Paris*, etc. — **Beer.** *Brasserie Suisse (Jann)*, Rue Honorine; *Maison Dorée*; *Brasserie de Munich*, Rue Partonneaux; *Café du Jardin* and *Café des Voyageurs*, Avenue de la Gare. — **Confectioners.** **Rumpelmayer*, with newspapers, and *Pavillon de Menton*, both in the Jardin Public.

Physicians. Drs. Fitz-Henry, Bennet, Marriott, Siordet, and Rendal, English; Drs. Reale and Farina, Italian; Dr. Stiege (Hôt. de Paris) and Dr. v. Cube (Hôt. de Malte), German; Dr. Almérás, French. — **Chemists:** *British Pharmacy (Jassoud)*, Lindewald, Oddo, Albertotti, and Gras, some of whom make up English and German prescriptions during the winter.

Baths. *Etablissement des Bains*, Rue Partonneaux; *Sea-Baths* (cold and hot) in front of the Hôtel des Anglais.

Post and Telegraph Office, Rue Partonneaux (from 8 a. m. till 9 p. m.).

Bankers. Charles Palmaro (Brit. vice-consul); *Crédit de Nice*, Avenue Victor Emanuel; *Banque Populaire*, Rue Partonneaux. — **Book-shops.** *Librairie Centrale*, Rue St. Michel, with lending library; *Giordan*, Avenue de la Gare. — **Bazaars.** *Maison Modèle*, Rue St. Michel; *Bazar Parisien* and *Bazar de Menton*, Avenue Victor Emanuel; *Au Petit Paris*, for ladies.

— **Photographers.** Anfossi and Numa Blanc, Rue Partonneaux.

Music daily in the Jardin Public, 2-3.30 p. m.

Tramway through the town from the Quartier Garavan to the Quartier Madonna (Pont de l'Union) every 10 min., 10-40 c.

Carriages. Drive in the town 1 fr., with two horses 1½ fr.: per hour 2½ or 3½ fr.; half-day, one-horse 8-10, day 12-15 fr., two-horse 25 fr. — To Monte Carlo 8-12, and back, with stay of 1-2 hrs., 12-15 fr.: to Roquebrune, Vallée de Gorbio, Vallée de Menton, and Cap Martin and back 8-10 fr.: to Mortola and back 12-15 fr. — **Donkey** 5 fr. per day, 2½ fr. per half-day, and gratuity.

English Churches. *St. John's*, in the W. bay, services at 8, 11, and 3; *Christ Church*, in the E. bay, adjoining the Hôtel de la Paix, services at 8.30, 11, and 3. — *French Protestant Church*, Rue de la République.

Climate. Mentone is sheltered from the N. winds by a girdle of rocky mountains, and is considered one of the most favourable spots for a winter-residence on the Riviera. The E. bay in particular is thoroughly sheltered, and has a mean temperature in winter of 50° Fahr. A cool and refreshing breeze, however, generally springs up about noon, and the cold 'Brise' is also an occasional visitor. Between 1st Nov. and the end of April rainy days average 40, while snow rarely falls. Fogs are unknown, but heavy dews are frequent. The W. bay is less sheltered than the E. bay, but has a greater choice of houses at a distance from the sea, and affords pleasanter walks. The dusty roads are regularly watered, and the sanitary arrangements have been improved. Like the rest of the Riviera, however, Mentone has suffered from the panic caused by the earthquake of February, 1887.

Mentone, Fr. Menton, a small town with 9400 inhab., formerly belonging to the principality of Monaco, independent for a short time in 1849, and afterwards under Sardinian supremacy, was annexed to France in 1860. It is charmingly situated on the Bay of Mentone, consisting of the *Baie de l'Est* and the *Baie de l'Ouest*, separated by a rocky promontory, on which the older parts of the town are built. Several brooks, occasionally swollen by rain, empty themselves into the W. bay. The luxuriant vegetation consists mainly of orange and lemon groves, chiefly in the side-valleys (yielding about 30 million lemons annually), interspersed with gnarled carob-trees (*ceratoria siliqua*), figs, olives, etc. The well-planted *Promenade du Midi* and *Jardin Public* are favourite walks in the afternoon. The ruined castle on the hill above the old town, which has been converted into a *Cemetery*, affords a fine *View of the sea and coast from Bordighera as far as the Tête de Chien. (S. Agnese on one of the hills was built for defence against the Saracens.) Another good vantage-ground is the new *Boulevard Victoria*, leading from the cemetery towards Port St. Louis. So, too, the monastery of *S. Annunziata*, to which a tolerable path ascends in ½ hr. from the Turin road (to the left immediately beyond the railway). Pleasant walks may also be taken to the *Vallée de Gorbio*, *Vallée Borrigio*, *Vallée de Menton* (carriage-road to *Castellar*), and the *Cap Martin*, which bounds the Bay of Mentone on W.; to *Grimaldi*, to the E., just beyond the frontier-bridge (¾ hr. walk), where a tower in Dr. Bennet's garden (adm. in forenoon, except Sundays) commands a fine view; to *Mortola*, with Mr. Hanbury's beautiful garden.

Excursions. A beautiful walk or drive may be made by the new (Turin) road to Sospel, ascending the right bank of the *Torrent de Carci*, which falls into the Baie de l'Ouest. Near (4 M.) *Monti* the road begins

to ascend. About $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther, a little to the right, is the *Gourg de l'Ora*, a grotto with a waterfall. The road then winds up the *Col de Guardia*, penetrating the upper part of the hill by a tunnel 88 yds. long. At the other end of the tunnel lies the rock-bound hamlet of *Castillon* (2530 ft.), $91\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Mentone, $41\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Sospello* (p. 456). — Another walk is by ($91\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Castellar* to the summit of the *Berceau* (3600 ft.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); magnificent prospect, embracing the mountains of the coast, the blue expanse of the Mediterranean, and Corsica in the distance (guide advisable; Louis Jouan of Mentone, donkey-hirer, recommended; riding not practicable for the last $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). — To *S. Agnese* (poor tavern), situated on a serrated ridge of rock (2510 ft.). 2 hrs.; returning by (2 hrs.) *Gorbio* and *Roquebrune* to Mentone in 4-5 hrs. — From *S. Agnese* the '*Aiguille*' (4230 ft.) may be ascended in 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; splendid view. — To *Camporosso*, $31\frac{1}{2}$ M., and *Dolceacqua*, 7 M. inland from Ventimiglia (p. 448).

69. Corsica.

Steamboats. — I. FROM MARSEILLES TO AJACCIO, 210 M., in 14-20 hrs.: *Compagnie Morelli*, every Friday, starting at 5 p.m. (fares 32 and 21 fr.); *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique* every Mon., also at 5 p.m. (fares 38 and 26 fr.: food included in both cases). — II. FROM MARSEILLES TO BASTIA in about 18 hrs.: *Compagnie Fraissinet*, every Sun. morning direct, and every Mon. evening via Nice and Isola Rossa; *Compagnie Morelli*, every Sun. and Thurs. morning direct and every Tues. evening via Nice. Fares 32 and 21 fr., via Nice 40 and 27 fr. — III. FROM MARSEILLES TO ISOLA ROSSA AND CALVI: *Compagnie Morelli*, every Tues. (28, 18 fr.). — IV. FROM NICE TO BASTIA, in ca. 12 hrs.: *Compagnie Morelli*, every Wednesday at 5 p.m. (Marseilles boat), returning on Sat. night. — V. FROM NICE TO ISOLA ROSSA (or CALVI), AJACCIO, AND PORTO TORRES, in 9, 21, or 40 hrs.: *Compagnie Morelli*, every Sat. at 6 p.m. — VI. FROM LEGHORN TO BASTIA, 72 M., in 7-8 hrs.: *Comp. Morelli*, every Wed., Thurs., and Sat.; *Comp. Fraissinet*, twice weekly. — Embarkation by small boat, 1 fr. — The above arrangements are subject to alteration and the traveller should not fail to consult the latest time-tables and make enquiries of the agents of the steamship-companies.

Corsica (French *La Corse*), situated between 43° and $41^{\circ}21'$ N. latitude, 56 M. distant from Italy and 111 M. from France, and separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio, which is 9 M. in width, possesses an area of 3386 sq. M., and a population of 278,500 souls (census of 1886). A broad mountain-chain, terminating towards the N. in the Capo Corso, consisting of grey granite and limestone formations, occupies almost the entire island. On the W. it rises abruptly from the sea, forming a number of bold promontories and deeply indented bays. On the E. side, towards Italy, the alluvial deposits have been more abundant, and have formed a level coast of some breadth. The vast height to which the mountains rise within a comparatively small space (e.g. Monte d'Oro 7850 ft., Monte Rotondo 8775 ft., Monte Cinto 8890 ft.) imparts a wild and imposing character to the scenery. Nine-tenths of the area of the island are uncultivated, while the mountains for the most part are clothed with magnificent forests. The Flora of the island is remarkable for its rare luxuriance and diversity, comprising specimens of almost every species of plant found on the shores of the Mediterranean. The timber of Corsica was highly esteemed by the ancients, and still supplies most of the French and Italian dockyards. Its mineral wealth, however, is far inferior to that of Sardinia, though it possesses numerous mineral springs.

The character of the natives, notwithstanding the levelling and equalising effects of advancing civilisation, corresponds with the wild aspect of their country, and, at least in the more remote districts, still retains many of those peculiar features described by ancient writers. Their insatiable thirst for revenge (*vendetta*), formerly one of the chief causes

CORSE

1:1350.000

0 5 10 20 30 40

Kilomètres

0 5 10 20 30

Engl. Miles



of the depopulation of the island, has never been thoroughly eradicated. The perpetrators of these dark deeds retire as outlaws (*banditi*) to the mountains, where, hunted like wild beasts by a corps of *gensdarmes* constituted for this express purpose, they frequently protract their miserable existence for many years. At the same time this revengeful ferocity is to a certain extent compensated by bravery, love of freedom, simplicity of manners, and hospitality, virtues which usually characterise a vigorous and primitive race. Their ballads, and especially their dirges (*vocéri*), are full of poetical pathos.

The situation and climate of the island are Italian, as was also its history down to the year 1768. Since the beginning of the present century its union with France has been still more closely cemented by its connection with the family of Napoleon. It now forms the 86th department, the capital of which is Ajaccio, and is divided into 5 *arrondissements*: Ajaccio, Bastia, Calvi, Corte, and Sartene. An Italian dialect is still the language of the natives, but French is used for all official purposes, and is spoken by the educated classes.

The great attractions of Corsica are its beautiful scenery and its interesting historical associations, for it can boast of no antiquities or treasures of art. A visit to the island is now easily accomplished. May is considered the most favourable season. A week's stay will enable the ordinary traveller to become acquainted with Ajaccio, Corte (ascnt of Monte Rotondo), and Bastia. Those who desire a more thorough insight into the resources of the country and the character of the natives will encounter some inconveniences, and should endeavour to obtain introductions to inhabitants of the island. Travelling in the interior is cheap, the hotel-expenses averaging 6l 2-7 fr. a day, while a mule and attendant cost about 5 fr. per day and gratuity.

Corsica, like its sister-island Sardinia, which was peopled by the same race, never attained to a high degree of civilisation in ancient times. The whole island is depicted as having been a wild and impenetrable forest, of very evil reputation. Its possession was nevertheless keenly contested by the great naval powers of ancient times. The Phœceans, banished from Asia by the Persians, founded the town of Alalia (afterwards Aleria) on the E. coast, at the mouth of the Tavignano, B. C. 556. After a great naval battle in 536, however, they were compelled by the allied Etruscans and Carthaginians to abandon their settlement and migrate to Italy, where they founded the town Elea, or Velia, in Lucania. The island then became subject to the Etruscans, and subsequently to the Carthaginians, from whom it was wrested by the Romans in 238. Under Marius and Sulla the colonies of Aleria and Mariana were established on the E. coast, but both were subsequently destroyed. The island was frequently used as a place of banishment, as in the case of the philosopher Seneca, who spent eight years here during the reign of the Emp. Claudius. His account of the country and its inhabitants is by no means flattering, and the Corsicans sometimes declare that 'Seneca era un birbone'. The following lines written by him are to this day partially true:

'Prima est ulcisci lex, altera vivere raptu,
Tertia mentiri, quarta negare deos'.

After the fall of the Western Empire Corsica frequently changed masters: the Vandals, Byzantines, Ostrogoths, Franks, and Saracens rapidly succeeded each other in its possession. In 1070 the Pisans, and in 1348 the Genoese obtained the supremacy, which the latter retained till the 18th century. Their oppressive sway, however, gave rise to a long series of conspiracies and insurrections, in many of which a number of remarkable characters and bold adventurers distinguished themselves. Thus Arrigo della Rocca, Vincentello d'Istria, and Giampolo da Leca in the 14th and 15th cent., and Renuccio della Rocca and Sampiero di Bastelica (killed on 17th Jan., 1567) in the 16th century. At length, in 1729, the universal disaffection to Genoa began to assume a more serious aspect, notwithstanding the efforts made by the Republic to stifle it with the aid of German auxiliaries. The last of a long succession of adventurers

was a Baron Theodore Neuhof, from Westphalia, who landed on 12th March, 1736, at Aleria, near the mouth of the Tavignano, attended by a number of followers, and provided with warlike equipments. He was shortly afterwards proclaimed King of Corsica, under the title of Theodore I., but his success was short-lived, and he was soon compelled to quit the island, for the Genoese were assisted by the French. Theodore returned twice subsequently to Corsica, but was ultimately compelled to seek an asylum in London, where he died in obscurity in 1756. Meanwhile the Corsicans, under the command (from 1755) of the heroic Pasquale Paoli (born in 1724 at Stretta, a village among the mountains S.W. of Bastia; died in London in 1807), fought so successfully against the Genoese, that the latter lost the whole island with the exception of Bastia. By the Treaty of Compiègne in 1768 Genoa ceded Corsica to the French, who, however, were still strenuously opposed by Paoli and other leaders, and were unable thoroughly to assert their supremacy until 1774. After the French Revolution Paoli returned from England to Corsica, after an exile of 20 years, and became president of the island. Internal dissensions, however, again springing up, the English were invited by Paoli to his aid, and in 1794 under Hood, conquered the island. In 1796 they were compelled to abandon their conquest, and since that period Corsica has belonged to France.

Ajaccio.

Hotels. *HÔTEL CONTINENTAL, Cours Grandval; *HÔT.-PENS. BELLEVUE, also in the Cours Grandval, about 10 min. from the town, frequented by English; *HÔT.-PENS. SUISSE. These three have all a southern aspect: R. 3 fr. and upwards, D. 4, pens. 7-12 fr., without wine. — *HÔTEL DE FRANCE, in the Place Diamant or Bonaparte, R. from 2½, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr., pens. with wine 8-10 fr.: DAUPHIN and GRIMAUD, both in the Cours Napoléon, pens. 6 fr. These three have no rooms to the S. and are in the Italian style. — *Private Apartments* from 40-50 fr. per month.

Cafés. *Du Roi Jérôme*, Rue du Marché 3; *Solferino*, Voltaire, Napoléon. *de la Nation*, all in the Cours Napoléon. — *Restaurant des Etrangers*, Cours Grandval.

Post and Telegraph Office, Cours Napoléon 2.

Bankers: Pozzo, Lanzi, Boul. du Roi-Jérôme; Conti, Cours Grandval.

Baths: *Bains Publics*, Boul. du Roi-Jérôme.

Carriage per drive 1¼, with two horses 1½ fr., at night 1½ and 2 fr.: per hour 1½, 2, and 2½ fr. — *Saddle-horse* 5 fr. per half-day. — *Rowing-boat* to carry 1-10 persons 2 fr. per hour. Embarking or disembarking from steamer, 1 fr. each person; luggage free.

English Church (*Holy Trinity*): services at 10.30 and 2.30. — **British Consul**, Malcolm H. Drummond, Esq.

Climate. Ajaccio is admirably sheltered by lofty hills on the N., N.E., and E., but is sometimes visited by violent winds from the S.W. The mean annual temperature is about 3° Fahr. higher than that of the Riviera. The heat is somewhat tempered by the humidity of the atmosphere. The number of rainy days is comparatively small (averaging 34 in the six winter months) but a heavy dew falls at night. For those afflicted with pulmonary complaints Ajaccio offers one great advantage in its complete immunity from dust, owing to the hard granitic soil.

Ajaccio (pronounced Ajassio in French), with 17,600 inhab., was founded by the Genoese in 1492, and made the capital of the island in 1811 by Napoleon, at the request of his mother Letitia. It is most beautifully situated in an extensive bay, which stretches N. to the *Punta della Parata*, near the *Isole Sanguinarie*, and S. to the *Capo di Muro*, whilst the background is formed by imposing mountains, often covered with a snowy mantle until late in the summer.

The town presents a somewhat deserted aspect, although great improvements have taken place of late years.

On quitting the harbour we first reach the broad *Place du Marché*, adorned with a fountain surmounted by a marble statue of Napoleon I. as First Consul, by Laboureur. To the right, at the point where the *Boulevard du Roi-Jérôme* diverges, is situated the *Hôtel de Ville*. On the first floor is the *Reception Hall, adorned with busts and pictures illustrative of the history of the Bonaparte family.

The Rue Fesch leads to the *Palais Fesch*, with the college of that name, which contains a large collection of pictures (600, most of them copies; open on Sun. & Thurs. 1-4, to strangers on other days also), casts, a library (30,000 vols.), and a collection of Corsican minerals. The court contains a bronze statue of Cardinal Fesch, half-brother of Napoleon's mother, by whom the collection was bequeathed to the town. In the right wing of the palace is the *Chapelle Fesch* (open daily 8-9 a. m. and also on Thurs. & Sun. 2-4), built in 1855, containing the tombs of Letitia Ramolino, mother of Napoleon ('mater regum'; d. at Rome in 1836), and of Cardinal Fesch (d. at Rome in 1839).

By the street to the left opposite the fountain (see above), and then by the third transverse street to the right (Rue St. Charles), we reach the small *Place Letizia*, containing the house in which Napoleon was born, with the inscription: '*Napoléon est né dans cette maison le 15 Août 1769*' (open on Thurs. & Sun., 12-4; at other times on application to the concierge, who lives opposite, fee 1 fr.). It contains a few reminiscences of the great warrior.

The family of Bonaparte appears to have emigrated in the 16th cent. from Sarzana in Tuscany, perhaps with the powerful Malaspinas, to Corsica. Messire Francesco Bonaparte, the first member of the family who resided in Corsica, died at Ajaccio in 1567. Napoleon's father, Carlo Maria Bonaparte, born at Ajaccio, 29th March, 1746, was educated at a school founded by Paoli at Corte, and afterwards studied law at Pisa. He then became an advocate at Ajaccio, where he enjoyed considerable popularity, but was soon appointed by Paoli his secretary at Corte. After the disastrous battle of Ponte Nuovo, 9th May, 1769, in consequence of which Corsica lost its independence to France, Carlo fled with his young wife Letitia Ramolino to the Monte Rotondo. He shortly afterwards returned to Ajaccio, where the French General Marbeuf, the conqueror of Corsica, accorded him protection, and where, about two months later, Napoleon was born. In 1777 Carlo was appointed deputy of the nobility for Corsica, and travelled via Florence to Paris. He died at Montpellier in February, 1785. Napoleon, then 16 years of age, having quitted the school at Brienne two years previously, was studying at the Ecole Militaire at Paris. The letter of condolence which he wrote to his mother on the occasion is still extant. After the storming of the Bastille in 1789 and the great subsequent crisis, Napoleon with his elder brother Joseph warmly espoused the popular cause at Ajaccio. He then repaired to Marseilles to welcome Paoli on his return from exile, and the latter predicted on this occasion that a great destiny was in store for the youth. In 1791 Napoleon obtained the command of the newly-constituted Corsican battalions, and in this capacity practically began his military career. In 1792, Paoli, dissatisfied with the proceedings of Napoleon, sent him to S. Bonifacio, to join the expedition against Sardinia. This, however, proved an utter failure, and on 22nd January, 1793, Napoleon narrowly escaped being slain by insurgents.

Shortly afterwards he broke off his connection with Paoli and was compelled to quit Corsica with his family. During the zenith of his power the Emperor evinced little partiality for his native island, which he visited for the last time on 29th September, 1799, on his return from Egypt. During his exile in the island of St. Helena, however, his thoughts appear frequently to have reverted to Corsica. 'What reminiscences Corsica has left to me!' he was heard to exclaim: 'I still think with pleasure of its mountains and its beautiful scenery; I still remember the fragrance which it exhales.' Antommarchi, Napoleon's physician in St. Helena, and the priest Vignale, who performed the last offices of religion, were Corsicans, and shared the fate of their illustrious compatriot.

The *Cathedral*, where Napoleon was baptised on 22nd July, 1771, dates from 1592-1603.

In a side-street of the *Place du Marché* is situated the palace of the *Pozzo di Borgo*, one of the most distinguished Corsican families.

Carlo Andrea Pozzo di Borgo, born on 8th March, 1768, an early friend of Napoleon, a democrat and adherent of Paoli, afterwards became the Emperor's bitterest enemy. He subsequently became a Russian counsellor of state, and in 1802 was created a count and appointed ambassador, in which capacity he indefatigably devoted his energies to opposing his ambitious countryman. He died at Paris in 1842.

The *Rue du Marché* leads from the *Place du Marché* to the *Place Bonaparte*, or *Place Diamant*, adorned with an equestrian *Statue of the Emperor* with his four brothers, in bronze, by *Barye*, erected in 1865. — The tree-lined *Cours Napoléon*, which crosses the *Rue du Marché* at the *Place Bonaparte*, is prolonged thence: the high-road to Bastia. To the right, outside the gate, is the *Statue of General Abatucci*, a Corsican who fell in 1796, whilst defending the town of Hüningen, by *Vital-Dubray*. The *Botanic Garden*, on the road to Bastia, $\frac{1}{4}$ h. from the town, merits a visit.

One of the pleasantest walks in Ajaccio is afforded by the prolongation of the *Cours Grandval*, which crosses the *Place Casone* and gradually ascends the olive-clad slopes to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) spring of *Solario*, commanding charming views of the town, the harbour, the gulf, and the mountains. Splendid Mandarin and other oranges are grown in the *Jardin Peraldi* which we pass on the way. — The road on the N. side of the bay, passing the *Hospice Eugénie*, although destitute of shade, also affords a charming walk. The gardens here contain numerous family burial-places and chapels. About 3 M. from the town is the garden of *M. Hoggart*, and farther on that of the *Pozzo di Borgo* family.

Pleasant EXCURSIONS may be made to *Cauro*, returning by *Suarella* (25 M., carriage 20 fr.); to the N. extremity of the *Monte Pozzo di Borgo*, whence there is a fine view (carr. 15-20 fr.); to the *Torre della Parata* (carr. 10-15 fr.); to the *Isole Sanguinarie* (p. 462), etc.

The *Baths of Guagno* (*Hotel*), with the chief mineral springs of Corsica (sulphurous; 98-124° Fahr.), lie 40 M. to the N. of Ajaccio, whence they are reached by diligence. To the N.E. rises *Monte Rotondo* (p. 466).

FROM AJACCIO TO GUITERA AND ZICAVO. 37 M., diligence daily. We follow the Sartene road (see below) for about 20 M., and then diverge to the left, viâ (21 M.) *S. Maria-Sichè*, with the ruined castle of the famous chieftain Sampiero (d. 1567), and the (27 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Col de Granace* (2751 ft.), whence we enjoy a splendid view, to the (34 M.) *Baths of Guitera* (*Hotel*), with hot sulphureous springs, and (37 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Zicavo* (*Hot. Carcopino*), a picturesquely situated little town. The *Monte Incudine* (7010 ft.) may be ascended hence in 4-5 hrs., with guide (bridle-path to a point $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the top). About halfway there are some shepherd's huts, where the traveller may spend the night, if he wishes to see the sunrise from the summit. The View is the finest in Corsica. Descent in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

-- From Zicavo we may proceed by the picturesque road, which leads through the interior of the island, to the S. to 37 M.) *Sartene*, or to the N. to (50 M.) *Corte* (see below).

From Ajaccio to S. Bonifacio.

Carriage-road from Ajaccio to Bonifacio (86 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.): diligence daily to 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sartene* (*Hôt. de l'Univers) in 9-10 hrs. (fare 7. coupé 9 fr.), and thence to (34 M.) *Bonifacio* in 6-7 hrs. (5 or 6 fr.). On Saturdays a steamer plies from Ajaccio to (3 hrs.) *Propriano* (*Hôt. de France), whence a diligence runs to *Sartene* in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The fortress of **S. Bonifacio** (*Hôtel du Nord*), with 3400 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a prominent and lofty rock. It possesses high and dilapidated houses, of the Pisan and Genoese periods, and narrow, unattractive streets. The principal street is called the *Piazza Doria*. The town was founded in 833 by the Tuscan Marquis Bonifacio, after a naval victory over the Saracens. *Il Torrione*, a large tower of that remote date, is still standing. Bonifacio subsequently came into the possession of the Pisans, then into that of the Genoese, by whom it was treated with marked favour. In return for this partiality this town, as well as Calvi, remained inviolably faithful to Genoa, as was proved in 1420 by its memorable defence against King Alphonso I. of Aragon. The house of Filippo Cataccioli, in which the Emp. Charles V. lodged in 1541 on his return from his expedition against Algiers, is pointed out. The town once boasted of 20 churches, of which the cathedral of *S. Maria del Fico*, the handsome Gothic church of *S. Domenico*, with numerous tombstones of Knights Templar and Genoese nobles, and the small church of *S. Francesco* (with a spring, the only one in the town) now alone remain. — A stone bench above the harbour of S. Bonifacio, by the old gate of the fortress, near the chapel of *S. Rocco*, commands a charming view, especially by evening-light, of the strait which separates Corsica from Sardinia. On the opposite coast the town of *Longo Sardo* is visible; on the left lies the island of *S. Maddalena*. On the coast below Bonifacio are situated three imposing *Grottoes*, which visitors explore by boat (4-5 fr. for one or more persons: stipulate for visits to all the grottoes).

From S. Bonifacio to *Bastia*, see p. 467.

From Ajaccio to Bastia.

98 M. RAILWAY to (32 M.) *Vizzarona* in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; DILIGENCE thence (railway in progress) to (20 M.) *Corte*; RAILWAY from *Corte* to (46 M.) *Bastia* in 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ hrs.

The train traverses the well-cultivated plain of *Campoloro Campo dell'Oro*, which extends to the S. half of the bay of Ajaccio, and is watered by the *Gravona*. The scenery gradually becomes more attractive as we ascend; magnificent forests clothe the slopes, and many beautiful retrospects are enjoyed. Several small stations. Beyond (25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Borognano* (Hôt. de l'Univers) the valley of the Gravone is quitted by means of a long tunnel under the *Pass of Vizzarona* or *La Foce* (3810 ft.), between the *Monte d'Oro* (7850 ft.), on the N., and the *Monte Renoso* (7730 ft.), on the S. At (32 M.) *Vizzarona* this part of the railway ends at present.

The road now descends the valley of the *Vecchio*, an affluent of the *Tavignano*. To the left rises the *Monte Rotondo* (p. 466). 38 M. *Vicario* (Inn), a pleasant mountain-village. The road then turns N. and skirts the base of the *Monte Rotondo*, leading through a wooded and well-cultivated tract, past the villages of *Serraggio*, *Lugo*, and *S. Pietro di Venaco*, to —

52 M. *Corte* (Hôt. *Pierraggi*, high charges; Hôt. *Paoli*), a town

with 5000 inhab., on the *Tavignano*. It is commanded by a lofty citadel, which rendered it a keenly-contested point in the wars of former centuries.

In Paoli's time Corte was the central point of his democratic government. His study, with window-shutters lined with cork, by way of additional precaution, and the council-chambers are still shown at the *Palazzo di Corte*. A university, a printing-office, and a newspaper were also established here by Paoli in 1765. The Corsican parliament of that period sat in the neighbouring Franciscan monastery. Marble-quarries are worked in the vicinity.

The Place Paoli, the principal square, is embellished with a bronze statue of the noble-minded patriot *Pasquale Paoli*, with the French inscription: 'Au général Pasqual Paoli la Corse reconnaissante, l'an 1854'. In another piazza farther to the N. rises a statue of *General Arrighi de Casanova*, 'Duc de Padoue' (born at Corte in 1779, d. at Paris in 1853), erected in 1868. An agreeable walk may be taken past the citadel into the *Val Tavignano*. Fine views from the heights to the N. of the town.

The **Monte Rotondo** (8775 ft.) is most conveniently ascended from Corte. Guide and mule about 20 fr. A supply of provisions is necessary. The excursion occupies two days, and is most easily accomplished in July or August. At an early hour the traveller ascends the picturesque valley of the wild *Restonica*, which here falls into the *Tavignano* after a course of 35 M.; farther on, the gorge of the *Timozzo* is ascended, where the brook forms a series of pretty waterfalls. The path is suitable for mules as far as the *Ponte di Timozzo* (3560 ft., 2¼ hrs. from Corte, and even to the shepherd's huts of *Timozzo* (4920 ft.), 1¼ hr. farther up, where the mules are left. Thence in 1¼ hr., across a wilderness of blocks of granite, to the *Fontana di Triggione* (6400 ft.). The crater-shaped, snow-capped summit is visible hence; below it lies the small and clear *Lago di Monte Rotondo* (6750 ft.), near which the night is passed. Fields of snow and ice, rising from the lake, must be laboriously traversed (2 hrs.) before the summit is attained. A magnificent *Panorama is here enjoyed. The spectator surveys the greater part of the island; N. the *Capo Corso*; W. the bays of *Porto Sagona*, and *Ajaccio*; E. the blue Mediterranean, with the islands of *Monte Cristo*, *Pianosa*, *Capraja*, and *Elba*, and the mainland of Italy; then the white *Maritime Alps*, extending from *Toulon* and *Nice* to *Genoa*. Corsica itself resembles a vast rocky relief-map; its principal mountain-chains, with their rivers and valleys, are distinctly recognisable. Towards the S., however, the view is obstructed by the massive *Monte d'Oro*. The descent may be made on the side next to the *Lago di Pazzolo*, where the dark rocky pyramid of the *Frate* (monk) rises. Violets and forget-me-nots (here popularly called the 'marvellous flower of the mountains') grow abundantly in the rocky clefts on the banks of the lake. The mufflone, the wild horned sheep of Corsica, of a dark brown colour, with silky hair, browses on these lofty summits. The huts of *Timozzo* may now be regained in 3 hrs., and Corte in 4-5 hrs. more. The descent may also be made on the S. side, viâ the *Lago di Bottianella* and the *Col de Mangianella* (5875 ft.), to (5-6 hrs.) the baths of *Guagno* (p. 464).

57 M. *Soveria*; 59½ M. *Omessa*; 64 M. *Francardo*.

69 M. *Ponte-Leccia* (Hôt. *Cyrnos*), the junction of a new line to (49 M.) *Calvi* (p. 468), open as far as (18 M.) *Palasca* (p. 468).

FROM PONTE-LECCIA TO OREZZA. 20 M. Diligence to *Piedicroce*, 2 M. on this side of *Orezza*, which may also be reached from *Folelli-Orezza* on the *Bastia and Ghisonaccia* railway (p. 467). On the way we pass (9 M.)

Morosaglia, the native place of the Paoli family. A dilapidated cottage is still pointed out, in the hamlet of *Stretta*, as that in which Pasquale Paoli was born in 1724. His father Hyacinth was a physician and poet, and at the same time the leader of the Corsicans. Anecdotes of his noble and heroic character are still current in this district; his memory is also perpetuated by a school, established in an old monastery at *Morosaglia* with funds bequeathed by him for the purpose. A room in the monastery was once occupied by Pasquale Paoli as his study, and here his elder brother Clement, once a general, afterwards a monk, died in 1793. — *Orezza* is known for its ferruginous springs, which attract visitors to this district. Fine panorama from the top of *Monte S. Pietro* (5790 ft.: 31½-4 hrs.).

The railway to Bastia descends the valley of the *Golo*, frequently crossing the stream. 71 M. *Pontenuovo*; 76 M. *Barchetta*.

84½ M. *Casamozza*, the junction for the line to Ghisonaccia and Bonifacio (see below). The railway now leads direct to the N.; the coast-district is flat and full of lagoons. In the extensive plain to the E. of *Casamozza*, at the mouth of the *Golo*, on the left bank, once lay *Mariana*, a Roman colony founded by Marius, the remains of which are visible on the shore. 3 M. from the road. The ruins of a beautiful chapel, and of a church called *La Canonica*, a basilica of noble proportions in the Pisan style, are situated here. — Several small stations and a long tunnel.

98 M. **Bastia**. — **Hotels**. GRAND HÔTEL, HOTEL DE FRANCE (R. & A. 21s. lunch 3. D. 4 fr.). both in the Boulevard du Palais. — *Café du Nord*; *Café Andreani*. — **British Vice-Consul**: Mr. Arthur C. Southwell. — **U. S. Consular Agent**: Mr. Simon Damiani.

Steamers to Marseilles (thrice weekly direct, and twice viâ Nice) and *Leghorn* (five times weekly), see p. 460.

Bastia, with 20,765 inhab., the busiest commercial place in the island, and its capital down to 1811, was founded in 1830 by the Genoese and defended by a strong castle (whence the name of the town, signifying 'bastion'). The cathedral of *S. Giovanni Battista* contains several ancient tombs. In *S. Croce* are rich decorations in marble. The former *College of the Jesuits* contains a library of 30,000 vols. and natural history collections. The Place St. Nicholas on the Promenade on the coast is embellished with a marble *Statue of Napoleon* by Bartolini.

The old town with the citadel rises above the more modern quarter situated near the harbour. Beautiful walk along the coast towards the N., where a number of easily-attained heights afford a variety of fine views of the sea and coast.

From Bastia to S. Bonifacio.

107 M. RAILWAY to (54 M.) *Ghisonaccia* in 4¼ hrs., and DILIGENCE thence to *S. Bonifacio* in about 12 hrs. (railway to be prolonged).

From Bastia to (14 M.) *Casamozza*, see above. The railway here diverges from the line to Ajaccio and follows the somewhat bleak and desolate E. coast of the island, soon crossing the *Golo* (see above). Most of the stations are unimportant. From (20 M.) *Foilelli-Orezza* a diligence runs to (21½ M.) the baths of *Orezza* (p. 466). — 29½ M. *Prunete-Cervione* lies 4 M. to the E. of the small town of *Cervione* (Hôt. Albanesi), which possesses an interesting church and commands a splendid view. — 56 M. *Aleria*, about

11¼ M. to the S. of the *Stagno di Diana*, where the ancient town of *Aleria* was situated. Fragments of masonry and vaulting, and remnants of a circus are still to be seen. Coins, vases, and inscriptions have also been found here. The modern *Aleria* consists of the Genoese castle and a few houses only, for this coast, owing to the want of cultivation, is marshy and unhealthy. Here, in 1736, the adventurer Neuhoof (see p. 462) landed from an English vessel. — 54 M. *Ghisonaccia*, the present terminus. — The road passes (90 M.) *Porto Vecchio* (*Hôt. des Amis*), a town with 2655 inhab., the only good harbour constructed by the Genoese, and supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Portus Syracusanorum*. Malaria prevails here in summer. — 107 M. *S. Bonifacio*, see p. 464.

From Bastia to Rogliano, Capo Corso, S. Fiorenzo, and Calvi.

FROM BASTIA TO ROGLIANO. 25½ M., diligence daily in 5-6 hrs. — From Rogliano to *Capo Corso*, the best point of view, about 5 M., carriage road, but no diligence.

A very pleasant excursion may be made to the long and narrow peninsula in which the *Serra Mts.* rise, culminating in the *Monte Alticione* (3730 ft.) and *Monte Stello* (5250 ft.), and terminating on the N. in the *Capo Corso* (*Promontorium Sacrum*; *View). Beautiful valleys descend on the E. and W. sides of these mountains. A good road leads along the coast from Bastia, passing several ancient watch-towers of the Pisans and Genoese, and affording a view of the picturesque islands of Elba, Capraja, and *Monte Cristo*. At (4 M.) *Brando* there is a *Stalactite Cavern*, surrounded by pleasant gardens. At (16 M.) *S. Severa* opens the charming valley of *Luri*, watered by several streams, and producing a luxuriant growth of grapes, oranges, and lemons. At the end of the promontory (about 30 M. from Bastia), to the N. beyond (25½ M.) *Rogliano* (Inn) and (29 M.) *Ersa*, rises a light house. An ancient, half-ruined circular structure near it is popularly called the 'Tower of Seneca'.

A road leads from Bastia along the W. coast and across the *Serra* to the (15 M.) small seaport of *S. Fiorenzo* or *St. Florent* (*Hôtel de l'Europe*), charmingly situated on the bay of that name, and commanded by a château. In the neighbouring low ground formerly lay the mediæval town of *Nebbio*, the ruined cathedral of which (*S. Maria Assunta*), of the 12th cent., stands on an eminence. Beyond this the road skirts the sea, crosses the small river *Ostriconi*, and reaches the small, but thriving seaport town of (42 M.) *Isola Rossa* (*Hôtel de l'Europe*), founded in 1758 by Pasquale Paoli, to whom a monument has been erected. Its name is derived from three red cliffs rising from the sea in front of the harbour.

The environs are delightful; the view from the *Monte S. Reparata*, surmounted by a deserted church, is finest by evening-light. Steamers run hence to Marseilles and Nice (see p. 460), and it will also be a station of the new railway to Calvi (see below).

The road then leads to (47 M.) *Algajola*, a deserted old town on the coast, with marble quarries in the vicinity. During the Genoese period it was fortified, and formed the central point of the fertile district of *Balagna*. The loftily situated village of (51 M.) *Lumto*, with its orange-plantations and hedges of cactus, commands a beautiful view of the valley and the town of *Calvi* (*Hôtel Colombani*; British Vice-Consul, *M. And. Roncajolo*), 57 M. from Bastia, an important and fortified place during the Genoese period, noted for its faithful adherence to the Republic, and in 1794 bravely defended against the English by the French commandant Casabianca. Traces of the English bombardment are still observable. The old *Cathedral* contains the tombs of the Baglioni family, who bore the surname *Libertà*, from having distinguished themselves in the 15th and 16th centuries. The environs of *Calvi* are marshy. Charming view of the bay, with the promontory of *Rivellata*, and of the rocky mountains of *Calenzana*, to the E. of the town. — Steamer to Marseilles, see p. 460. A diligence runs to (29 M.) *Palasca*, whence the new railway goes on to Ponte-Leccia (see p. 466).

INDEX.

- Aas de Bielle, Col d' 118.**
Able, Defile of 172.
Abrets-Fitilieu, Les 295.
Abriès 368.
Accous 117.
Acilio 65.
Adé 112.
Adour, the 59. 60. 101. 145.
Æmilianum Castrum 378.
Agathè 86.
Agaunum 273.
Agay 446.
Agde 86.
Agel, Mont 457.
Agen 65.
Aglio, Cap d' 447.
Agly, the 173.
Agneaux, Pic des 367.
Agnel, Col 368.
S. Ageese 460.
Agonac 38.
Agonges 194.
Agout, the 70. 380.
Aguessac 378.
Aiffres 19. 20.
Aigles, Col des 356.
Aiglière, Pointe 359.
Aigoual, the 400. 401. 387.
Aigrefeuille 20.
Aiguebelette, Lac d' 295.
Aiguebelle 312.
Aigueblanche 298.
Aigue-Cluse, Valley 145.
Aigueperse 204.
Aigues-Mortes 400.
Aiguette, Val. de l' 171.
Aiguille, the 460.
—, Mont 339.
—, Plan de l' 279.
—, Grise 280.
— —, Cabane de l' 281.
— Verte 276. 287.
Aiguilles 368.
— Marbrées 280.
— Rouges 269. 277.
Aiguillette, the 325. 368.
Aiguillon 65.
—, Bay of 24.
Aiguillous, Pic des 141.
Ailefroide 360. 338.
—, Col de l' 358.
—, Glacier de l' 361.
—, Sommet de l' 360.
Aillon, Crest de l' 361.
Aimargues 423. 400.
Aime 300.
Ain, the 188. 190. 261.
—, Depart. of the 188.
—, Monts d' 191.
Ainay-le-Vieil 210.
Aire-sur-l'Adour 59.
Airvault 15.
Aix (Bouches-du-Rhône) 427.
—, Ile d' 25.
— la-Marsalouse 246.
— les-Bains 264.
Aixe-sur-Vienne 11.
Aizac, Coupe d' 393.
Aizenay 30.
Ajaccio 462.
Alagnon, the 205. 253. 377.
Alais 376. 395.
Alaric, Mont. d' 82.
Alba Helviorum 393.
Albarine, the 261.
Albaron, Pointe de l' 316.
Albe, Pic d' 161.
Albece Reiorum 426.
Albenc, L' 328.
Albens 266.
Albères, Monts 175.
Alberts, Les 344. 381.
Albertville 297.
Albi 95. 79.
Albias 70.
Aleria 467.
Alet 170.
Alex 294.
Aleyrac 387.
Algajola 468.
Algue, Chât. d' 379.
Alixan 329.
Allamans, Les 272.
Allanz, Brèche d' 139.
Allée-Blanche, the 284.
— —, Chal. de l' 285.
— —, Glac. de l' 283.
Allègre 252.
Allemance, the 87.
Allemont 333. 334. 346.
Allès 12.
Allevard 332.
Allex 411.
Alleyras 375.
Allier, the 192. 200. 234.
Allier, Depart. of the 192.
Allues, Les 307.
Alpe, Chal. de l' 346. 348.
—, Col de l' 348.
—, Refuge de l' 354. 355. 356. 363. 366.
Alpes Maritimes, Depart. of the 450.
Alpetta, the 346.
Alpines, the 419.
Alticcione, Monte 468.
Altier 375.
Aluech, Grotte d' 389.
Alvau, Roche d' 354. 364.
—, Col du Roche d' 364.
Alzon 379.
Alzonne 79.
Amats, Les 388.
Ambarès 29.
Ambazac 335.
Ambérieu 261. 190.
Ambert 230.
Ambès 54.
—, Bec d' 54.
Ambronay 189.
Amélie-les-Bains 179.
Amoulat, Pic 122.
Amplepuis 196.
Ampuis 390.
Ancel, Pas d' 272.
Anché-Voulon 7.
Andabre 380.
Andance 390.
Andancette 409.
Andelot, L' 204.
Andey, Pointe d' 268.
Andilly-St. Ouen 24.
Andorra 169.
Andrest 91.
Andrézieux 229.
Anduze 395.
Ane, Bec de l' 302.
Anéou, Col d' 125.
Aneto, Pic d' 161.
Ange, the 190.
Anges, Baie des 453.
Anglas, Lac d' 122.
Angle, the 277.
—, Source de l' 385.
Angoulême 8.
Angoulins 25.
Angoumois, the 8.
Anguienue, the 8.

- Anie, Pic d' 117.
 Anis, Mont 248.
 Annecy 290.
 —, Lac d' 291.
 Annemasse 268. 264.
 Annonay 198. 409.
 Anouillas, Plateau d' 121.
 Anse 187.
 Antenac, Pic d' 157.
 Anterne, Col, Lac d' 269.
 Antibes 446.
 —, Cap d' 447.
 Antignac 151.
 Antioche, Straits of 25.
 Antipolis 447.
 Antraigues 393.
 Anzieux, the 224.
 Aosta (Italy) 286.
 — (Savoy) 261.
 Aoube, Cab. and Col d' 144.
 Aouste 409.
 Aps 393.
 Apt 426.
 Apta Julia 426.
 Aquae Bigerriionum Bal-
 neariæ 146.
 — Borvonis 194.
 — Gratianæ 264.
 — Sextiæ 427.
 — Tarbelliciæ 59.
 Arac, Val. de l' 163.
 Arailié, Pic d' 233.
 Aramon 392.
 Aran, Val. d' 151.
 Arausio 412.
 Aravis, Chaîne and Col
 des 295.
 —, Porte des 295.
 Arbanats 64.
 Arbaze, Col d' 122.
 Arbéousse, Cab. and Col
 d' 137. 143.
 Arbia, Col d' 464.
 Arbizon, Pic d' 150.
 Arboust, Val. de l' 150.
 154.
 Arbresle, L' 197. 223.
 Arc, the 312. 318.
 Arcachon 57.
 Arçay 15.
 Archamps 268.
 Archeboc, Pointe d' 301.
 Arcizans-Dessus 192.
 Arcomie 377.
 Arcs, Les 445.
 Ardèche, the 391.
 —, Depart. of the 390.
 Ardentes 33.
 Ardiden, Col, Lacs & Pies
 d' 134.
 Ardoise, L' 391. 395.
 Ardoisière, L' 203.
 Arelate 420.
 Arès 56.
 Areu, Pointe d' 270. 295.
 Arfeuilles 195.
 Argagnon 106.
 Argelès-sur-Mer 175.
 — Vieuzac 125.
 Argens, the 445.
 Argensole, Defile of the
 395.
 Argentera 342.
 Argentièrre 287. 270.
 —, Aiguille d' 280.
 —, Col d' 280.
 —, Col de l' 342.
 —, Glacier d' 289. 280.
 — la-Bessée, L' 343.
 Argentomagus 34.
 Argenton 34.
 Arias, Aig. des 351.
 —, Col des 351.
 Ariège, Dep. of the 165.
 Arizes, Vallon d' 149.
 Arles (B.-du-Rhône) 420.
 — and Bouc Canal 424.
 — les-Bains 179.
 — sur-Tech 180.
 Arly, the 294.
 Arnès, Col d' 317.
 —, Pointe d' 317.
 Arnon, the 31.
 Arnousse, Pic d' 118.
 Arpajon (Cantal) 254.
 Arpeiron, the 293.
 Arpenaz, Casc. d' 270.
 Arques, Col de las 117.
 Arras 122.
 Arrats, the 79.
 Arraye, Caillou de l' 141.
 Arre 379.
 Arreau 150.
 Arrémoulit, Col d' 125.
 Arrens 122.
 —, Gave d' 122.
 Arriel, Pic d' 125.
 Arris, Puits d' 149.
 Arrius, Col d' 124.
 Arros 116.
 Arroucat, Pont d' 138.
 Arroux, the 194.
 Arse, Casc. d' 164.
 Arselles, L' 317.
 Arses, Pointe des 317.
 Arsimpe, Pont d' 135.
 Arsine, Glacier d' 364. 366.
 —, Col, Chal., and Lac d'
 366.
 Artemare 261.
 Artiac, Chât. d' 248.
 Artigues 158.
 —, Casc. d' 145.
 Artix 106.
 Artouste, Lac d' 124.
 Arudy 118.
 Arula 186.
 Arvant 205.
 —, the 290.
 Arve, the 267. 268. 274.
 275.
 Arvernia 234.
 Arves, Aig. d' 365.
 Arveyres 12.
 Arvieux 344.
 Asasp 116.
 Ascaïn 102.
 Aspa Luca 117.
 Aspe, Val. d' 116.
 —, Pic d' 118.
 Aspi, Gave d' 134.
 Aspi, Casc d' 149.
 Aspin 150.
 —, Col d' 150.
 Aspremont 455.
 Aspres-lès-Corps 341.
 — sur-Buech 340.
 Assat 100.
 Asse, the 371.
 Assier 92.
 Assiettes, Lac des 309.
 Astaffort 89.
 Astau, Granges d' 155.
 Astazou, Pic de l' 138.
 Asté 149.
 Astos, Val. d' 161.
 Astrets, Col d' 134.
 Astros, Chât. d' 445.
 Atalaye, L' 62.
 Attignat 184.
 Aubagne 438.
 Aubais 401.
 Aubazine 247.
 Aubenas 393. 390.
 Aubert 162.
 —, Lac and Pic d' 145.
 Aubessagne 341.
 Aubière 239.
 Aubiet 79.
 Aubignas-Aps 393.
 Aubin 97.
 Aubisque, Col d' 122.
 Aubrac, Monts d' 377.
 Aubrais, Les 30.
 Aubusson 226.
 Auch 90.
 Aucun 122.
 Aude, the 80. 170.
 —, Dep. of the 79.
 —, upper valley of the
 171.
 Audinac 162.
 Aule, Pic d' 124.
 Aulnat 230.
 Aulus 163.
 Aumar, Lac d' 145.
 Aumessas 379.
 Aumont 377.
 Aunis, L' 20.

- Aure, Col d' 145.
 —, Tête de l' 353.
 —, Val, d' 150.
 Aurec 248.
 Aureille 423.
 Auribeau 450.
 Aurillac 254.
 Auriol 438.
 Aurouze, Mont d' 339.
 Aussois 315.
 —, Col d' 312. 315.
 Autaret, Col de l' 317.
 Aut-du-Scieu, Mts. 329.
 Auteville 164.
 Autevielle 105.
 Autry 194.
 Auvergne 234.
 Auzances 225.
 Auzat 167.
 Auzits-Aussibals 97.
 Auzon, the 229. 393.
 Ava, Chal. d' 268.
 Avajan 150.
 Avalanches, Col des 355.
 Avanchers, Les 300.
 Avaricum 206.
 Avenio 415.
 Aventignan 114.
 Avérole 317.
 — Valley 316.
 Aveyron, the 70. 93. 94.
 —, 98. 378.
 —, Dep. of the 97.
 Avèze 401.
 Avignon 412.
 Avignonet 79.
 Ax 168.
 Axat 171.
 Axuma 300.
 Aydins 117.
 Aygalades, Les 425.
 Ayerne, Roc d' 272.
 Ayous, Pic d' 118.
 Ayré, Col & Pic d' 144.
 Azay-le-Rideau 13.
 Azergues, the 187.
 Azun, Val. d' 122.
 Azuns 119.
- Bacanère, Pic de 158.
 Baccimaille, Som de 133.
 Bachellerie, La 91.
 Badaroux 376.
 Bagaud, Ile de 444.
 Bages and de Sijean,
 Etang de 172.
 Bagnac 256.
 Bagnères-de-Bigorre 146.
 — de-Luchon 151.
 Bagnols 376. 391.
 Bagnols-les-Bains 376.
 Baigts 105.
- Bailletta, Col de 302.
 Baix 391.
 Balagne, La 468.
 Balaitous, Pic de 125.
 Balaruc 87.
 Balaruc-les-Bains 407.
 Balazuc 394.
 Balbigny 197.
 Balistres, Col des 176.
 Ballan 12.
 Ballande, Gorge de la 308.
 Balmaz, Rocher de la 295.
 Balme, 270. 274. 317.
 —, Aiguille de 274.
 —, Chal. à la 283.
 —, Col de 274.
 —, Grotte de 270.
 —, Grotte de la 266.
 — Rousse, Pointe de 355.
 Balneariæ Lixonienses
 152.
 Balsièges 382.
 Banassac-le-Canourgue
 378.
 Bandol 439.
 Banne-d'Ordenche, Pic
 de la 240.
 Bans, Vallon des 358.
 —, Pic and Col des 357.
 Banyuls-del-Aspres 179.
 — sur-Mer 176.
 Bar, Le 450.
 —, Mont de 252.
 Baraque, La 338. 339.
 Barats, Les 279.
 Barbazan 151.
 Barbentane 419.
 Barberine, the 288.
 Barbezieux 10.
 Barcelonnette 341.
 Barchetta 467.
 Bard, Chapelle du 332.
 Bardonnecchia 313.
 Bardys-St. Priest, Les 35.
 Barèges 141.
 —, Forêt de 142.
 —, Gave de 141.
 Barioz 308.
 Barjac 382.
 Barme de l'Ours, Glac.
 de la 304.
 Barrancs, Pic des 161.
 Barraque, La 304.
 Barraques, Les 341.
 Barraux 330.
 Barre des Ecrins, the
 354. 355. 361.
 Barrêmes 371.
 Barres, Les 3.
 Barrière, Château 87.
 Barry, Roc de 411.
 Barsac 64.
 Barzun, Source de 126.
- Bas-Monistrol 248.
 Basmont, Col de 298.
 Bassan 381.
 Basse, the 173.
 Basse-Auvergne 234.
 Basses-Alpes, Dep. of
 the 371.
 — Pyrénées, Dep. of the
 106.
 Bassetière, La 17.
 Bassiès, Casc. de 167.
 Bastan, Vallée du 141.
 Bastia 467.
 Bastide, La 375.
 Bastie, La 332.
 Bastille, Fort de la 324.
 Bâthie, Chât. de la 298.
 Batiaz, La 273.
 Bâtie, Chât. de la 229.
 Batie-Neuve-le-Laus, La
 341.
 — Montsaléon 370.
 Bâton, Casc. du 347.
 Baudiment 3.
 Baudreix 110.
 Baumes, Cirque des 386.
 Baumes-Basses, Claudes,
 and Vieilles 386.
 Baux, Les 420. 423.
 Bayard, Chât. 329.
 —, Col 340.
 Bayle, Pic 346.
 Bayonne 60.
 Bayse, the 65.
 Bazas 64.
 Bazel, Pointe de 302.
 Baziège 79.
 Béar, Cape 175.
 Béarn 106. 107.
 Béassac 359.
 Beaucaire 389.
 —, Canal de 389.
 Beaucens 126.
 Beauchastel 390.
 Beaudeau 149.
 Beaufort 298.
 Beaujeu 187.
 Beaujolais, the 187.
 Beaulieu (Alp.-M.) 447.
 — (Indre-et-Loire) 33.
 — Berrias 394.
 Beaumont 239.
 Beaune 182.
 Beaupuyet 41.
 Beauregard, Chât. de 327.
 Beaurepaire 409.
 Beaurnonne, the 39.
 Beautiran 63.
 Beauvoir (Isère) 332.
 —, Chât. de 328.
 — sur-Mer 29.
 Bebre, the 194.
 Becca-Motta, Glac. de 306.

- Bec de l'Ane 301.
 — de l'Homme 363.
 — —, Glac. du 363.
 Bédarieux 379.
 Bédarrides 412.
 Bédât, Mont du 148.
 Bédeillac 163. 166.
 Bédoin 419.
 Bédous 117.
 Bègles 63.
 Bégoude, La 393.
 Beillant 10. 28.
 Bel-Achat, Plan 278.
 Belchamps 293.
 Belfort (Pyr.) 172.
 Belignat 190.
 Bellac 7.
 Bellachat 298. 313.
 Belledonne, Croix de 347.
 329.
 —, Lac de 347.
 —, Pics de 347.
 —, Refuge de 347.
 Belle-Etoile, the 333.
 Belleface, Roc de 301.
 Bellegarde (Ain) 261. 191.
 — (Gard) 389.
 — (Pyr.-Orient) 179.
 Belle-Lauze 334.
 Bellenave 224.
 Bellentre 300.
 Belleville (Rhône) 187.
 — (Savoy) 298.
 — Vendée 24.
 —, Vallée de 207.
 Bellevue (Loire) 247.
 —, Chalet de 273.
 —, Pav. de 282.
 Belley, 261.
 Bellocq 105.
 Belmont 331.
 Bel-Oiseau, the 288.
 Belvédère (Alpes Marit.)
 456.
 — (Chamonix) 278.
 —, Pointe du 286.
 Belvès 87.
 Belvianes 171.
 Benesse 60.
 Benet 16. 24.
 Benets, Les 331.
 Benqué-Dessous 156.
 — Dessus 156.
 Béous, the 340.
 Bérard, Cascade à 288.
 —, the Grand 341.
 —, Valley 266. 270. 288.
 Bérarde, La 349.
 Berceau, the 460.
 Bergerac 12.
 Bergons, Pic de 138.
 Bergusium 318.
 Bernac-Débat 145.
 Bernay, Chât. de 7.
 Bernazaou, Val. de 134.
 Berre 424.
 —, Etang de 424.
 Berry 206.
 —, Canal du 31. 206.
 Bersac 7. 35.
 Berthemont 456.
 Bertholène 98.
 Bertrône, the 164.
 Berzé 195.
 Berzème 390.
 Bésines, Col de 169.
 Bessans 316.
 Bessat, Le 228.
 Bessay 195.
 Besse 243.
 Bessèges 394.
 Bessey, Le 346.
 —, Col du 347.
 Bessines 7.
 Bessonnès, Les 351.
 Betharram 110.
 Bethmale 162.
 Beune, the 64.
 Beuvron, the 30.
 Beuxes 14.
 Bevera, the 456.
 Beynac 38.
 Beynost 261.
 Bézenet 194.
 Bez-et-Esparon 379.
 Béziers 85.
 Bezing 110.
 Biarritz 62. 101.
 Biaissey, the 342.
 Bidart-Guéthary 101.
 Bidassoa, the 102. 103.
 Bidos 116.
 Bidouze, La 105.
 Bielle 119.
 Bienne, the 190.
 Biert 163.
 Bigny 210.
 Bigorre 146.
 Billom 230.
 Billy 195.
 Binet, Mont 116.
 Bionnassay 282.
 —, Aiguille de 280. 282.
 —, Glacier de 282.
 Bious, Col de 124.
 — Artigues 124. 118.
 Biros, Val. de 162.
 Biscaou, Pic de 124.
 Biterra Septimanorum
 85.
 Bize 84.
 Blachière, La 342.
 Blaitière, Aig. de 276.
 277.
 Blajoux 384.
 Blanc, Le 7.
 Blanc, Glacier 359. 361.
 362.
 —, Col du Glacier 362.
 —, Lac (Isère) 311. 346.
 — (Pyr.) 145.
 —, Pic (Grandes Rousses)
 346.
 Blancarde, La 438.
 Blanquefort 52.
 Blanzey 183.
 Blavettes, Les 342.
 Blaye 54.
 Bléone 371.
 Blesle 253.
 Bleu, Lac 130. 144. 149.
 158.
 Bleymard, Le 375. 376.
 —, Col du 375.
 Blonnière, La 292.
 Bloye 266.
 Bobbio 369.
 Bodge, Le 16. 24.
 Bochart, Aig. du 276.
 Bocognano 465.
 Boen 229.
 Bœufs-Rouges, Crête des
 358. 359.
 Bois, Le 305.
 Bois, Les 300.
 —, Glacier des 276.
 Bois-de-Céné 29.
 Boisset (Cantal) 255.
 Bollène, La 456.
 — la-Croisière 412.
 Bonaguil, Chât. de 88.
 Bonaveau, Chal. de 272.
 Bon-Encontre 67. 89.
 Bonheur, Ruisseau du
 387.
 Bonhomme, Col du 284.
 —, Croix du 284.
 —, Rocher du 284.
 Bonifacio 465.
 Bonnac 162.
 Bon-Nant, the 270. 283.
 Bonne, the 338.
 Bonnefemme, Rocher de
 la 284.
 Bonne-Pierre, Glac. de
 la 361.
 — —, Vallon de la 354.
 — —, Ref. de la 355.
 361. 364.
 Bonneval 317.
 — les-Bains 301.
 —, Chalet de 284.
 Bonneville 268.
 Bonnieux 426.
 Bonrepos, Chât. de 337.
 Bonson 229.
 Bons-St. Didier 264. 271.
 Bonvoisin, Pic de 359.
 Bôo-Silhens 125.

- Borce. Chalet de 272.
 Bordeaux, Château de 266.
Bordeaux 41.
 Allées de Tourny 46.
 Amphitheatre 47.
 Bathing Estab. 45.
 Botanical Garden 47.
 Bridge 44.
 —, Railway tubular 44.
 Cathedral 49.
 Church of St. André 49.
 — St. Eloi 51.
 — St. Louis 46.
 — St. Michel 51.
 — St. Seurin 47.
 — Ste. Croix 51.
 — Ste. Eulalie 50.
 Clocher Peyberland 50.
 — St. Michel 51.
 Cours d'Als.-Lor. 45.
 — de l'Intend. 46.
 — du Chapeau-Rouge 46.
 — Victor-Hugo 45. 50.
 Custom House 45.
 Deaf and Dumb Asylum 48.
 English Park 47.
 Exchange 45.
 Faculties of Sciences, etc. 50.
 Font. des 3 Grâces 45.
 Harbour 44.
 Hospital of St. André 50.
 —, Foundling 51.
 — for Old Men 51.
 Hôtel de Ville 48.
 Jardin Public 47.
 Lycée National 50.
 Marché des Grands-Hommes 47.
 Musée de Peinture 48.
 Museum of Nat. Hist. 47.
 —, Prehistoric 47.
 Notre-Dame 46.
 Palais de Justice 50.
 — Gallien 47.
 Place de la Bourse 45.
 — de la Comédie 46.
 — des Quinconces 45.
 — Gambetta 48.
 Pont de Bordeaux 44.
 Porte de Bourgogne 45.
 — de l'Hôt. - de-Ville, 50.
 — du Cailhau 45.
 — Royale 45.
 Préfecture 46.
 Prison 50.
 Railway Stations 41.
 Rostral Columns 45.
- BORDEAUX:**
 Rue Judaique 46.
 — Ste. Catherine 46.
 Stat. of Montaigne 46.
 — Montesquieu 46.
 — Tourny 47.
 Théâtre, Grand 46.
 — Français 47.
 Bordères 150.
 Bordes, Les 162.
 — de-Labach 156.
 — l'Herz 113.
 Bords 26.
 Bornes 446.
 Borne 253.
 —, the 248. 268.
 Borredon 70.
 Borréon, Casc. du 456.
 Borrigo, Vallée 469.
 Bort 246.
 Bosses du Dromadaire 277.
 Bossy-Veyrier 268.
 Bossons, Les 279.
 —, Glac. des 271. 278.
 Bottianella, Lago di 466.
 Bouaye 29.
 Bouc, Canal du 423.
 Boucau, Le 60.
 Boucharo, Port de 139.
 Bouches-du-Rhône, Depart. of the 431.
 Bouchet, Vallon de 368.
 Bouc-la-Malle 429.
 Boucoiran 395.
 Bouguenais 29.
 Boulerie, La 446.
 Bouleternère 176.
 Boulieu 198.
 Boulou, Le 179.
 Boum, Pic de 158.
 Bouécou, Trou de 157.
 Bouquéron 325.
 Bouquet, Guidon and Serres du 395.
 Bourbon-Busset, Chât. de 203.
 — l'Archambault 194.
 — Vendée 16.
 Bourbonnais, the 192.
 Bourboule, La 244.
 Bourbre, the 318.
 Bourdeau, Chât. de 266.
 Bourdeilles 41.
 Bourg (Ain). 188.
 Bourganeuf 226.
 Bourg-Argental, 198.
 — —, Loop of 198.
 — d'Arud 348.
 — d'Oisans 335. 345.
 — d'Oueil 156.
 Bourgeade 240.
 Bourges 206.
- Bourget, Le 266.
 Bourget, Lac du 264. 265.
 Bourg-Lastic 246.
 — Madame 178.
 Bourgoin 318.
 Bourg-St. Andéol 391.
 — St. Maurice 301.
 Bournazel, Chât. de 87.
 Bourne, Gorges de la 328.
 Bournezeau 16.
 Bourroux, Pâtur. de 122.
 Bousquet-d'Orb, Le 379.
 Boussac 34.
 Boussens 114.
 Bout-du-Lac 291.
 — du-Monde 332.
 Boutinenque, Ravin de 379.
 Boutonne, the 19. 20.
 Bouveret, Le 272.
 Bouzanne, the 34.
 Bouzoise, the 182.
 Bouzols, Chât. de 252.
 Bovinant, Col de 326.
 Boyardville 23.
 Bozel 307.
 Braffes, Pointe des 268.
 Brague, the 447.
 Bram 79.
 Bramabiau, Source de 387.
 Bramans 315.
 Brame-Farine 332.
 Bramousse, Val. de 368.
 Brandes 346.
 Brando 468.
 Brantôme 39.
 Brassac (Puy-de-D.) 205.
 —, Grand 41.
 Braus, Col de 456.
 Brech, the 456.
 Brèche de Roland 139.
 — — (fausse) 138.
 —, Glac. de la 139.
 Bréda, the 332.
 Brède, La 63.
 Brégnier-Cordon 261.
 Breil 456.
 Brenne, La 34.
 Brenoux 382.
 Brens 261.
 Brenva, Glac. de la 285.
 Brequin, Mont 313.
 Brescou, Ile de 86.
 Bresse, the 188.
 Bressuire 16.
 Bretonnière, La 24.
 Breuil, Le 205.
 Brévenne, the 223.
 Brévent, the 278.
 —, Col du 269.
 —, Lac du 278.
 Brévières, Les 302.

- Briançon 343.
 —, Chât. de 299.
 —, Mont 253.
 Bric-Bouchet, Le 369.
 — Froid, Le 369.
 Brides-les-Bains 307.
 Brigantium 343.
 Brignoles 429.
 Brignoud 329.
 Brillanne, La 426.
 Brionne, La 226.
 Brioude 206. 253.
 Brive 91. 247.
 Charensac, 252.
 Brivès-Chérac 10.
 Brotteaux, Les 210. 260.
 Brou, Château de 3.
 —, Church of 188.
 Brouffier, Mines 334.
 Brouilla 179.
 Brouillard, Glacier du 231.
 Brouis, Col de 456.
 Brousset, Casc. de 124.
 Broutay, Chât. de 34.
 Brouzet 395.
 Bruges 52.
 Brun, Cap 442.
 Bruniquel 94.
 Budelière-Chambon 225.
 Buech, the 340. 370.
 Buet, the 270. 288.
 Buffa, La 365.
 Buffère, Col de 367.
 Bugarach, Pech de 171.
 Buglose 59.
 Bugue, Le 87.
 Buisme, the 274.
 Buisson, Le 12. 87.
 Bujaruelo 139.
 Burat, Pales de 158.
 Burdigala 43.
 Bure, Pic de 340.
 Burg, Le 91.
 Burgin, Dent de 307.
 Burle, Fontaine de 385.
 Buron, Chât. de 205.
 Bussac 29.
 Busseau-d'Ahun 225.
 Busset 203.
 Bussière-Galand 10. 38.
 Bussoleno 313.
 Buxières-les-Mines 194.
 Buxy 185.
 Buzançais 32.
 Buzy 116. 118.
 Cabalirros, the 130.
 Cabanes, Les 94.
 Cabannes, Les 167.
 Cabaretou, Col de 380.
 Cabariot 26.
 Cabbe-Roquebrune 447.
 Cabellio 424.
 Cabrils, Les 379.
 Cacadoigne, Pic de 242.
 Cadaujac 63.
 Cadéac 150.
 Cadenet 426.
 Cadi, Granges de 177.
 —, Plateau de 177.
 Cadillac, 64.
 Cadouin 87.
 Cæsarista 439.
 Cæsar's Camp 146.
 Cagnes 447.
 Cahors 88.
 Cahuzac 95.
 Cailar, Le 400. 423.
 Caillaouas, Lac de 155.
 Caillet, the 276.
 Cajarc 93.
 Calade, La 427.
 Calbière, Grotte de la 166.
 Calenzana 468.
 Caluire 224.
 Calvi 468.
 Calvo, Monte 455.
 Camargue, the 423.
 —, Ile de 423.
 Camarquès 376.
 Cambasque, Val. de 130.
 Cambo 63.
 Cambon 386.
 Campagnac 378.
 Campagnan 381.
 Campagne-sur-Aude 171.
 Campan 150.
 —, Val. de 149.
 Campbieil, Val. de 140.
 Campeardos, Pic de 169.
 Campi Putridi 429.
 Camplong, Mont de 141.
 Camp-Major 438.
 Campoloro 465.
 Camporosso 460.
 Camprieux 387.
 Campus Cravus or Lapideus 424.
 Canadel, Le 446.
 Canard, Aig. or Bec du 351.
 Canauley 56.
 Canaveilles, Graus des 178.
 Cance, the 198.
 Cancèru 129.
 Canet, Le 425.
 Canfranc 118.
 Canigou, the 177.
 Canillo 169.
 Cannes 448.
 Canonica, La 467.
 Cantal. Depart. of 254.
 Cantal, Monts du 235. 253.
 —, Plomb du 235. 253. 254.
 Cantaous 114.
 Cantorbe 378.
 Cap-Breton 560.
 Capdenac 93. 97.
 Capè, Ravin de 143.
 Capendu 82.
 Capestang 84.
 Capoulet 166.
 Capucin, Salon du 243.
 —, Pic du 242. 243.
 —, Tête du 353.
 Capucins des Mées 426.
 Capvern 114.
 Carbone 115.
 Carbonnière, Tour 400.
 Carcanières 171.
 Carcans 56.
 —, Etang de 56.
 Carcassonne 79.
 Cardoua, Plat. de 121.
 Carei, Torent de 459.
 Carenca, Gorges and Lac de 178.
 Carlitte, Col de 179.
 —, Désert de 179.
 —, Puy de 169. 179.
 Carmaux 96.
 Carnoules 445.
 Caronte, Etang de 424.
 Caroux, Le 380.
 Carpentoracte 418.
 Carpentras 418.
 Carré, Lac 333.
 —, Glacier 353.
 Carrefour (Meije) 353.
 Carrelet, Ref. du 354. 355. 357.
 Carrey, Le 307.
 Carro, Cime du 304.
 —, Col and Glac. du 318.
 Carsicis Portus 438.
 Carte, Chât. de la 12.
 Casamozza 467.
 Cascade, Col de la 139. 140.
 — Anglaise, the 177.
 — de-Couz 273.
 Casque, the 138.
 — de Néron, the 324.
 Casse-Déserte, Col de la 357.
 — —, Glac. de la 363.
 Casset, Le 337. 366.
 —, Glac. du 366.
 Cassis 438.
 Castagnède 162.
 Castaing, Granges de 159.
 Casteill 177.
 Casteilla 179.
 Castelbouc 384.
 Castel-Delfino 368. 369.
 Casteifranc 88.

- Castel-Gaillard 89.
 Castellane 372.
 Castellar 460.
 Castel-Minier 164.
 Castelnaud, Col de 356.
 Castelnaud d'Azun 122.
 Castelnaud 87.
 Castelnaudary 79.
 Castelnaud-de-Levis 95.
 — d'Estretfonds 70.
 Castelsarrasin 68.
 Castelvieu 154.
 Castet 163.
 Castex-Lectoure 89.
 Castillon (Alpes-Marit.) 459.
 — (Ariège) 162.
 — (Gironde) 12.
 —, Chât. de 394.
 Castres 79. 379.
 Castries 406.
 Cattlar 176.
 Caturiga 341.
 Caubous 156.
 Cauco Illiberis 175.
 Caudos 58.
 Caudrot 64.
 Caumont 162.
 Caunes 82.
 Cauro 464.
 Caussade 70.
 Causses, the 378.
 Cauterets 126.
 —, Val. du Gave de 126.
 Cauvalat, Bains de 401.
 Caux 381.
 Cavaillon 425.
 Cavalaire 446.
 Cavalerie, La 378.
 Cavalière 446.
 Cavignac 29.
 Cayan, Plat. de 132.
 Cazals 94.
 Cazaux (Gironde) 57.
 —, Etang de 57.
 — (Htes.-Pyr.) 150. 156.
 — Debat 150.
 — de-l'Arboust 155.
 Caze, Chât. de la 385.
 Cazères-sur-Garonne 115.
 Cazoulès 87.
 Cazouls-les-Béziers 86.
 Céciré, Pic de 156. 157.
 Ceïlhes-Roqueronde 378.
 Ceillac 368.
 —, Chaîne de 368.
 Celard, Col 359.
 Célas 392. 395.
 Céle, the 93.
 Celle-Bruère, La 210.
 Cellette, La 246.
 Celliers 299.
 Célon 34.
 Cemenelum 455.
 Cendre-Orcet, Le 205.
 Cénevières 93.
 Cenise, the 315.
 Centre, Canal du 183. 184. 194.
 Cépie 170.
 Cerbère 176.
 Cerbillona, the 132. 140.
 Cerdagne 179.
 Cère, the 254.
 Ceresole 304.
 Céret 179.
 Cérisey, Casc. de 131.
 Cerizay 16.
 Cérons 64.
 Cerru, Le 304.
 Certamussat 342.
 Cerveyrette, the 344.
 Cervières 344.
 Cervione 467.
 Césanne 344.
 Cessenon 86.
 Cessieu 319.
 Cette 400. 406.
 Cette-Eygun 117.
 Cèuse, Mont de 340.
 Cévennes, the 375.
 —, Northern 228.
 Cevins 298.
 Ceyrat 239.
 Ceyreste 438.
 Ceyssat, Col de 237.
 Ceyzériat 190.
 Cézanne, Ref. 358. 359. 361.
 Cèze, the 394.
 Cézy, Pic de 122.
 Chabanais 10.
 Chabarrou, Pic and Lac de 133.
 Chabenet 34.
 Chaberton, the 344.
 —, Col du 344.
 Chabestan 370.
 Chablais, the 271.
 Chables, Les 277.
 Chablettes, Les 269.
 Chabons 319.
 Chabottes 341.
 Chabreloche 230.
 Chagne, the 367.
 Chagny 183.
 Chaise, the 294.
 —, Bains de la 30.
 Chaise-Dieu, La 252.
 Chaize-le-Vicomte 16.
 Chalais 11.
 —, Convent of 203.
 Chalanches 347.
 Chalanson, Pointe de 316.
 Challans 29.
 Challes, Bains de 295.
 Châlon-sur-Saône 184.
 Chalp, La 369.
 Chalus 11.
 Châlus, Chât. de 205.
 Chalusset, Chât. de 38.
 Chamalières (Haute-Loire) 248.
 — (Puy-de-Dôme) 237.
 Chambertin 182.
 Chambéry 296.
 Chambeyron, Aig. de 342.
 —, Brec de 341.
 Chamblet-Néris 225.
 Chambon 20. 225.
 —, Lac 246.
 —, Feugerolles, Le 247.
 Chamborigaud 376.
 Chambrone 252.
 Chambran 367.
 Chambre, La 299. 313. 333.
 Chamechaude, Pic de 326.
 Chamois, Col des 356.
 Chamonix 274.
 —, Val. de 275.
 Chamousset 322.
 Champagne 191.
 Champagne (Grande) 9.
 — (Petite) 9.
 Champagny-le-Bas 306.
 — le-Haut 305.
 —, Ravine of 306.
 Champ-de-Mars, Signal du 390.
 Champdiou 229.
 Champ-Embran 349.
 Champel 282.
 Champelet 283.
 Champéry 272.
 Champorent 349.
 Champigny-sur-Veude 14.
 Champillet-Urcier 34.
 Champlong-de-Lozère 376.
 Champs, Les 299.
 Champ-St. Père 24.
 Champsaur, the 341.
 Champsiaux 91.
 Champtercier 371.
 Chamrousse, Croix de 331.
 Chanac 383.
 Chancel, Ref. 366.
 Chaney-Pougny 262.
 Chandieu-Toussieu 318.
 Chaniers 28.
 Chanon 225.
 Chanrouge, Col de 307.
 Chantelle 195.
 Chantemerle 337.
 Chantenay-St. Imbert 192.
 Chanteuges 375.

- Chantonnay 16.
 Chapareillan 330.
 Chapeau, the 277.
 Chapeauroux 375.
 Chapelle-du-Bard 332.
 — en-Valgodemar 352.
 — St. Aventin 154.
 — St. Ursin, La 209.
 — Viescamp, La 255.
 Chapelles, Les 300.
 Chapieux, Les 284.
 Chapiu 284.
 Chapuis, Chalet 292.
 Charbonel, Pointe and
 Glac. de 316.
 Charbonnières 223. 384.
 —, Chât. des 312.
 Chardon, Glac. and Col
 du 357.
 Chardonet, Rochers du
 306.
 Chardonnet, Aig. du 280.
 —, Col du 280.
 —, Pav. du 287.
 Chardonnières, Glac. des
 316.
 Charence, Mont de 340.
 Charente, the 8. 25.
 —, Dep. of the 8.
 Charix 191.
 —, Moulin de 191.
 — le-Haut 191.
 Charlanoz 278.
 Charlieu 183.
 Charmaix 313.
 Charmant 11.
 Charmant-Som, the 325.
 Charmes 390.
 Charmette, Col de la 325.
 Charmettes, Les 297.
 Charmine, Saut de 190.
 Charmoz, Aig. de 277.
 276.
 Charnier, Gr. et Pet. 333.
 —, Col de 340.
 Charolais 195.
 Charolles 194.
 Charras 25.
 Charrière, Tête and
 Brèche de 354. 364.
 — des-Masques 367.
 Charroux 7.
 Chars d'Amô 268.
 Chartilly, Chât. de 193.
 Chartreuse, Grande 325.
 Charvin, the 295.
 Chasal, Le 347.
 Chassagne, Chât. de 193.
 Chasse 407.
 Chasseforêt, Dôme de 311.
 Chasseneuil 3.
 — sur-Bonnieure 10.
 Chassenon 10.
 Chassezac, the 394.
 Chat, Dent du 266.
 —, Grotte du 158.
 —, Mont du 265.
 —, Pas du 149. 353.
 Château-Arnoux 371.
 Châteaubrun 34.
 Château-Dauphin 368.
 — d'Oléron 26.
 — Laffitte 53.
 — Latour 53.
 — l'Evêque 38.
 Châteaumeillant 34.
 Châteauneuf (Alpes-
 Marit.), 455.
 — (Drôme) 411.
 — de-Randon 375.
 — les-Bains 205.
 — sur-Charente 9.
 — sur-Cher 210.
 —, Puy de 246.
 Château-Ponsac 7.
 — Queyras 344. 368.
 — Renard 419.
 Châteauroux (Indre) 31.
 — (Htes.-Alpes) 342.
 Chateix, Puy de 236.
 Châtelailon 25.
 Châteldard, Le (Hte.-
 Savoie) 271.
 — (Switzerland) 288.
 —, Pointes du 316. 317.
 Châteldon 204.
 Châtelguyon 204.
 Châtellerault 3.
 Châtelleret, Ref. du 353.
 354. 355.
 Châtillon (Hte.-Savoie)
 269.
 —, Chât. de 264.
 —, Crêt de 292.
 — de Michaille 191.
 — sur-Chalaronne 189.
 — sur-Indre 33.
 Châtre, La 33.
 Chaud, La 253.
 Chaudanne, La 302.
 Chaudefour, Val. de 242.
 246.
 Chaudesaigues 377.
 Chaudronniers, Trou des
 159.
 Chausenque, Brèche de
 145.
 Chaussin 184.
 Chauvigny 7.
 Chavagnes - les - Redoux
 16.
 Chavanay 390.
 Chavanon, the 246.
 Chavans, Les 273.
 Chavaroche, Puy 254.
 Chavenon 194.
 Chavière 310.
 —, Col and Glac. de 312.
 315.
 Chazay-Marcilly 196.
 Chazelet, Le 364.
 Chef-Boutonne 20.
 Cheix 237.
 Cheminée du Diable 333.
 Chenavari, Volcan de
 391.
 Chêne (Suisse) 264. 267.
 —, Le 426.
 Chenonceaux 31.
 Cher, the 3. 31. 225, etc.
 —, Depart. of the 187.
 Chéran, the 266.
 Chères-Chassel, Les 196.
 Chérêt, Tête de 357.
 Cherte, Le 316.
 Chéry 31.
 Cheval-Blanc 426.
 — Mort, Col du 177.
 — Noir 299.
 — Rouge 353.
 Chevelure-de-Madeleine,
 Casc. de la 155.
 Chevette, Chal. de la 333.
 Chevrier 267.
 Cheylas-la-Bussière, the
 329.
 Chiersou, Puy de 239.
 Chignin-les-Marches 297.
 330.
 Chilly-le-Vignoble 185.
 Chinaougue, La 63.
 Chindrieux 264.
 Chinon 13.
 Chirac 378.
 Chiroulet, Cab. de 149.
 Chirouze, La 337.
 Chiserette, La 301. 305.
 Cholet 23.
 Chomérac 390.
 Chorges 341.
 Chosalets, Les 287.
 Choulières, Les 367.
 Cier-de-Luchon 151.
 Cieurac 70.
 Cigalère, Rochers de
 158.
 Cimella 454.
 Cimiez, Conv. of 454.
 Cinquets, Plat. des 130.
 Cintegabelle 164.
 Ciotat, La 439.
 Ciré 20.
 Cîres 156.
 Cîteaux, Abb. de 182.
 Citerne, the 388.
 Citharista 439.
 Ciutat, the 388.
 Civitas Aquensium 59.
 Civray 7.

- Cize. Viaduct of 190.
 — Bolozon 190.
 Clein, the 3. 7.
 Clairée, La 367.
 Claise, the 3.
 Claix 334.
 Clan 3.
 Clapier, Le 247. 335.
 —. Mont 456.
 — du Peyron 348.
 Clarus Mons 231.
 Clausis, the Petit 341.
 Claux, Les 360. 367.
 Clavans 346.
 Clavières 344.
 Clefs, Les 295.
 Clelles-Mens 339.
 Clémensat 239.
 Clérais, Glacier de 333.
 Clermont-Ferrand 231.
 — l'Hérault 85.
 Clidane, the 246.
 Cliegue, Puy de 242.
 Clion 33.
 — sur-Seugne 28.
 Clisson 23.
 Clochatel, Cime de 357.
 Clot, Le 349.
 — de la Hount 132.
 — de l'Homme, Glac. du 360.
 — des Cavales, Col and Glac. du 356. 363. 364.
 — en-Valgodemar 352. 359.
 Clouzeaux, Les 17.
 Cluny 185. 195.
 Clusaz, La 295.
 Cluse, La 190.
 Cluses 268.
 Coarrazze-Nay 110.
 Cochette, Col de la 325. 346.
 Cœur, Casc. du 158.
 Coëx 30.
 Cognac 9.
 Coiron, Le 390.
 Col, Lac du 333.
 —. Rocher du 309.
 — Rouge 307.
 — Vert 177.
 Colagne, the 382.
 Colayrac 65.
 Coletière 319.
 Collerin, Col de 317.
 —. Mont 317.
 Collioure 175.
 Collonges (Ain) 262.
 — Fontaine 187.
 Colmars 372.
 Colombier 198.
 —. Mont 261.
 Colombières 380.
 Colon, the 329.
 Colonia 183.
 Coma Armada 179.
 Combal, Lac de 295.
 Combe-Bremond 342.
 — d'Olle 335. 333.
 Comberousse, Col de 333.
 Combeynot, Pic de 365.
 Combloup, the 331.
 Combloux 294.
 Côme, Puy de 239.
 Commentry 225. 194.
 Commequiers 30.
 Commères. Rampe des 335.
 Compeyre 378.
 Concoules 376.
 Condamine-Châteldard 341.
 Condé, Château 3.
 Condom 65.
 Condrieu 390.
 Conférence, Ile de la 98.
 Conflans 298.
 Conflens 63.
 Confolens 10.
 Coni 456.
 Cons, Dent de 294.
 Contamines-sur-St. Ger-
 vais, Les 283.
 Contenté, Col de 130.
 Coolidge, Pic 355.
 Coquille, La 38.
 Corbières 427.
 —, the 82.
 Cordes 95.
 Cordier, Pic de Neige 362.
 Cordœil, Mont de 371.
 Cordouan, Phare de 55.
 Corenc 325.
 Corgoloin 182.
 Cormatin 185.
 Cormery 33.
 Cormet, Col du 300.
 Corneilla 175.
 — de Conflent 177.
 Corneille, Rocher de 250.
 Corneilles, Puits des 149.
 Corniche, Route de la 455.
 Cornil 247.
 Cornille, Le (Loire) 248.
 —. Chât. de 261.
 —. Mont 248. 335.
 Coroné, Lac 161.
 —. Col & Glacier de 161.
 Corps 338.
 Corrèze 244.
 —. the 91. 247.
 —. Depart. of the 247.
 Corridor, the 281.
 Corsavi 180.
 Corse, La 460.
 Corsica 460.
 Corso, Capo 468.
 Corte, 465.
 Corvaria, Torr. de 367.
 Cos, Lac du 333.
 Cosne-sur-Œil 194.
 Cosperons, Vallon de 176.
 Costebelle, Val. de 444.
 Costelades 376.
 Coste-Rouge, Col and
 Glacier de la 358.
 Coteau, Le 183. 196.
 Côte-d'Or, the 182.
 Coteven, Lac 333.
 Côte-Rôtie, La 390.
 Côte-St. Amand, La 203.
 Côte-St. André, La 409.
 Coteysard 347.
 Couard, Col du 346.
 Couconludé, Signal de
 394.
 Coudes 205. 243.
 Coudon, Le 442.
 Couffoulens-Leuc 170.
 Couffourent, Gorge of 343.
 Couflens-de-Betmajou
 163.
 Couhé-Vérac, 7.
 Couiza-Montazels 170.
 Coul Bray-Salbart. Chât.
 du 15.
 Coulombiers 18.
 Coulon 16.
 Coulonges-sur-Autise 16.
 — Thouarsais 16.
 Coume-de-Bourg, Col de
 la 156.
 Coumely, the 138.
 Courçais 34.
 Courêt 150.
 —. the 148.
 —. Col du 122.
 Courets, Col des 158.
 Courmayeur 285.
 Courmes, Gorge de 450.
 Courmonterrat 381.
 Couronne, La 11.
 Courrierie, the 326.
 Cours 196.
 Coursan 84.
 Courthezon 414.
 Courty 204. 230.
 Courzieux 223.
 Coussac-Bonneval 91.
 Coustères, Font. de 159.
 Coustouges 180.
 Coutras 11. 41.
 Couvercle. Chemin de
 277.
 Coux, Col de 272. 269.
 Couz, Casc. de 295.
 Couzan, Chât. de 229.
 Couze, La 205.
 Couzon (Loire) 227.

- Couzon (Rhône) 187.
 Crabe, Pont de la 135.
 Crabioules, Pic de 156.
 Crammont, the 286.
 Cransac 97.
 Crau, La 442.
 —, Plaine de la 424.
 Crazannes, Chât. de 26.
 Crèche, La 18.
 Crèches 187.
 Créchy 195.
 Crédo, the 262.
 —, Tunnel du 262.
 Cregueña, Lac de 161.
 Crémieu 224.
 Crépin, Case. du 270.
 Cressat 225.
 Crest 410.
 — de l'Aillon 228.
 — de la Perdrix 228.
 Crêt de Châtillon 292.
 — de la Goutte 262.
 — du Rey 300.
 Creuse, the 3. 34. 225.
 —, Depart. of the 226.
 Creusse 12.
 Creux-Noir, Pointe de 310.
 Creuzot, Le 183.
 Crève-Tête, Pointe de 300.
 Crissolo 369.
 S. Cristina 118.
 Cristillan, Val. de 368.
 Croisette, Cap de la 449.
 Croix, La 273. 308.
 — de-Feissons 299.
 — de-Nivolet, Col de la 304.
 — de-Toulouse, the 343.
 — de-Vie 30.
 — d'Hins 56.
 — Haute, Col de la 339.
 — Morand, Puy de la 245.
 Crolles, Dent de 326. 295.
 Crouzet, Col du 351.
 —, Têtes du 351.
 Crouzilles-St. Gilles 13. 14.
 Crozant, Chât. de 34.
 Croze, the 386.
 Crozet, Le 332.
 —, Lacs du 329.
 Cruas 391.
 Cruzeize, Viaduc de la 377.
 Cruet 297.
 Crussol (Italy) 369.
 — Chât. de (Ardèche) 410. 390.
 Cubère, Pont de 161.
 Cubzac 29.
 Cucumelle, La 367.
 Cuers 445.
 Cuguret, Tête de 342.
 Cuire 224.
 Cuisery 184.
 Culan 34.
 Cularo 320.
 Culasse, Cirque de la 178.
 Culet, Le 159. 272.
 Culoz 261.
 Cuneo 456.
 Cureilles, Granges de 135.
 Curtillard 333.
 Cusset 198.
 Cuzeau, Roc de 242.
 Cuzorn 87.
 Cylindre, Le 40.
 —, Cheminée du 140.
 —, Col and Glacier du 140.
 Dalley, Casc. du 289.
 Dames, Plan des 284.
 Dangé 3.
 Darbellay 308.
 Dargilan, Grotte de 387.
 Dard, Casc. du 279.
 Darsac 253.
 Dauphin, Le 336.
 Dauphiné 320.
 Dax 59.
 Dea Vocontiorum 411.
 Decazeville 97.
 Decines 224.
 Delbos, Pré 254.
 Demène, La 198.
 Demoiselles, Casc. des 159.
 Denguin 106.
 Dent-de-Crolles 326. 295.
 — du-Chat, the 266.
 — du-Midi 272.
 Dents Blanches 272.
 Déols 32.
 Déome, La 198.
 Desdouroucat, Pont 138.
 Désert, the 325. 327. 334.
 — de-Platé 269.
 — en-Valjouffrey 351.
 Déserts, Les 297.
 Détroit, the 385.
 Deux-Sèvres, Dép. des 18.
 Dévoluy, the 399.
 Dheune, the 183.
 Diable, Cheminée du 333.
 —, Pont du 332. 348.
 —, Ruisseau du 348. 350.
 —, Tour du 175.
 Diana, Stagno di 468.
 Diane 245.
 —, Col de 245.
 Die, 411.
 Dieu, Ile 30.
 Dieupentale 70.
 Digne 371.
 Digoin 194.
 Dijon 182.
 Dingy-St. Clair 292.
 Dinia 371.
 Diosaz, Gorges de la 271.
 —, Val. of the 269.
 Diou 194.
 Disonce, Chal. de 292.
 Dissais-sur-Vienne 3.
 Dive, Can. de la 15.
 Dogne, the 243.
 Doire, see Dora.
 Dolceacqua 460.
 Dolezon, the 248.
 Domancy 270.
 Dombes, Les 189.
 Dôme, Monts 235.
 — de Chasseforêt 311.
 — de Neige (Ecrins) 355.
 —, Puy de 238.
 Domène 329.
 Doménon, Lakes 329.
 Domérat 225.
 Domeyrat, Chât. de 206.
 Dompierre-Sept-Fonts 194.
 — sur-Mer 214.
 Don-Jean-Maurice, Croix de 316.
 Donnazac 95.
 Donzère 411.
 Dora Baltea 285.
 — Riparia 314.
 Dorat, Le 7.
 Dordogne, the 11. 29. 41. 87. 92. 241. 235. 240.
 —, Dep. of the 39.
 Dore, the (Allier) 204. 230.
 —, La (Puy-de-D.) 243.
 Dore, Monts 235. 243.
 Doron de Beaufort, the 298.
 — de Salins, the 298. 306.
 Douchan 190.
 Douch 380.
 Doumiselles, Grotte des 400.
 Dourbie, Valley of the 389.
 Doussard 291.
 Doussetière, La 3.
 Douzes, Les 387.
 Dove, Mont 252.
 Doyet-la-Presle 194.
 Drac, the 327. 337.
 Draguignan 445.

- Drance, the 273.
 Drivant 210.
 Drôme, the 411.
 —, Dep. of the 410.
 Dronne, the 11. 39.
 Droux 7.
 Dru, Aiguille du 277. 276.
 Druye 12.
 Dufau 110.
 Duhamel, Pyramide 353.
 Duis, Cab. de la 304.
 Duingt 291.
 Dun-sur-Auron, or
 — le-Roi 209.
 Dunières-Montfaucon 198.
 Durance, the 370. 419. 426.
 Durand, Pic de la Pyra-
 mide 360.
 Duranus 456.
 Duravel 88.
 Durban 82.
 Durbize, Plat. de 242.
 Durenque, the 79.
 Durolle, the 230.
 Durtol 240.

 Eau-Morte, the 293.
 Eau-Noire, the 288.
 Eaux-Bonnes 119.
 — Chaudes 122.
 — —, Grotto of 123.
 — Rouges, Les 286.
 Eauze 65.
 Ebreuil 224.
 Ebrodunum 342.
 Echaillon, Chal. de l' 331.
 —, Bec de l' 319.
 Echauda, Col and Lac de
 l' 367.
 —, Vallon de l' 367.
 Echaudan, Defile of 456.
 Echelle, Pas de l' 268.
 —, Pierre à l' 279.
 —, Pointe de l' 315.
 —, Pont de l' 135.
 Echelles, Les 35. 295.
 — de Pilate 148.
 Echiré 15.
 Ecluse, Defile 267.
 —, Fort de l' 262.
 Ecot, L' 318.
 Ecoutas, Les 385.
 Ecrins, Barre des 354.
 355. 361.
 —, Glac. and Col des
 355. 359. 361.
 Ecuteux 268.
 Egletons 246.
 Eglise, L' 105.
 Eglisottes, Les 11.
 Egourgeou, Lac 369.
 Eguzon 34.

 Eleta 170.
 Elne 175.
 Elusa 65.
 Embrun 342.
 Emile-Pic, Col 362. 359.
 364.
 Emparis, Plateau d' 362.
 Encausse 114.
 Encel, Pas d' 272.
 Enchâtra 351.
 —, Aig. de l' 348.
 —, Casc. de l' 348.
 Enclaves, Col d' 283.
 —, Tête d' 284.
 Enclos, Porte de l' 326.
 Encombres, Perron des
 313.
 Encourtiech, Chât. d' 163.
 Encula, Glac. de l' 361.
 Enfer, Casc., Gouffre and
 Rue d' (Pyr.) 157. 158.
 —, Gorge d' (Auv.) 243.
 —, Pic de (Pyr.) 133.
 —, Pont d' (Pyr.) 117.
 —, Trou d' (Pyr.) 164.
 Enfetchores, the 364.
 Engins 327. 328.
 —, Gorges, Portes d' 328.
 327.
 Engommer 162.
 Enhaut, Ruisseau d' 353.
 Entécade, Pic de l' 160.
 Entraigues 358. 359. 365.
 Entre-deux-Eaux 310.
 — deux-Mers 29.
 — les-Aigues 359.
 Entressen 424.
 Entrevaux 372.
 Entrèves 285.
 Epannes 20.
 Epanvilliers 7.
 Epaula, the 138.
 Epernon, Chât. d' 64.
 Epervière, the Grande
 341.
 Epierre 313.
 Eras-Taillades, Pic d' 122.
 Ereé 163.
 Eréoueil, Lacs d' 161.
 Erioux, the 390.
 Ermitage, L' 409. 444.
 Erran, Prairies d' 158.
 Ersas 468.
 Escaldas, Las (Andorra)
 169.
 — — (Pyr.-Orient.) 179.
 Escalette, Pas de l' 160.
 Escalier du Roi 394.
 Escalquens 79.
 Escarène 456.
 Escot 116.
 Escou 116.
 Escoubous, Val. d' 145.

 Escoubous, Lac d' 145.
 Escougous, Val d' 145.
 Escouloubre 171.
 Escreins 367.
 Escrinet, Col de l' 390.
 Espade, Pic d' 145.
 Espagne, Pont d' 131.
 Espalion 98.
 Espaly 251.
 Espéraz 171.
 Espiadet 150.
 Espingo, Lac d' 155.
 Espinoux, Mont de l' 380.
 Esplumous, Casc. d' 132.
 Espondeilhan 381.
 Esponne, Plat. d' 130.
 Espugnette, Cab. d' 139.
 Esquierry, Val d' 155.
 Esquiou, Plaine d' 148.
 Esquit, Pont d' 117.
 Esseillon, Forts de l' 315.
 Esserts-Blay 298.
 Estables, Les 252.
 Estagel 174.
 Estaque, L' 425.
 Estaubé, Val d' 141.
 Estax, Pic d' 167.
 Estébat, Pic d' 163.
 Esterel, Monts 446.
 Estom, Lac d' 134.
 — Soubiran, Col and La-
 kes of 134.
 Estomac, Etang de l' 424.
 Estours, Val. d' 163.
 Estranguillé, L' 157.
 Estressin 407.
 Etages, Les 349. 351. 353.
 —, Vallon des 357.
 Etale, Rocher de l' 295.
 Etançon, Vallon and
 Glac. des 353. 356.
 Etangs, Plan des 160.
 Etendard, the 346.
 Etoile 411.
 Etret, Tête de l' 352.
 Etsaut 117.
 Eugénie-les-Bains 59.
 Euze 392.
 Evaux 225.
 Evettes, Col and Glac.
 des 316.
 Evian-les-Bains 272.
 Evionnaz 273.
 Evires 267.
 Evrunes-Mortagne 23.
 Excideuil 38.
 Eychauda, Col and Lac
 de l' 267.
 Eyglière, Pointe and Col
 de l' 359.
 Eygues, the 412.
 Eyguians-Orpierre 370.
 Eyguières 423.

- Eygun 117.
 Eygurande-Merlines 246.
 225.
 Eymoutiers 38.
 Eyrein 246.
 Eyzies, Les 87.
 Eza 447. 456.

 Fabrègues 381.
 Fabrezan 82.
 Fache, Grande 133.
 Factice 56.
 Faisans, Ile des 103.
 Fajole, La 172.
 Falicon 455.
 Fanges, Forêt des 171.
 Fare, Lac de la 346.
 —. Refuge de la 346.
 Fargue, La 171.
 Farlède, La 444.
 Faucon 341.
 Fauga 115.
 Faugères 381.
 Fauguerolles 65.
 Faurie, La 340.
 Faurio, Roche 354. 361.
 Fauteuil, the 293.
 Faverges 293.
 Fay, Le 273.
 Fayet, Le 270. 294.
 Féés, Grotte des 400.
 Feissons-sous-Briançon 299.
 — sur-Salins 299.
 Felletin 226.
 Fenestre, Val. of 245.
 Feneyrols 94.
 Fer-à-Cheval, the 269.
 Ferrand, Grand 339. 342.
 —, Lac 339.
 —, Pont 340.
 —, Puy 243.
 Ferret, Cape 58.
 —, Col 286.
 —, Val. 285. 280.
 Ferrière, La 333.
 Ferrières-St. Mary 253.
 Ferté-Hauterive, La 195.
 — St. Aubin, La 30.
 Fétoules, Chaîne des 348.
 —, Col des 352.
 —, Glacier and Tête des 351.
 Feugarolles 65.
 Feurs 197.
 Feyzin 407.
 Fier, the 266. 267.
 —, Defile, Gorges. Portes du 266.
 —, Val de 266.
 Fifre, the 355.
 Figeac 93. 256.
 Figuier, Cap du 102.
 Fillière, the 267.
 Finhaut 289.
 Finiels 365.
 —, Col and Pic de 376.
 Fins-Hauts 289.
 Firminy 247. 409.
 Firmy 97.
 Fitou 173.
 Fix-St. Geneys 253.
 Flaine, Lac de 270.
 Flambeaux, the 280.
 Flégère, the 277.
 Fleurance 89.
 Florac 383.
 Floria, Aig. de la 277.
 Flotte, La 23.
 Floure 82.
 Flumet 294. 295.
 Foce, La 465.
 Foëcy 206.
 Foix 165.
 Folelli-Orezza 466.
 Foncière, Pavillon 279.
 Foncillon 55.
 Fond-de-France, Cascade du 333.
 Fond-de-la-Combe 269.
 Fonds, Col des 270.
 —, Chal. des 269.
 —, Val. des 269.
 Fonneuve 70.
 Fons 395.
 Fonserannes (locks) 85.
 Fontaine (Isère) 300. 327.
 — Gaillardie 318.
 — Ozillac 28.
 — Rouge 158.
 Fontaines 183.
 — d'Ugines 294. 298.
 Fontan 456.
 Fontanat 237.
 Fontanes 171.
 Fontanette 309.
 Fontanil 325.
 Fontarabie 103.
 Fonte, the 386.
 Fontenay-le-Comte 24.
 Fontgombault 3.
 Fontpédrouse 178.
 Font Sancte, the 367.
 Fontvieille 423.
 Forcalquier 426.
 Forciolline, Val 370.
 Forclaz, Col de la (Hte-Savoie) 270.
 — (Switzerland) 273. 289.
 Foréant, Lac 369.
 —, Vallon de 368. 369.
 Forêts, Granges des 339.
 Forez, the 197.
 Forgevieille 34.
 Formiguères 171.
 Fornet, Le 304.
 Fornets 301.
 Forno 318.
 Foron, the 268.
 Fort-les-Bains 180.
 Forum Julii 445.
 Fos 424.
 Fossette, La 446.
 Fou, Gorge de la 180.
 Fouille, Col de la 339.
 Fouillouse 229. 342.
 Fouilly, Le 270. 271.
 Fouran, Pointe de 342.
 Fouras 25.
 Fourcanade, Pic 161.
 Fourchier 367.
 Fournaux 226.
 Fourneaux, Les 313.
 Fournels 377.
 Fournoux, Fort 341.
 Fours, Alpe des 270.
 —, Col des 284.
 —, Pointe des 284.
 Fourtic 65.
 Fourvoirie 325.
 Foux, La 446.
 Fraisse, Le 380.
 Fraisse-Unieux 198. 248.
 Fraissinet-de-Fourques, 383.
 Framiquel, Port de 169.
 Francardo 466.
 France, Hosp. de 154.
 Franchet 302.
 Franqui, Grau de la 172.
 Frate, the 466.
 Frayol 391.
 Fréaux, Les 336.
 Frèche, Val de la 159.
 Fréchet-Cazaux 150.
 Frède, Pic du 313.
 Fredet, the 246.
 Freissinouse, La 340.
 Fréjus 445.
 —, Col de 314.
 —, Golfe de 445.
 Freney, Le 335. 346.
 Fressinières, Valley of 343.
 Frette, Col de 301.
 Fréty, Mont 286.
 Freychinet 339.
 Freydières 329.
 Freyssinet, Le 367.
 Fribuge 305.
 Frioul, Port de 438.
 Fromage, Col de 368.
 Fromental 35.
 Fronsac (Gironde) 11.
 — (Hte-Garonne) 151.
 Frontenay-Rohan 20.
 Frontenex 297.

- Frontignan 406.
 Frugières-le-Pin 206. 253
 Fruit, Aig. du 306.
 —, Chal. du 306.
 Fruitier, Pavil. du 286. 281.
 Fuentarabia 103.
 Fumades, Les 394.
 Fumel 88.
 Fure, the 319.
 Furens, the 228.
 Furon. Gorges du 327.

 Gà, Le 342.
 Gabas 123.
 Gabian 381.
 Gabiétou, the 138.
 Gabizos, Pics de 122.
 Gadagne 425.
 Gagnières 394.
 —, the 394.
 Gagniet, Bois de 394.
 Gaillac (Tarn) 96.
 Gaillagos 122.
 Gaillard, Castle 89.
 Gaillarde, La 446.
 Galbert, Grand 335.
 Galibier, Grand and Petit 336.
 —, Col du 336.
 Galié 51.
 Galise, Col de la 301.
 Gallargues 401.
 Gallician 423.
 Gan 115.
 Gandolière, Tête de la 353.
 Ganges 400.
 Gannat 204.
 Gap 340.
 Garabit, Viad. de 377.
 Garbet, the 164.
 —, Lac de 164.
 Garcin, Le 335.
 Gard, the 392.
 —, Depart. of the 395.
 —, Pont du 392.
 Gardanne 429.
 Garde, La (Isère) 344.
 — (Var) 444.
 —, Chât. de la 163.
 —, Fort de la 180.
 Garde-Adhémar 412.
 Gardette, Pont de la 141.
 Gardies 378.
 Gardon, the 392.
 — d'Alais 376.
 Gargas, Grotte de 114.
 Gargilesse 34.
 Garin 156.
 Garnache, la 29.
 Garonne, the 12. 29. 43. 64. 75, etc.
 Garonnette, La 446.
 Garoupe, Cap de la 447.
 Garrigue, La 171.
 Gars, Pic du 151.
 Garses, Etang des 160.
 Gartempe, the 6. 35.
 Gas, Le 331.
 Gascony 90.
 Gaspard, Pic 363.
 Gassin 446.
 Gatuzières 383.
 Gaube. Lac & Pic de 131.
 Gauchoirs, Les 348.
 Gauriaguet 29.
 Gavarnie 138.
 —, Casc. de 139.
 —, Cirque de 138.
 —, Gave de 136.
 —, Port de 139.
 Gaz, Le 105. 319.
 Gazinet 56.
 Gazost 125.
 Géant, Aig. du 276. 280.
 —, Col du 286. 281.
 —, Glacier du 276. 280. 281.
 Géants, Pavé des 391. 393.
 Gébroulaz, Chal. de 307.
 —, Col de 311.
 Gèdre 138. 140.
 Gêla, Pic de la 141.
 Gêlie, La 87.
 Gelise, the 65.
 Genétouze, La 30.
 Geneva 262.
 —, Lake of 263.
 Genève, Mont 344.
 Genin, Lac 190.
 Genolhac 376.
 Gensac-la-Pallue 10.
 Geny, Pic 353.
 Ger, Pic de 121.
 Gerbier-de-Jonc, Le 252.
 Gerde 149.
 Gère, the 407.
 Gergovie, Plat. de 239.
 Gers, the 89.
 —, Dep. of the 90.
 —, Lac de 269.
 Gerzat 205.
 Gesse 171.
 Gessens, Phare de 266.
 Gévaudan, Le 382.
 Gevrey 182.
 Ghisonnaccia 468.
 Giffa 317.
 Giaglione 316.
 Giandola 456.
 Gicon, Château de 391.
 Giens 444.
 —, Peninsula of 444.
 Gier, the 227.
 —, Saut du 229.
 Gières-Uriage 329.
 Giettaz, La 295.
 Giffre, Val. du 272. 268.
 Gilly 194.
 Gimel 247.
 Gimone, La 78.
 Gimont-Cahuzac 78.
 Ginesté, Col du 456.
 Ginoles 171.
 Girard, Col de 318.
 Girardin, Col de 368.
 Giraud-Lézin, Brèche 356.
 Gironde 64.
 —, the 52. 53. 54.
 —, Dep. of the 43.
 Gittaz, La 284.
 Gitte, the 284.
 —, Val. de la 298.
 Givors 227.
 Givors-Canal 226.
 Givry 185.
 Glacé, Lac (Isère) 333.
 — —, Col du 333.
 Glacier, Aig. du 284.
 —, Col du 283.
 —, Hameau du 284.
 Glacier-Blanc, Col du 362.
 Glaciers, Les 284.
 —, Aig. des 284.
 —, Glac. des 283.
 —, Torrent des 301.
 —, Val. des 284.
 Glaire, Val. de 145.
 Glaize, Mont. de 340.
 Glandaz, Mont 411.
 Glanum Livii 419.
 Gleizobles 341.
 Glère, Cirque and Col de la 160.
 Gleyzin, Chal. de 329. 333.
 —, Glac. de 333.
 Glière, the 308.
 —, Chal. de la 309.
 —, Pointe de la 310.
 Goléon, Aig. or Signal de 364.
 Golèse, Col de la 269. 272.
 Golette, Col de la 303.
 Golfe-Jouan-Vall., 446.
 Golo, the 467.
 Goncelin 329.
 Gonfaron 445.
 Gontière, Aig. de 304.
 Gorbio 459.
 —, Val. de 459.
 Gorges 23.
 Gorgutes, Lac de 160.
 Got, Le 87.
 Gouaux-de-l'Arboust 156.
 Goudré-d'Enfer, the 228.
 Goulens 89.

- Goulet, Mont. du 375.
 Goulets, Gr. and Pet. 328.
 Goult 426.
 Goupey, Pic de 122.
 Gourdon 91.
 —, Roc de 390.
 Gourde, l'Ora 460.
 Gourrette 122.
 Gourgon, Granges de 157.
 Gour-Saillant, the 203.
 Gours-Blancs, Pic des 155.
 Gourzy, the 121.
 Goutier, Aig. du 277. 281.
 —, Dôme du 271. 277. 281.
 Gragnague 97.
 Graian Alps 298.
 Graissessac 379.
 Gramat 92.
 Grammont, the 286.
 Granace, Col de 464.
 Grand, Lac 134.
 Grand-Arc, the 298. 313.
 — Bec, the 305.
 — Bérard, the 341.
 — Bornand 295.
 — Brassac, Le 41.
 — Charnier, the 333.
 — Châtelard 313.
 — Cirque 357.
 — Col 301.
 — Couloir (Meije) 353.
 Grand Combe 376.
 — Croix (Loire) 227.
 — (Savoy) 316.
 Grand-Crossey, Defile of the 319.
 Grande-Aiguille 320. 357.
 — Aiguillette 320. 357.
 Grande-Aiguille Rousse 304.
 — Casse, the 306. 310.
 — —, Glac. de la 309.
 — Chartreuse, the 325.
 — Côte, the 299.
 — Croix, the 315.
 — Epervière, the 341.
 — Fache, the 133.
 — Lance, the 347. 329.
 — Montagne, Combe de la 313.
 — Motte, the 306. 305. 310.
 — Ruine, the 363.
 — —, Col de la 356.
 — —, Glacier de la 363.
 — Sassièrre, Aig. de la 303.
 — Sauldre, the 30.
 Grandes-Jorasses, the 276. 280.
 — Rousses, the 346.
 Grande-Vudène, the 329.
- Grand-Ferrand 339. 342.
 — Fond, Pointe du 316.
 — Galbert 335.
 — Galibier, Roche du 365.
 — Lay 16.
 — Lemps 319.
 — Lieu, Lac de 29.
 — Logis 326.
 — Marchet 309. 308.
 — Miceau 313.
 — Montoir 292.
 — Pic de Belledonne 347.
 — Plateau 281.
 — Pressigny, Le 3.
 — Rhône, the 423.
 — Roc Noir 316.
 — Rubren 342.
 — Salève 268.
 Grands-Couloirs, Pointe des 310.
 — Goulets 328.
 — Montets, Col des 287.
 — Mulets 281.
 Grand-Som, the 326.
 — Suchet, Puy du 239.
 — Tanargue 394.
 — Vallon, Pointe du 316.
 — Veymont, the 339.
 Granero, the 369.
 Grange, Chât. de la 205.
 Granges, Les 289. 308. 313.
 Granges, Col des 366.
 Granier, the 330.
 —, Mont 297.
 Granville, Trou de 87.
 Graou, Col and Tête de 353.
 Graouès, Cirque de 158.
 Grasonet 287.
 Grasse 450.
 Grasse-Chèvre, Col de 269.
 Gratianopolis 320.
 Grau de la Franqui 172.
 — du Roi, Le 400.
 Graus d'Olette, Les 178.
 Grave, La 336. 362.
 —, Pic de la 350.
 —, Pointe de 53.
 Grave-d'Ambarès, La 12.
 Graveson 414.
 Gravenne, the 394.
 Gravenoire, Puy de 236.
 Gravoine, La 183.
 Gravone, the 465.
 Greffier, Col du 316.
 Gregonio, Lac 161.
 Grenade-s.-l'Adour 59.
 Grenoble 320.
 Gréoulx 426.
 Grésivaudan Valley 329.
 Gresourières, Les 359.
- Grésy-sur-Aix, 266.
 — sur-Isère 297.
 Grève, La 28.
 Grey, Chal. du 284.
 Grézan 389. 392.
 Grézette 88.
 Gria, La 271. 282.
 —, Glac. de la 271.
 Grignan 411.
 Grigny 226.
 Grillons, Les 371.
 Grimaldi 459.
 Griou, Puy 254.
 Gripp 145. 149.
 —, Casc. de 145.
 Grisolles 70.
 Grivats, Les 203.
 Grive, La 318.
 Grivolée, La 331.
 Groisy-le-Plot 267.
 Gros, Puy 242. 254.
 Gros-Hêtre, Casc. du 120.
 Grosne, the 185.
 Grospierres 394.
 Gros-Villan, the 299.
 Gruisan, Etang de 172.
 Grum, Pic de 122.
 Grust 135.
 Gua, Casc. du 336.
 Guagno, Bains de 464.
 Guardia, Col de 460.
 Guépie, La 94.
 Guéret 226.
 Guéry, Lac de 245.
 Guéthary 101.
 Gueule d'Enfer 393.
 Guibertes, Les 337.
 Guier, the 295.
 — Mort, Valley of the 325.
 Guil, the 342.
 —, Vallée du 368.
 Guillestre 367.
 Guisane, the 337. 365.
 Guitera 464.
 Guîtres 11.
 Gujan-Mestras 57.
 Gurmignon 116.
 Guyenne 43.
 Gyronde, the 343.
- Habert de Malamille 325.
 — de Tenaison, 325.
 — Valhombrière 325.
 Haie-Fouassière, La 23.
 Haut, Chal. de l' 293.
 Haut-Brion 56.
 Haut-du-Seuil, the 329.
 Hautecombe, Abb. of 265.
 Hautefort 38.
 Haute-Garonne, Dep. of the 71.
 — Loire, Dep. of the 248.
 — Luce 298.

- Hauterive (Allier) 203.
— (Causses) 385.
Hautes-Alpes, Dép. des 340.
Haute-Savoie, Dep. of 290.
Hautes-Pyrénées, Dep. of 112.
Haute-Vienne, Dép. de la 35.
Hauteville 261. 191.
Hautpoul, Chât. d' 380.
Haya, the 103.
Haye-Descartes, La 3.
Héas 141.
—, Chap. & Val. de 140.
Helena 175.
Hendaye 102.
Henvières, the 368.
Hérault, the 381. 401.
—, Dép. de l' 401.
Herbagères, Mont des 274.
Herbergement, L' 24.
Hérépiat 379.
Héric, Gorge d' 280.
Herm, Grotte de l' 166.
Hermitage (hill) 444.
Herpie, the 346.
Héry 294.
Heyrieux 318.
Hières, Les 365.
Hirondelles, Col des 280.
His-Mane-Touille 162.
Hix 178.
Holonnès 191.
Hommaize, L' 7.
Homme, Bec and Pic de l' 363.
—, Col de l' 333.
—, Val. de l' 159.
—, Mort, Tuc de l' 163.
Hontalade, Plat. de la 137.
Hôpital, L' 196. 298. 376.
— sous - Rochefort. L' 229.
Hort-Dieu, Signal de la 401.
Hospital, L' 176.
Hospitalet, L' 169.
Hostens 56. 63.
Houerts, Col des 367.
Houle, Col de 134.
Hourat, le 121.
Hourque de Lauga 117.
— des 5 Ours ou Cours 144.
Hourquette, Pic 118.
— d'Araillé 134.
Hourquette d'Ossoue 132. 134.
Hourtin 56.
—, Etang d' 56.
Huez 344.
Huismes 13.
Hume, La 57.
Huriel 225.
Huttes, Anse des 53.
Hyds 224.
Hyères 442.
—, Iles d' 444.
—, Rade d' 444.
If, Chât. d' 438.
Igueldo, Mont 104.
Ile-Barbe, L' 187. 223.
— Bouchard 14.
— d'Elle 24.
— de Séchillienne 334.
Iles, Les 287.
Ibhuro 116.
Ile 176.
Illeou, Casc. & Lac d' 130.
Illiberis 175.
Illiez, Val d' 272.
Incudine, Monte 464.
Indre, the 3. 13. 31.
—, Dep. of the 31.
Infernet, the 335.
—, Col. de l' 365.
—, Gorge de l' 336.
Ingrandes-Vienne 3.
Ingril, Étang d' 406.
Irgny 226.
Irun 103.
Iseran, Col du Mont 304.
Isère, the 297. 298. 300. 410.
—, Depart. of 319. 320.
—, Source of the 304.
—, Upper Valley of 298.
Iseye, Col d' 117.
Isle, the 11. 39.
— de-Noé 90.
— Jourdain 78.
— sur-Sorgues 425.
Isola Rossa 468.
Ispagnac 383.
Issoire 205.
Issoudun 31.
Istres 424.
Iteuil 7.
Itsatsou 63.
Izeste 119.
Izouard, Val., Ref. and Col d' 344.
Jallieu 319.
Jandri, the 350.
Janneyrias 224.
Janus, Mons 344.
Jardin, the 277.
Jarjat, the 339.
Jarnac 10.
Jarrie 337.
—, La 20.
Jaume 328.
Jausiers 341.
Javie, La 371.
Jean-Gauthier, Col 367.
Jeanne, Pointe 351.
Jérét, Val de 131.
Jeurre 190.
Joinville, Port 30.
—, Refuge 359. 366.
Joli, Col 298.
—, Mont 270.
Jonas, Grottes de 243.
Joncels 379.
Joncet 178.
Jonchère, La (He-V.) 35.
Jonchères (Ardèche) 375.
Jonte, the 386.
Jonzac 28.
Jorasses, the 276. 280.
Jordanne, the 254.
Jouan, Golfe 449.
—, Pic 176.
Joucou 172.
—, Défile 172.
Joué-lès-Tours 12. 33.
Jouplane, Col de 269.
Jouvet, Mont 259.
—, Col and Lac du 300.
Joux, La 287.
Jovet, Plan 283.
Juan-les-Pins 446.
Juillan 112.
Juzet 154.
—, Casc. de 154.
Kercabanae, Pont de 163.
Laas 90.
Labach, Granges de 159.
Labarthe-Inard 114.
Labassa, Pic 133.
Labastide-Rouairoux 381.
Labatut 105.
Labenne 60.
Laberou 117.
Labouheyre 58.
Labouret, Col de 371.
Labroquère 148.
Labruguière 381.
Lac, Cirque du 388.
—, Glacier du 363.
Lacabarède 381.
Lacanau 56.
—, Etang de 56.

- Lac Blanc 145. 311.
 — Noir, Ref. du 350.
 Lachamp-Condillac 411.
 Lachat, Mont 282. 292.
 Lacou 367.
 Lacour, Vallon de 243.
 Lacourt 163.
 Lacourtsort 70.
 Laeq 106.
 Lacroix, Col 369.
 Lafarge 38.
 Laffrey 338.
 Lafoux 392.
 Lagrasse 82.
 Laisonnay 305.
 Lalbenque 70.
 Lalinde 12.
 Lалуque 59.
 Lamalgue, Fort de 442.
 Lamalou-les-Bains 379.
 Lamanon 426.
 Lamonzie-St. Martin 12.
 Lamothe 56. 58.
 — Landeron 64.
 Lance d'Allemont, Grand de 347.
 Lancebranlette 286. 301.
 Lances de Domènes, the 329.
 Lancettes, Glac. des 283.
 Lancy 329.
 —, Combe de 329.
 Lanchâtra 351.
 Lançon 426.
 Lancela, Rocher and Col de 357.
 Landes, the (Loire-Inf.) 29.
 —, Dep. of the 59.
 —, district 56.
 Landry 301.
 Lanfon, Dents de 294.
 Langeac 375.
 Langogne 375.
 Langon (Guyenne) 64.
 —, Le (Poitou) 24.
 Languedoc 71.
 Lannemezan 114.
 Lanoux, Lac 169.
 Lans, Montagnes de 328.
 Lans-le-Bourg 315.
 Lans-le-Villard 316.
 Lantosque 456.
 Lanuéjols 382.
 Lanzo 317.
 Laoune, the 131.
 Lapolisse 195.
 Lapeyrouse 224.
 Lapeau-Maussac 246.
 Lapurdum 60.
 Laquet, Col du 144.
 Laqueuille 240. 246.
 Laragne 370.
 Larcèveau 105.
 Larche 342.
 —, Col de 342.
 Largentière 394.
 Larnac 246.
 Larne, the 381.
 Laroque 89.
 Larrau 105.
 Lars, Prés de 293.
 Laruns 119.
 Larzac, the 379. 401.
 Lassur 168.
 —, Chât. de 168.
 Latéral à la Garonne.
 Canal 72. 89.
 Latour 379.
 Latte de Bazen 121.
 Laubies, Signal de 376.
 Lauglanet 379.
 Laurantou, Tête de 351.
 Laurens 317.
 Lauris 426.
 Laus 344.
 Lautaret, Le 362.
 —, Col and Hosp. du 336.
 —, Pic de Neige du 363.
 Lautrec 79.
 Lauvitel, Lac de 348.
 Lauze, Col de la 350. 363.
 —, Ref. de la 363.
 Lauzes, Les 317.
 Lauzet 376.
 Lauzet, Le 337. 341.
 Lauzon, Col and Tête de 340.
 Laval-de-Tignes 303.
 Lavancher 277. 287.
 Lavandou, Le 446.
 Lavaud-Franche 225.
 Lavour 70.
 Lavaveix-les-Mines 226.
 Lavedan, Lac de 122.
 Lavey, the 351.
 —, Baths of 273.
 —, Col and Glac. de la 352.
 —, Ref. de la 349. 351.
 Lavilledieu 68.
 Lavoulte-sur-Rhône 390.
 Lavoute-sur-Loire 248.
 Lay, Grand 16.
 Laye 341.
 Layrac 89.
 Laze, Som de 136.
 Léchaud, Col de 270.
 Lectoure 89.
 Lédénon 392.
 Lège 151.
 Leisse, the 295. 306.
 —, Col de la 306. 310.
 Leman, Lac 263.
 Lemerrier, Pointe 351.
 Lempdes 253.
 Lencloître 14.
 Lenta, Valley 304.
 Lépin 295.
 Lérins, Les de 449.
 Lescar 106.
 Leschaux, Glacier de 276.
 Lescun 117.
 —, Pont de 117.
 Lescure 163.
 Lesdiguières, Chât. de 341.
 Lesparre 53.
 Lesponne 149.
 —, Val. de 149.
 Lespouey-Laslades 113.
 Lestelle 110.
 Létrade 225.
 Leucate 172.
 Leuchi 286.
 Levade, La 376.
 Levalduc 424.
 —, Etang de 424.
 Levanna, the 318.
 Levant, Ile du 444.
 Levens 456.
 Lexos 94.
 Leyment 261.
 Leyre, the 56.
 Lez, the 162.
 Lezan 395.
 Lézignan 82.
 Lezoux 230.
 Lhéris, Col de 149.
 —, Pène de 149.
 Lhers, Vallée de 79.
 Libourne 11.
 Licharre 105.
 Lieuran-Ribauté 381.
 Lieusaube, Rocher or Tour de 141.
 Ligena 64.
 Lignan 86.
 Lignare, the 335.
 Lignat, Chât. de 224.
 Ligne, Val. de la 394.
 Lignon, the 229.
 Ligré-Rivière 14.
 Ligugé 7.
 Limaçon, the 126.
 Limagne, the 204.
 Limenil 87.
 Limoges 35.
 Limonum 4.
 Limousin, the 35.
 Limoux 170.
 Limpia 454.
 Lioran, the 253.
 —, Puy 254.
 Lis, Val. du 157.
 Lisle 41.
 — d'Albi 96.
 Livet 335.

- Livet, Gorge de 335.
 Livron 411.
 Llabane, the 180.
 Llivia 178.
 Llo 178.
 —, Col de 178.
 Loches 33.
 Lodève 86.
 Lognan, Pavil. de 280.
 287.
 Loire 390.
 —, the 183. 196. 197. 229.
 248.
 —, Dép. de la 227.
 Lombard, Col. Glacier,
 and Ref. 365.
 Lombarde, Vallon de la
 317.
 Lombrive, Grotte de 167.
 Londe, La 446.
 Londenière, Col de 341.
 Long, Lac 309.
 —, Pic 140.
 Longages 115.
 Longefoy 300.
 Longet, Col de 342.
 Longo Sardo 465.
 Longviry, the 190.
 Loo, Chal. de 293.
 Loranoure, Tête de 351.
 Lordat 168.
 —, Chât. de 168.
 Lorette 227.
 Lorient 411.
 Lormont 12. 29.
 Lorry, Pic de 118.
 Lory, Pic 355.
 Loson, Cabane de 348.
 Lostange 381.
 Lot, the 65. 70. 376. 378.
 —, Dep. of the 88.
 Lot-et-Garonne, Dep. of
 65.
 Lothiers 34.
 Loubans 184.
 Loubaresse 377.
 Loudervielle 148.
 Loudun 114.
 Loubans 184.
 Loup, the 447.
 —, Col du 352. 360.
 Lourdes 110.
 Loures 13. 51.
 Louroux-de-Bouble 224.
 Loutraz 312.
 Louvie 119.
 Lovagny 266.
 Lovitel, Lac de 348.
 —, Brèche and Signal de
 348.
 Lozanne 197.
 Lozère, Dep. of the 382.
 —, Mont 375. 376.
- Luant 34.
 Lubersac 91.
 Luc (Lozère) 375.
 Luc, Le & Le Cannet 445.
 Luchon 151.
 —, Hosp. de 159.
 Luçon 24.
 Ludon 52.
 Lugagnan 125.
 Lugdunum 212.
 — Consoranorum 162.
 — Convenarum 150.
 Lugo 465.
 Lugos 58.
 Lugin 272.
 Lumio 468.
 Lunas 379.
 Lunel 401.
 Lunel-Viel 401.
 Lunery 210.
 Lurbe 116.
 Lurdé, Col de 122.
 Luri 468.
 Lurs 426.
 Lusignan 18.
 Lus-la-Croix-Haute 339.
 Lussac-les-Châteaux 7.
 Luteva 86.
 Lutour, Valley of 133.
 Luxé 8.
 Luye, the 340.
 Luynes 429.
 Luz 135.
 —, Gorge de 135.
 Luzech 88.
 Luzenac 168.
Lyons 210.
 Botanical Garden 223.
 Cathedral 215.
 Chap. of N.-D. de
 Fourvière 214.
 Church of Ainay 213.
 — of the Hôt.-D. 222.
 — of N.-D. de Four-
 vière 214.
 — of the Redemption
 223.
 — St. Bonaventura 222.
 — St. Jean 215.
 — St. Nizier 216.
 — St. Pierre 221.
 — St. Pothinus 223.
 Cours du Midi 213.
 Ecole de Médecine 222.
 Exchange 221.
 Ficelle of Fourv. 214.
 — of la Croix-R. 221.
 Font. des Célest. 216.
 — des Jacob. 216.
 — des Terreaux 217.
 — St. Jean 215.
 Fourvière, Notre-
 Dame de 214.
- LYONS:**
 Galerie Chenav. 219.
 — des Lyon. 218.
 Gallery of paintings
 218.
 — of sculpture 217.
 Grand-Séminaire 215.
 Hospice de la Charité
 214.
 Hôtel-Dieu 222.
 — de Ville 216.
 Jardin des Plantes (for-
 mer) 221.
 Library, Municipal 222.
 — of the Palais des
 Arts 221.
 Loyasse, Cemetery 215.
 Lycée 222.
 Manécanterie 216.
 Marbres, collection of
 217.
 Monuments 213. 222.
 223.
 Musée Bernard 219.
 — of Art and Industry
 222.
 — of the Propagation
 de la Foi 214.
 — Lapidaire 217.
 Musées 217.
 Museum of Antiq. 220.
 — Nat. Hist. 221.
 Observatory 210.
 Palais de Justice 216.
 — de la Bourse 221.
 — des Arts or
 — St. Pierre 217.
 Parc de la Tête-d'Or
 223.
 Passage du Rosaire
 215.
 Place Bellecour 213.
 — de la Comédie 221.
 — de la Républ. 222.
 — des Jacobins 216.
 — des Terreaux 217.
 — Morand 222.
 — Perrache 213.
 — St. Jean 215.
 — Sathonay 221.
 Railway Stations 210.
 Quarter of La Croix
 Rousse 213. 221.
 — La Guillotière 213.
 222.
 — Les Brotteaux 213.
 223.
 — Perrache 213.
 — Vaise 213.
 Rue de la Républ. 214.
 221.
 — de l'Hôt.-de-Ville
 214. 216.

LYONS:

- Statue of Ampère, 213.
- of Louis XIV. 213.
- of Jacquart 221.
- of Marshal Suchet 222.
- Théâtre, Grand 221.
- Bellecour 222.
- des Célestins 216.
- Zoological Garden 223.
- Lyonnais, the 212.
- Lyon-Gorge-du-Loup 223.
- Lyon-Vaise 187.
- Lys, Cirque & Val, du 157.

Macau 52.

Machecoul 29.

Mâcon 185.

Macot 300.

Madame 170.

Madasse, Cirque de 387.

Madeleine, La 337.

—, Col. de la 299.

—, Mont. de la 195.

Madone de Fenestre 456.

Magalas 381.

Magdalaine, La 316.

Magistère, La 67.

Magland 270.

Magnabaigt, Plateau de 124.

—, Val. de 124.

Magnac-Touvre 10.

Magnan, the 453.

—, Valley of the 455.

Magnetite 210.

Magnin, Forest of 274.

Maguelonne 406.

Mahomet, Pont de 161.

Maine, the 24.

Maison (Aude) 82.

Maison-du-Roi, La 368.

Maladetta, Pic de la 161.

Malamille, Habert de 325.

Malaucène 413.

Malausc 67.

Malaval, Combe de 336.

Malavaux, Les 203.

Malciaussia, Valley 317.

Malène, La 385.

Malibierne, Val. de 161.

Malijai 371.

Maljasset 342.

Malleroche, Col and Pic de 134.

Mallet, Mont 277.

Malmont, the 445.

Mal-Passet, Le 304.

Malpertus, Roc de 376.

Mamelles, Les 368.

Mandette, La 365.

Mandirac 172.

Manuel-Redessan 389.

Manganella, Col de 466.

Manosque 426.

Manse, Col de 341.

Mapas 288.

Marais, the 24.

Marans 24.

Maraussan 86.

Marboré, Pic and Cylindre

du 139. 140.

Marc 167.

Marcadaou, Port de 125.

133.

—, Val. de 132.

Marcadieu 113. 145.

Marcellaz-Hauteville 266.

Marnenais 11.

Marche 226.

Marcheprime 56.

Marchets, Les 308.

Marcigny 183.

Marcellac 97.

Marcilly-le-Pavé 229.

Marcornigan 83.

Marennes 26.

Margaux 52.

Marguerite, Mont de la 377.

Marguerittes 392.

Marialles, Serrat de 177.

Mariana 467.

Mariande, Casc. de la 349.

—, Col. Combe & Glacier de la 351.

Marie, Pont de 271.

Marieblanche, Col de 116.

Marignac-St. Béat 151.

Marignane 425.

Marignier 268.

Marlieux 189.

Marlioz 265.

Marmagne 206.

Marmande 64.

—, the 210.

Marouillet, Le 25.

Marquixanes 176.

Marrons 341.

Mars 192.

Marsa 172.

Marsac (Creuze) 226.

— (Tarn) 95.

Marsan 79.

Marsaré, Tête de 353.

Marseilles 430.

Allées de Meilhan 435.

— des Capucins 435.

Anse de la Réserve 432.

— des Catalans 435.

Arc de Triomphe 433.

Archæological Museum 433.

Bath. Estab. 435.

Boul. de Longchamp

435.

MARSEILLES:

Boul. Dugommier 435.

— du Musée 435.

— du Nord 435.

Bourse 432.

Cannebière 432.

Cathedral 433.

Château Borely 437.

— d'Eau 436.

— d'If 438.

— du Pharo 435.

— Talabot 438.

Church of N.-D.-de-la-Garde 434.

— St. Victor 435.

— St. Vinc.-de-P. 435.

Corniche Road 435.

Cours Belzunce 434.

— du Chapitre 438.

— P.-Puget 434.

— St. Louis 434.

Docks of La Joliette 433.

Exchange 432.

Faculty of Science 435.

Fort St. Jean 432.

— St. Nicolas 432.

Harbour 432. 433.

Hôtel de Ville 432.

If, Château d' 438.

Joliette, La 433.

Library, Public 435.

Lycée 435.

Musée des Beaux-Arts 436.

Nat. History Museum

437.

Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde 434.

Old Town 432.

Palais de Justice 434.

— de Longchamp 435.

Parc Borely 437.

Port 432.

— de Frioul 438.

Prado 437.

Préfecture 434.

Promen. de la Colline or P.-Puget 434.

Public Garden 437.

Quarantine Office 433.

Race-Course 438.

Railway Stations 430.

Rue Cannebière 432.

— de la Républ. 432.

— Noailles 432.

Santé, La 433.

Stat. of Berryer 434.

— de Belzunce 434.

Zoological Garden 437.

Marsillargues 423.

Marsous 122.

Marthon 10.

- Martignare, Col de 364.
 Martignat 190.
 Martigny 273.
 — Bourg 273.
 Martigues 425.
 Martin, Cape 459.
 Martin-Jean, Pic de 342.
 Martinet 395.
 Martres-de-Rivière 114.
 — de-Veyres 205.
 — Tolosane 115.
 Marvejols 377. 381.
 Mary, Puy 254.
 Mas, Le 316.
 —, Roche du 163.
 Mas-d'Azil 163.
 — de-la-Font 386.
 — de-la-Grave, Pic du 365.
 — de-Ponge 395.
 — des-Gardies 395.
 — Stes. Puellas 79.
 Massanne, Forêt de la 175.
 Massat 163.
 Masse, the 89.
 Massebiau 389.
 Massiac 253.
 Massilia 431.
 Massilly 185.
 Mataras, Casc. de 141.
 Matisco 185.
 Maubermé, Pic de 163.
 Maubert 387.
 Mauléon 105.
 Maulmont 203.
 Maumusson, Straits of 26.
 Maupas, Pic de 158.
 Mauran 115.
 Maures, Chaîne des 444.
 Maurettes, the 442.
 Mauriac 246.
 Maurienne, the 312.
 Maurin 342. 367. 368.
 Maurs 255.
 Maussane 423.
 Mauvais Pas, the 277.
 Mauves (Ardèche) 390.
 Mauzac 12.
 Mauzé 20.
 Mauzun, Chât. de 231.
 Maye, Tête de la 352.
 Maylin 156.
 Mayrègne 156.
 Mazamet 381.
 Mazel, Le 383.
 Mazères-sur-Salat 162.
 Mazes-les-Crès, Les 401.
 Mazet, Le 376.
 Mazières, Chât. de 34.
 — sur-Béronne 20.
 Mean-Martin, Glac. de 317.
 Méane, Roche 363.
 Médassoles 155.
 Mediabat, Pont de 126.
 Médoc, the 52.
 Médous 149.
 Mées, Les 426.
 Mégève 294.
 Mégronnes 342.
 Méhun-sur-Yèvre 206.
 Meidassa 369.
 Meije, the 353. 354.
 —, Brèche de la 364.
 Meillan 210.
 Meillerie 272.
 Meironnes 342.
 Méjean, Causse 383.
 Méjannes-Mons 395.
 Mélezet 313.
 Melle 20.
 Melzéard, Tour de 20.
 Mende 382.
 —, Causse de 382.
 Mennetou-sur-Cher 231.
 Mens 339.
 Menthère, Plat. de 262.
 Menthon 291.
 Mentone 458.
 —, Val. of 459.
 Méolans 341.
 Mer de Glace, the 276.
 — — d'Argentière 287.
 Mercuès 88.
 Mercus 166.
 Merdaret, the 329.
 Merdogne, Chât. de 253.
 Mérens 169.
 Merial 172.
 Mérimindol 426.
 Méritzell, Chapel 169.
 Merlet, Col de 333.
 Mers 33.
 Meursault 183.
 Meximieux 261.
 Meya, Pic 131.
 Meymac 38. 246.
 Meyrargues 427.
 Meyrueis 387.
 Meys 224.
 Meyze, La 91.
 Meyzieux 224.
 Mèze 86.
 Mezenc, the 252.
 Mézériat 188.
 Mézilhac 390.
 Mezos 59.
 Miage, Glac. de 281.
 —, Col de 280.
 Michot, Casc. 156.
 Midaou, Ravin du 143.
 Midi, Aig. du (Hte-Sav.) 271. 272. 277. 279.
 — — (Isère) 301.
 —, Col du 279.
 Midon 199.
 Midouze, the 59.
 Miélan 90.
 Mignaloux-Nouaillé 7.
 Milieu, Pic du 161.
 Millas 176.
 —, Plan de 134.
 Millau 378.
 Millersol, Chal. de 336.
 Milles, Les 425.
 Millière, Cirque de la 388.
 Milly 195.
 Mimbaste 60.
 Miziman 58.
 Mine, Pic de la 159.
 Miolans, Castle 297. 312.
 Miouze-Rochefort, La 240.
 Mirabal, Chât. de 163.
 Mirabeau 427.
 —, Salon de 244.
 Miramas 424.
 Mirande 90.
 Mirebeau 14.
 Miremont (Dordog.) 87.
 —, Grotto of 87.
 — (Hte-Garonne) 164.
 Miribel 261.
 Mison 370.
 Misson-Habas 60.
 Modane 313.
 Moine, the 23.
 —, Aig. du 277.
 Moines, Col and Pic des 118.
 Moirans 319.
 Moissac 67.
 Mola, La 278.
 Molard de Don, the 261.
 Molaret 316.
 Môle, the 268.
 Molières 379.
 — sur-Cèze 394.
 Molinges 190.
 Molitg 177.
 Molompise 253.
 Momie, Grotte de la 285.
 Monaco 457.
 Monastier, Le (Haute-Loire) 252.
 — (Lozère) 378.
 Moncade, Tour de 105.
 Moncontour 14.
 Moncontant 16.
 Moncrabeau 65.
 Mondarrain, Pic 63.
 Mondragon 391. 412.
 Monédières, the 247.
 Monestier-de-Clermont 339.
 Monétier-de-Briançon 337. 366.
 —, Glacier de 366.
 Monistrol, Chât. de 248.

- Monistrol d'Allier 375.
 Monna, Le 389.
 Monné de Bagnères 148.
 — de Luchon 156.
 —, Soum de 130.
 Monnetier-Mornex 267.
 268.
 Mons Albanus 68.
 — Janus 344.
 — Seleuci 370.
 Monségu, Pic de 156.
 Monsemlbron-Libos 88.
 Mont, Col du 301.
 Monta, La 369. 325.
 Mont-Agel 457.
 Montagnac-St.-Hippolyte
 . 246.
 Montagne, La 340.
 — Noire 381.
 — Verte 203.
 Montagnes Abimées 333.
 Montagnole, Col de 366.
 Montaigu, Pic de 148.
 — Vendée 24.
 Mont-Aiguille 339.
 Montaigt 226.
 Montailleur 297.
 Montalban, Fort 455.
 Montalet, Chât. de 394.
 Montaliou 261.
 Montane, the 246.
 Montanvert, the 276.
 Montarque, Tuc de 156.
 Montauban (Tarn-et-
 Gar.), 68.
 — (Hte-Gar.) 154.
 —, Casc. de 154.
 — Ville-Nouvelle 94.
 Montaud, Pic de 381.
 Montaut-Betharram 110.
 Montbartier 70.
 Montbazin 381. 86.
 Montbazon 33.
 Montbéas, the 164.
 Mont-Binet 116.
 Mont Blanc 280.
 — —, Pavil. du 286.
 — — du Tacul 279. 281.
 — —, Petit 308.
 — —, Rocher du 281.
 Montboron 455.
 Mont-Bréquin 313.
 Mont-Briançon 253.
 Montbrison 229. 224.
 —, Pic de 343.
 Montbrul 390.
 Montbrun 384.
 Montcalm, the 167.
 Montceau-les-Mines 183.
 Mont-Ceindre 223.
 — Cenis, Hosp. du 314.
 — — Road 314.
 — — Tunnel 313.
 Montchaboud, Signal de
 331.
 Montchal, Puy de 243.
 Montchanin 183.
 Mont-Chauve d'Aspre-
 mont 455.
 — Collerin 317.
 — Cornadore 246.
 — Dauphin-Guillevre
 342.
 — de-Lans, 348.
 — —, Glac. de 350. 363.
 — de Marsan 59.
 — de Saxe 286.
 — d'Or, the 223.
 — Dore, Le 241.
 — Dove 252.
 Monte-Calvo 455.
 — Carlo 457.
 Montées, Les 271.
 Monteignet-Escurolles
 204.
 Monteils 94.
 Montélimar 411.
 Montendre 29.
 Montenvert, the 276.
 Monte-Pietro 466.
 Montespan, Chât. de 114.
 Montesquieu, Rocher de
 385.
 Montessuy 224.
 Monestruc 89.
 Montets, Col des 288.
 Montoux 418.
 Montfavet 425.
 Montferrand (Puy-de-D.)
 205. 231.
 — (Gironde) 54.
 Montferrat 132. 140.
 Montfleury, Convent of
 325.
 Mont-Froid 315.
 Montgaillard 145.
 Montgarin 332.
 Mont-Genèvre 344.
 Montgilbert, Fort 313.
 Mont-Granier 297.
 Mont-Gros 455.
 Monthey 272.
 Mont-Houx 223.
 Monti 459.
 Montils-Colombier 28.
 Mont-Iseran, Col du 304.
 Montjoie, Val. de 270.
 282.
 Mont-Joli 270. 283. 294.
 — Jouvét 299.
 — Lachat 282.
 — Laid 122.
 Montlaur 79.
 Montlouis 178.
 Mont-Lozère 376.
 Montluçon 225.
 Montluel 261.
 Mont-Major 423.
 — Mallet 277.
 Montmarault 195.
 Mont-Maudit 231.
 Montmaur 340.
 Montmélian 297. 330
 Montmin 293.
 Montmirat, Col de 383
 Montmoreau 11.
 Montmorillon 7.
 Montné, the 156.
 Monton, Puy de 205.
 Montoncel, Puy de 230.
 Montpaon 379.
 Montpellier 401.
 — le-Vieux 388.
 Mont-Pelvoux 360.
 Montperche, Fort 297.
 Mont-Perdu 140.
 — —, Etang du 140.
 Montpeyroux 205.
 Montpezat 70. 114.
 — sous-Bauzon 393.
 Mont-Pilat 228.
 — Pourri 301.
 Montpont 41.
 Monrabé 97.
 Mont Rachais 324.
 Montréal 190.
 Montréjeau 114 148.
 Montremont, Valley 293.
 Montrevil 184.
 Montriehard 31.
 Montricoux 94.
 Monrodeix, Chât. 237.
 Mont-Rognon, Puy du 239.
 Montrond 197. 210. 224.
 —, Chât. de 210.
 Montrottier, Chât. de 266.
 Mont-Ruan 269. 272.
 Monts (Indre-et-Loire) 3.
 — Maudits, the 161.
 Mont-St. Guillaume 342.
 — Thabor 313. 367.
 — Thuria 301.
 — Tondou, Col du 283.
 Montvalent 92.
 Montvallier, Pic de 163.
 Mont-Ventoux 419. 43.
 — Verdun 223.
 — Viso 369.
 Morcenx 58.
 Morel 307.
 Moret 332.
 Morge, the 272.
 Morgon, the 342.
 Morières 425.
 Mornas 412.
 Mornex 267.
 Morosaglia 466.
 Mortagne-sur-Sèvre 23.
 Morte, La 335.

- Mortola 459.
 Morzine 269.
 Mosnac-St. Genis 28.
 Mosson, the 406.
 Mossons, Les 278.
 Mostuéjou 336.
 Mothe-Achard, La 17.
 — St. Héraye, La 18.
 Motte, Chal. de la 311.
 — Lac de la 333.
 Motte-Beuvron, La 30.
 — d'Aveillans, La 338.
 — Feuilly, Chât. de la 33.
 — les-Bains, La 337.
 Mottets, Les 284.
 Moucherolle, the 328.
 Moucherotte, the 327.
 Mouilles, Les 287.
 Moulègre, the 255.
 Moulières, Pic 161.
 Moulin-à-vent 187.
 Moulins-s.-Allier 192.
 Moulis (Ariège) 162.
 — (Gironde) 53.
 Moulleau 58.
 Mounjoy, Pas de 160.
 Moureze 86.
 Mouries 423.
 Mourisot, Lake of 101.
 Moussac (Charente) 8.
 Moussais-la-Bataille 3.
 Mousté, Pic de 117.
 Moustiers-St. Marie 427.
 Mouthiers 11.
 Moutiers-en-Tarentaise 299.
 Moux (Aude) 82.
 Moande, Glac. and Col de la 352.
 Mulatière, La 226.
 Mulets, Col des (Pyr.) 132.
 — Gr. and Pet. (Mont-Blanc) 281.
 Mulinet, the 318.
 Munia, Pic de la 141.
 Mural-le-Quaire 240.
 Murat 253.
 — Chât. de 194.
 Mur de la Côte 280.
 Mure, La 338.
 Muret 115.
 Muro, Cap de 462.
 Murois 245.
 Mussidan 41.
 Muy, Le 445.
 Muzelle, Col de la 348.
 — Lac de la 348.
 — Roche de la 351.
 Nabrigas, Grotte de 387.
 Najac 94.
 Nalliers 24.
 Nancy-sur-Cluses 270.
 Nant 379.
 — Blanc 279.
 — Borrant, Chal. de 283.
 — Bride 272.
 — de la Gria 282.
 — des Pèlerins 279.
 — Noir 274.
 Nantais, Roc 379.
 Nantes 23.
 Nantet, Col du 293.
 —, Chal. du 293.
 Nantillons, Glacier des 277.
 Nants, Chal. and Ref. des 311.
 Nantua 191.
 —, Lac de 190.
 Napoléon, Pont 137.
 Napoléon-Vendée 16.
 Napoule, La 450.
 —, Golfe de la 449.
 Narbo 82.
 Narbonne 82.
 Narreyrous, Grange de 359.
 Nartelle, La 446.
 Nartubie, the 445.
 Naussac 93.
 Naves 292.
 Navettes, Combe des 341.
 Nay 110.
 Nebbio 468.
 Nègre, Val 389.
 Négrepelisse 94.
 Négrondes 38.
 Neige-Cordier, Pic de 362.
 Nemausus 395.
 Nemetum 231.
 Néouvielle ou Néouvielle, Pic de 145.
 Nérac 65.
 Néré ou Nère, Pic de 137. 143.
 Nérès 225.
 Ners 395.
 Nersac 9.
 Nerte, Tunnel de la 425.
 Nesmy 24.
 Néthou, Pic de 161.
 Nets, Pic de 130.
 Neussargues 253.
 Neuva, Glac. de la 280.
 Neuvic 41.
 Neuville-de-Poitou 146.
 — sur-Saône 187. 224.
 Neuvy-Pailloux 31.
 Névache 367.
 Nevers 192.
 Nexon 38. 91.
 Neyrac 393.
 Neyzets, Rochers des 367.
 Niaux 166.
 Nice 450.
 Nice-Riquier 447.
 Nicole 65.
 Nid-de-la-Poule, the 239.
 Niegles-Prades 393.
 Niéras, Roch. de las 122.
 Nieuil-l'Espoir 7.
 Nikæa 453.
 Nîmes 395.
 Niort (Deux-Sèvres) 18.
 — (Pyrén.) 172.
 —, Defile of 172.
 Niort and La Rochelle Canal 24.
 Nissan 84.
 Nive, the 60. 101.
 Nivelle, the 102.
 Niversac 87. 91.
 Nivolet, Dent du 297.
 Nizan 64.
 Nizas 381.
 Nizza 450.
 Noalhat 204.
 Nogaro 65.
 Nohant 33.
 Noir, Causse 387.
 —, Glacier 358. 361.
 —, Lac (Dauphiné) 350.
 — — (Isère) 333.
 — — (Pyr.) 145.
 Noire, Montagne 381.
 Noirétable 230.
 Noirlac, Abbey of 210.
 Noirmoutiers 29.
 —, Ile de 29.
 Noirterre 16.
 Nohac 252.
 Nontron 10.
 Nord, Pic (Grandes Rousses) 346.
 Nord des Têtes du Crouzet, Pointe 351.
 Nore, Pic de 381.
 Notre-Dame-de-Briançon 299.
 — de-Capimont 380.
 — de-Casalibus 326.
 — de-Charmaix 313.
 — de-Commiers 337.
 — de-Consolation 175.
 — de-Délivrance 315.
 — de-la-Garde 442.
 — de-la-Gorge 283.
 — de-la-Guérison 285.
 — de-la-Salette 338.
 — de-l'Osier 328.
 — de-Marceille 170.
 — de-Rhêmes 303.
 — des-Anges 445.
 — des-Neiges 343.
 — de-Vaulx 338.
 Nouan-le-Fuzelier 30.
 Nouve, Defile of the 330.

- Nouvelle, La 82. 172.
 Noves 419.
 Noviomagus 53.
 Noyant 194.
 Nozières 383. 395.
 Nuces 97.
 Nuits-sous-Beaune 182.
 Nurieux 190.
 Nyon 412.

O
 Obiou, the 338.
 Objat 91.
 Oblincum 7.
 Oche, Hosp. de l' 386.
 Oeillette, the 325.
 Ogeu 116.
 Oignin, the 190.
 Oiron 15.
 Oisans 335.
 Oiseaux, Ile des 58.
 —, Monts des 442.
 Olan, Aig. & Pic d' 352.
 —, Col d' 352.
 Olargues 380.
 Oléron, Ile d' 26. 23.
 Olette 178.
 —, Graus d' 178.
 Olivier, Etang de l' 424.
 Olle, Combe d' 335. 333.
 Ollioules-St. Nazaire 439.
 Olonne 17.
 Oloron 116.
 —, Gave d' 105. 116.
 Omessa 466.
 Oncet, Lac d' 144. 149.
 Onde, the 359.
 One, the 153.
 Onglous, Les 86.
 Oo and its lake 155.
 —, Port d' 155.
 —, Portillon d' 156.
 Opillous, Pic d' 359.
 Opmes, Gorge d' 239.
 Or, Iles d' 444.
 Orange 412.
 Orb, the 85. 86. 379.
 Orcival 240.
 Orco, the 304.
 Ordincède, Cab. d' 149.
 Ordizan 145.
 Orezza 467.
 Orgon 419.
 —, Plan d' 419. 420.
 Orgueil 88.
 Orgullo, Mont 104.
 Oriège, the 166.
 Orléans 30. 206.
 Ormelune, the 301.
 Ormes, Les 3.
 Orny, Cabane, Combe,
 and Glacier d' 480.
 Oro, Mont d' 465.

 Orrédon, Lac d' 145.
 Orrhy, Pic d' 105.
 Orsan-Chusclan 391.
 Orthevielle 105.
 Orthez 105.
 Ortholas 90.
 Ossau, Gave & Val. d'
 119. 123.
 Ossoue, Glac. d' 132. 140.
 —, Oulettes d' 140.
 —, Val. d' 140.
 Ossun 112.
 Ostrea 424.
 Ostriconi, the 468.
 Ouches, Les 279. 270. 282.
 Oueil, Val. d' 156.
 Ougiers, Les 348.
 Ouillarse, the 316.
 Ouille de Gaube 132.
 — de Trièves 318.
 — du Midi 316.
 — Noire 317.
 Oule, Chal. de l' 333.
 Oules, Font. des 344.
 Oulettes, Col. des 132.
 — d'Ossoue 134.
 — du Vignemale 132.
 —, Pas des 134.
 Oulles 335.
 Oullins 226.
 Oulx 313. 344.
 Ours, Mont. de l' 351.
 —, Col de l' 351.
 Oursière, Waterfall 331.
 Oust 163.
 Ouvèze, the 390. 413. 414.
 Oyonnaz 190.
 Oz 335. 345.
 Ozon-Lanespède 113.

P
 Pacaudière, La 196.
 Paillole 150.
 Paillon, the 453.
 Pain-de-Sucre, the 368.
 Paiolive, Bois de 394.
 Pair, Lac 363.
 Paladru 319.
 —, Lac de 319.
 Paladus 230.
 Palairac 82.
 Palalda 179.
 Palas, Pic de la 125.
 Palasca 468.
 Palau-del-Vidre 175.
 Palavas 406.
 Pales de Burat 158.
 Palésieux 286.
 Palet, Col du 305. 300.
 Palhères 376.
 Paliès, Ravine of Les 387.
 Palinges 183.
 Palisse, La 195.
 Pallet, Le 23.

 Pallons 343.
 Palluau-St. Genou 33.
 Palme, Etang de la 172.
 —, Ile de la 186.
 Palu, Tête de la 456.
 Palud, La 412.
 Pambassibé, the 121.
 Pamiers 165.
 Pamproux 18.
 Panchot 97.
 Panissière 333.
 Panticosa 125.
 Paoul, Col de 162.
 Para, La 279.
 Paradis, Monts du 442.
 Paradou, the 423.
 Parata, Punta della 462.
 —, Torre della 464.
 Paray-le-Monial 194. 183.
 Parempuyre 52.
 Parentis, Etang de 57.
 Pariou, Puy de 238.
 Paris, Plateau de 362.
 Pariset 327.
 Parisien, Casc. du 159.
 Parmelan 292.
 Parnac 88.
 Paroird, Lac du 342.
 Parpaillon, the 341.
 Parrachée, Dent 311.
 Parsac 225.
 Part, Pic de la 365.
 Parthenay 15. 6.
 Partie, Lac de la 315.
 Pas de l'Arc 386.
 — de Roland 63.
 — de Soucy 386.
 — du Chat 147.
 Passages 103.
 Pas-de-Jeu 15.
 Pas-des-Lanciers 425.
 Passable, Bay of 447.
 Passin 224.
 Pau 106.
 —, Gave de 60. 105. 107.
 Pauillac 53. 54.
 Paul, Col de 162.
 Paulhac, Chât. de 205.
 Paulhaguet 205. 253.
 Paulhan 85. 381.
 Pauline, La 444.
 Paulois, Chât. de 26.
 Paute, La 335.
 Pavé, the 354.
 —, Col du 356.
 Pavin, Lac 243.
 Paziols 83.
 Pazzolo, Lago di 465.
 Péage, Le 334.
 — de-Roussillon 409.
 Pech de Bugarach 171.
 Pêcher, Source of the
 382.

- Pécelet, Aig. de 311.
 Pédroux, Pics 169.
 Pegomas 450.
 Péguère, the 131.
 Peipin 371.
 Peisey 301. 305.
 Pélerins, Glac. des 279.
 —, Nant des 279.
 Pélissier, Pont 271.
 Pellafoi 338.
 Pellas, Valley of 339.
 Pelouse, Pointe 269.
 Pélussin 390.
 Pelvas, Tête de 368.
 Pelvoux Range 344.
 —, Mont 360.
 Peña-Blanca 159.
 Peña-Collarada 118.
 Pénemédæa, the 121.
 Pène-Nère 135.
 Penne (Tarn) 94.
 —, La 438.
 — d'Agenais 89.
 Pérat, Le 10.
 Perche, Col de la 178.
 Perdigat, Château 87.
 Perdighero, Pic 156.
 Perdrix, Crest de la 228.
 Perdu, Col 344.
 —, Mont 140.
 Périgord, County 39.
 Périgueux 39.
 Perjuret, Col de 382.
 Perpignan 173.
 Perralotaz, Pont de 271.
 Périère, the 190. 307.
 Perrignier 271.
 Perron des Encombres 313.
 Perte du Rhône 262.
 Perthus, Col du 179.
 Pertuis 426.
 — Breton 24.
 Pertuiset, Le 248.
 Pesquiers, Etang des 444.
 Pessac 56.
 Péteret, Aig. Blanche de 285.
 Petit-Bornand 295.
 — Buëch. the 340.
 — Charnier 333.
 — Clausis, the 341.
 Petite-Lance, the 329.
 — Voudène 335.
 Petites-Rousses, the 346.
 Petit-Galibier 365.
 — Infernet, Col du 331.
 — Marchet 308.
 — —, Chal. du 309.
 — Mont-Blanc 308.
 — Mont-Viso 369.
 — Pelvoux 360.
 — Plateau, the 281.
 Petit St. Bernard 286.
 — Salève 268.
 Petits-Goulets 328.
 — Mulets 281.
 Petit-Suchet, Puy du 239.
 — Tabuc, Val. du 366.
 Pexiora 79.
 Peychagnard 338.
 Peyrade, La 141.
 Peyraoule, Cab. de 134.
 Peyraoute, Mont de 129.
 Peyraud 199. 390.
 Peyre 379.
 —, La 148.
 —, Col de la 168.
 Peyreblanche, Col de 163.
 Peyreget, Pic de 124.
 Peyrelade, Rocher and Ruines de 386.
 Peyreleau 386.
 Peyrehorade 105.
 Peyresourde, Col de 150.
 Peyron, Clapier du 348.
 Peyrou d'Amont 363.
 — d'Aval 363.
 Peyruis 426.
 Pézenas 85.
 Pezens 79.
 Pharon, the 442.
 Piagu, Tête de 456.
 Pian del Rè 370.
 Pibrac 78.
 Picade, Port de la 159.
 Pic de Neige Cordier 362.
 — — du Lautaret 363.
 Pic du Midi de Bagnères or de Bigorre 144. 149.
 — — d'Ossau 124.
 Pied-du-Col 363.
 Piedicroce 466.
 Pierre 184.
 — à-Béranger 277.
 — à-Bérard 270. 280.
 — à l'Echelle 279.
 — Châtel, Fort de 266.
 — Grosse, Chal. de 316. 317.
 — Joseph, Col de 280.
 — Lis, Defile 171.
 — Pointue, Pavil. de la 279.
 Pierrefitte-Nestalas 125.
 Pierrelatte 412.
 Pierre-Lis, Defile of 171.
 — sur-Haute 197.
 Pierroton 56.
 Pierroux, Glac. de 351.
 Pigeol, Cab. de 167.
 Pignans 445.
 Piétat, Chap. de 126.
 Pilat, Mont 228.
 Pilate, Echelles de 148.
 Pilatte, Glac. de la 358. 357. 353.
 —, Col de la 358.
 Piméné, the 140.
 —, Col de 140.
 Pin, Alpe du 351.
 Pinéa, the 326.
 Pinget, Chal. de 268.
 Pinsaguel 164.
 Pins-Justaret 164.
 Pinsot 333.
 Piolenc 412.
 Piquade, Port de la 159.
 Pique, Pic de la 159.
 Pique-Longue, the 132.
 Pirraz, La 293.
 Piscennæ 85.
 Pise, La 376.
 Pisse, Waterfall 336.
 —, Vallon de la 348. 351.
 Pissevache, Casc. de 273. 191.
 Pla-de-la-Goule 133.
 Placette, La 325.
 Plage, La 444.
 Plagne, La 305.
 —, Lac de la 301.
 Plagnes, Col des 333.
 Plaine, Lac 262.
 Plaisance 386.
 Plan, Aig. du 277. 279.
 Planards, Les 276.
 Planay, Le 306. 308.
 Plancoulour 311.
 Plan de l'Aiguille 279.
 — del-Ramié 388.
 — des-Dames 284.
 — du-Lac 348.
 — du-Roi 370.
 — du-Seye 346.
 Planes, Les 311.
 Planès 178.
 Planiol, Rocher du 385.
 Plan-Jovet 283.
 — Nachat 278.
 — Praz 269.
 Plaret, the 353.
 —, Glac. du 353.
 Plassas, Rocher de 309.
 Plat, Aig. du 351.
 —, Glacier du 350.
 Plat-à-Barbe, Casc. du 244.
 — de la Selle 351.
 Platé, Désert and Escal. de 269.
 Plate-des-Agneaux, Col de la 362. 364.
 —, Glac. de la 356. 362. 364.
 Plessis, Chât. de 34.
 Plomb du Cantal 232.
 Po, Sources of the 369.

- Podensac 64.
 Podium 248.
 Poey 106.
 Pointe Pelouse 269.
 — Percée 270. 295.
 Poitiers 3.
 Poitou, the 3.
 Poliénas 328.
 Polignac 252.
 Pollestres 179.
 Polliat 188.
 Polminhac 254.
 Polset 312.
 —, Aig. de 311.
 Pomaray 325.
 Pomas 170.
 Pombie, Col de 124.
 Pomègue 435.
 Pommard 183.
 Pomme, La 438.
 Pompadour 91.
 Pomponiana 444.
 Ponent, Rivière du 455.
 Pons 28.
 Pontallac 55.
 Pontaix 411.
 Pontanevaux 187.
 Pontcharra-sur-Bréda 330.
 — St. Forgeux 197.
 Pont-d'Ain 189.
 — d'Arc 394.
 — d'Avignon 392.
 — de-Beauvoisin 295.
 — de-Bens 332.
 — de-Céret 179.
 — de-Chabestan 370.
 — de-Cheruy-Tignieu 224.
 — de-Claix 334. 337.
 — de-Dore 230.
 — de-Goule-Noire 328.
 — de-Gueidan 372.
 — de-la-Bidouze 105.
 — de-l'Arran 105.
 — de la Tannerie 325.
 — de-Lescun 117.
 — de-Lignon 248.
 — de-Livron 411.
 — de-Marc 167.
 — de-Montvert 376. 383.
 — de-Tarassac 380.
 — de-Timozza 466.
 — de-Vaux-Fleurville 185.
 — de-Veyle 188.
 — d'Hérault 401.
 — du-Casse 89.
 — du-Château 231.
 — du Diable 332. 349.
 — 380. 393.
 — du-Gard 392.
 — du-Lison 190.
 — en-Royans 328.
 Ponte alla Leccia 466.
 Pontenuovo 467.
 Pontet (Hte-Savoie) 283.
 —, Le 414.
 Pont Flavien 424.
 Pontgibaud 240.
 Pontis, Ravin de 143.
 Pontmort 204.
 Pont Pélissier, the 271.
 — Rousseau 29.
 — St. Antoine 342.
 — St. Bruno 325.
 — St. Clair 292.
 — St. Esprit 391.
 — St. Guillerme 335.
 — 347.
 — St. Pierre 325.
 — Salomon 198.
 — Serrant 286.
 Ponts, Les 277.
 Porquerolles, Ile de 444.
 Port, Le 163.
 Porta 169.
 Portalet, Le 117.
 Port-Bou 176.
 — Boulet 14.
 Porteros, Ile de 444.
 Port-de-Bouc 424.
 — de-Piles 3.
 — de-Vénasque 159. 161.
 — d'Oo 155.
 — du-Frioul 438.
 Porte, Col de 326.
 Porte de France 325.
 — de l'Enclos 326.
 Porté 169.
 Portel 82.
 Portes 411.
 —, Col des 344.
 Portets 64.
 Portet-St. Simon 115. 164.
 Portetta, Dent 309. 308.
 Portette, Col de la 347.
 Portillon, Lac du 156.
 Porto Vecchio 468.
 Port-Puer 265.
 — Ste. Marie 65.
 — St. Père 29.
 Portus Syracusanorum 468.
 — Veneris 175.
 Port-Vendres 175.
 Posets, Pic 162.
 Posterelle 338.
 Poueytrenous, Val. de 133.
 Pognadoires, Les 385.
 Pouilly-sous-Charlieu 183.
 Poujastou, the 158.
 Poulol, Le 380.
 Poulols 384.
 Poule, Nid de la 239.
 Poumero, Pic 161.
 Pouchet, Grotte du 166.
 Pourcieux 429.
 Pournel 93.
 Pourri, Mont 301.
 Pourrières 429.
 Pourtalet, Col du 125.
 Pourtère, Escal. de la 132.
 Poutran, Chal. de 346.
 Pouy 59.
 Pouylané 160.
 Pouzac 145.
 Pouzauges 16.
 Pouzin, Le 390. 411.
 Poyaz, Case. de 288.
 Pozzo di Borgo, Mont 464.
 Pra, Chal. de la 332.
 —, Col de la 329.
 Pradel, Col d'El 168.
 Prades 176. 385. 393.
 Pralognan 308.
 Pramecou, Glac. and Rochers de 305.
 Pramelier 365.
 Pranadal 254.
 Prarion, the 270. 282.
 Prariond, the 304.
 Prat-et-Bonrepaux 162.
 Prats-de-Mollo 180.
 Praz, La 313.
 —, Les 287. 278.
 — Conduit, Le 279.
 — de-Fort 280.
 Pré, Chal. du 286.
 — Delbos 254.
 — du-Barbier, Case. du 245.
 — Mme Carle 358. 361.
 — St. Didier 286.
 — Souleyran 376.
 Pregnoux 245.
 Preignac 64.
 Prellas 343.
 Prémol, Croix de 331.
 —, Chartreuse de 331.
 Prémou, the 305.
 Prés-de-Lars 293.
 — les-Fonds, Pic and Glac. des 366.
 — Rémond 329.
 Pressins 295. 261.
 Preste-les-Bains, La 180.
 Preuilly 3.
 Prévencheres 375.
 Pringy-la-Caille 267.
 Prioux 311.
 Privas 390.
 Promont, Sacrum 468.
 Propriano 465.
 Prorel, Pic de 343.
 Provence, the 427.
 —, Ref. de 359. 360.
 Proveysieux 325.

- Prune-au-Pot, Chât. de la 34.
 Prunete-Cervione 467.
 Prunget, Ruins of 34.
 Prunières 341.
 Puget-sur-Argens, Le 445.
 — Théniers 456.
 — Ville 445.
 Pugieu, Lac de 261.
 Puigmal, the 178.
 Puiseux, Pointe 360.
 —, Refuge 358. 359. 360.
 Pujaut 391.
 Pujo 91.
 Puligny 183.
 Purtud, Chal. de 285.
 Pusignan 224.
 Puy, Le 248.
 — de Dôme 238.
 —, Depart. of 231.
 —, Petit 238.
 Puycerda 179.
 Puy-d'Issolu 92.
 — Freyssinet 367.
 — Gris 333.
 — Guillaume 204.
 — Imbert 35. 38.
 — l'Evêque 88.
 Puymorens, Col de 169.
 Puyô 105.
 Puy-Ricard 427.
 — St. Vincent 359.
 Puy, Le 350.
 Puyvachier 363.
 Pyramide, the (Taillefer) 335.
 — Duhamel 353.
 — Durand, Pic de la 360.
 —, Pic de la (Sept-Laux) 333.
 Pyrenees, the 99.
 —, Basses 107.
 —, Hautes 112.
 — Orientales, Dep. of the 173.
 Pymont 261.
 Quairats, Pic 155.
 Quatre-Routes 92.
 — Seigneurs. Mont. des 331.
 Quejeda de Pundillos. 133.
 Queriguena, Col, Gorge and Lac de 161.
 Queyras 368.
 —, Combe de 368.
 Quéroy-Franzac 10.
 Queureilh, Casc. du 245.
 Queyrac 53.
 Quézac 384.
 Quezagnet 378.
 Quillan 171.
 Quillane, La 171.
 Quintino Sella, Rifugio di 281.
 Quirries, Glac. des 346.
 Quissac 400.
 Rabastens-de-Bigorre 90.
 — (Tarn) 96.
 Rabot, Fort 324.
 Rachais, Mont 324.
 Raimbert-Preignan 89.
 Ramié, Plan del 389.
 Ramond, Pic de 140.
 Ramono, the 161.
 Rance, the 255.
 Rancié, Mont de 166.
 Randais 177.
 Randan, Chât. de 203.
 Raphaële 424.
 Rappes, Les 273.
 Râteau, the 353.
 Ratonneau, Ile 435.
 Ravi, Pont de 157.
 Ravix, Maison 327.
 Razac 41.
 Ré, Ile de 22.
 Réalville 70.
 Rebenty, Val. du 169. 172.
 Rechasse, Pointe de la 309.
 Reclavier 427.
 Reclus, the 301.
 Recoïn 331.
 Refuge Cézanne 358. 361.
 — Chancel 366.
 — de Belledonne 347.
 — de la Bonne-Pierre 355. 361. 364.
 — de la Fare 346.
 — de la Lauze 363.
 — de la Lavey 349.
 — de l'Alpe 354. 355. 356. 363.
 — de la Selle 350.
 — de la Vanoise 309.
 — de Provence 359. 360.
 — des Lyonnais 369.
 — des Nants 311.
 — de Vars 387.
 — d'Izouard 344.
 — du Carrelet 353. 354. 357.
 — du Châtelleret 353. 354. 355.
 — du Lac Noir 350.
 — Joinville 359. 366.
 — Lombard 365.
 — Puiseux 358. 359. 360.
 — Quintino Sella 281.
 — Tuckett 359. 361.
 — Vignet 344.
 Regalon, Gorge du 426.
 Regny 196.
 Reignier 267.
 Reine-Hortense, Grange de la 129.
 Rémond, Prés 329.
 Remoulins 392.
 Renardière, La 197.
 Rencluse, La 160.
 Rennes-les-Bains 171.
 Rénod, Pointe 315.
 Renoso, Mont 465.
 Renteria 103.
 Réole, La 64.
 Repentie, the 22.
 Replat, Col de 331.
 Restonica, the 466.
 Retournac 248.
 Reuilly (Indre) 31.
 Revel (Tarn) 79.
 — (Isère) 329. 341.
 Rhêmes, Col de 303.
 Rhone, the 261 etc.
 —, Grand 423.
 —, Petit 423.
 —, Dep. of the 212.
 —, Perte du 262.
 Rhune, La 102.
 Ria 177.
 Ribauté, Chât. de 381.
 Ribérac 41.
 Ribereta, Cab. de 161.
 Ribon, Valley of 316.
 Ricamarie, La 247.
 Richardière, La 339.
 Richelieu 14.
 Rieou-la-Selle 367.
 Rieumajou 380.
 Rieupregan 163.
 Riez 426.
 —, Pic de 167.
 Rigole-Bas 244.
 — Haut 244.
 Riols 380.
 Riom 204.
 Rion 59.
 Riotord 198.
 Riou, Col de 135.
 Rioubel, the 367.
 Rioulet, Ravin du 143.
 Rioupéroux 335.
 Riou-Sec, the 387.
 Riquier 447.
 Ris-Châteldon 204.
 Risle 59. 65.
 Ristolas 369.
 Ritort 311.
 Rivarennas 13.
 Rive-de-Gier 227.
 Rivedoux 22.
 Rivellata 468.
 Rives 319.
 Rivesaltes 173.

- Rivets, Les 365.
 Rivier-d'Allemont, Le 333.
 Rivière 60. 386.
 Rivoire, La 335.
 Roaillan 64.
 Roanne 196.
 Roanne and Digoïn Canal 183.
 Robert, Laes 331.
 Robiac 394.
 Robine, the 172.
 Rocamadour 92.
 Roc de Belleface 301.
 — de Chère 291.
 — du Diable 299.
 Rochail, the 348.
 —, Col du 348.
 Roche. La 298.
 Rochebaron, Chât. de 248.
 Roche-Béranger 331.
 Roche Blanche, the 353.
 Rocheblave, Chât. de 384.
 Rochebrune, Grand Pic de 344.
 Roche-Chalais - St. Aigulin, La 11.
 Rochechouart 10.
 Roche-Clermault, La 14.
 Roche d'Alvau 364.
 —, Col de la 364.
 — de Glun 410.
 — des-Arnauds, the 310.
 Rochefort 25. 240.
 —, Chât. de 324.
 Rochefoucauld, La 10.
 Roche l'Aiguille 386.
 Rochelle, La 20. 25.
 Rochemaure 391.
 Roche-Melon 316. 317.
 Roche-Noire, Torrent 366.
 Roche-Percée, the 288.
 Rochepot, Chât. 183.
 Rocher, Chal. sur le 279.
 Rocher-Badon, the 333.
 — Blanc 333. 355.
 — du Col 309.
 — Fendu 329.
 — Blanc 333.
 Rocherolles, Chât. de 34.
 Rochers-Rouges 306. 360.
 Roche-Sanadoire 245.
 Roches-de-Condrieu 409.
 Roche-sous-Briançon 343.
 — sur-Foron, La 267. 268.
 — sur-Yon, La 16. 24.
 Roche-Taillante 369.
 Rochetaillée 228.
 Roche Tuilière, the 245.
 — Vendeix 245.
 Rocheure Valley 310. 318.
 Roëles 394.
 Rodez 97.
 Rodomna 196.
 Roffiac 377.
 Rogliano 468.
 Rognac 424.
 Roidomna 196.
 Rognais 300.
 Roland, Brèche de 139.
 —, Fausse Brèche de 138.
 —, Pas de 63.
 Romanche, the 334. 337.
 Romanèche 187.
 Romans 328.
 Romenay 184.
 Romorantin 31.
 Ronce, Pointe de 316.
 Roncevaux, Col de 63.
 Roquebillière 456.
 Roque-Bouillac, Chât. de la 97.
 Roquebrune (Alpes-Marit.) 447.
 — St. Aygulf 446.
 Roquefavour 424.
 —, Aqueduct of 424.
 Roquefort 379.
 —, Chât. de 115.
 — (Landes) 59.
 Roquemaure 391.
 Roque-Ste. Marguerite, La 388.
 Roques-Altes, the 387.
 Roquetaillade, Chât. de 64.
 Rosairy, Chal. de 293.
 Roselette, Mont 282.
 Rosiers-d'Egletons 246.
 Rossa, Lac della 317.
 Rossignolet, Casc. du 245.
 Rossillon 261.
 Rotondo, Monte 466.
 Rouaine, Clus de 372.
 Roubaud, Ile de 444.
 Roubinarié 381.
 Rouergue, the 97.
 Rouffiac 382.
 Rouge, Col 307.
 Rougeac 253.
 Rouget (Gers) 90.
 —, Le (Cantal) 255.
 —, Casc. de 269.
 —, Tête du 353.
 Rouies, the 357.
 —, Col and Glacier des 357.
 Rouillé 18.
 Roujan-Neffiès 381.
 Roumazières 10.
 Roumigas, Val. de 125.
 Rouquettes, Cirque des 388.
 Roussillon 173.
 Roux, Le 369.
 Roya, the 448. 456.
 Royan 55.
 Royat 235.
 Rozier, Le (Tarn) 386.
 Rozières-sur-Sioule, Les 240.
 Rua, La 368.
 Ruan, Mont 269.
 Rubren, the Grand 342.
 Ruburent, Col de 342.
 Ruchard, Camp du 12.
 Rue, the 235.
 Rue-des-Masques 367.
 Ruelle 10.
 Ruessium 252.
 Ruffec 8.
 Ruffin, Roche 18.
 Ruillans, Col des 363.
 Ruines 377.
 Rumilly 266.
 Ruoms 394.
 Rutor, the 286.
 Sables, Les 335.
 — d'Olonne, Les 17.
 Sablière, La 386.
 Sablonnières 224. 261.
 Sabres 58.
 Sac, Chal. au 262.
 Sacourville 157.
 Sacrou, Pic 160.
 Sagerou, Col de 272.
 Sagnes, Col de 254.
 Sagnette, Passo delle 370.
 Saillagousse 178.
 Saillans 411.
 Saillant, Pic 151.
 Saillat-Chassenon 10.
 Saillens 169.
 Sail-les-Bains 196.
 — sous-Cousan 229.
 Sain-Bel 223.
 Saincaize 192.
 St. Affrique 379.
 St. Agnan 194.
 St. Agne 115.
 St. Aignan (Loir-et-Ch.) 31.
 St. Alban 196.
 —, Roc de 379.
 St. Alby 381.
 St. Amand, Côte 203.
 — de-Boixe 8.
 — Mont-Rond 210.
 St. Amans-Soult 381.
 St. Amant-de-Graves 9.
 St. Ambroix 394.
 St. André 266.
 —, Chât. de 455.
 —, Cluses or Grotte de 455.
 — de Cubzac 29.
 — de Méouilles 372.

- St. André-du-Gaz or le-Gua 319.
 St. Antoine (Bouches-du-Rhône) 429.
 — (Dordogne) 29.
 — (Isère) 328.
 — Port-St. Foy 12.
 St. Antonin 94.
 St. Astier 41.
 St. Auban 371.
 St. Aventin 154.
 —, Chap. 154.
 St. Barthélemy 425. 456.
 —, Pic 68.
 — de-Séchilienne 334.
 St. Béat 151.
 St. Benoist 13.
 St. Benoît (Vienne) 7.
 St. Bernard, Petit 286.
 St. Béron 295.
 St. Bertrand-de-Comin-ges 150. 154.
 St. Boil 185.
 St. Bon 307.
 St. Bonnet (Htes-Alpes) 341.
 — Ebreuil 224.
 — en-Bresse 184.
 St. Bonnet-le-Château 229.
 St. Bruno, Bridge 325.
 St. Cassien, Erm. 450.
 St. Cergues 271.
 St. Césaire 400. 401.
 St. Chaffrey 337.
 St. Chamas 424.
 St. Chamond 227.
 St. Charles, Chal. de 304.
 St. Chély-d'Apcher 377.
 — du-Tarn 385.
 St. Chinian 86.
 St. Christau 116.
 St. Christoly 54.
 St. Christophe (Av.) 97.
 — en-Oisans 349.
 —, Clapier de 348.
 St. Cirq-la-Popie 93.
 St. Clair 260.
 —, Pont 292.
 St. Claude 190.
 St. Clément 342.
 St. Cyprien 87.
 St. Cyr (Var) 439.
 — au-Mont-d'Or 223.
 — de-Favières 197.
 — en-Val 30.
 St. Denis-de-Piles 11.
 — près-Martel 92.
 St. Désert 185.
 St. Désiré 34.
 St. Didier-la-Sauve 198.
 St. Egrève 320.
 St. Elix 115.
 St. Eloy 224.
 St. Emilion 11.
 St. Erval 254.
 St. Estèphe 53. 54.
 St. Etienne (Loire) 227. 247.
 — de-Crossey 319.
 — de-Tulmont 94.
 — du-Valdonnès 382.
 St. Eynard 325.
 St. Féliu-d'Amont 176.
 — d'Aval 176.
 St. Félix 79.
 St. Ferréol, Basin of 79.
 St. Feyre 226.
 St. Florent (Cher) 209.
 — (Corse) 468.
 St. Flour 377.
 St. Front 87.
 St. Galmier 197.
 St. Gaudens 114.
 St. Gengoux 185.
 St. Geniès 395.
 — Montfaucon 391.
 St. Géniez d'Olt 378.
 St. Genix-d'Aoste 224.
 St. Genou 33.
 St. Georges (Isère) 331.
 —, Défilé of 171.
 — (Rhône) 187.
 — d'Aurac 253. 206. 375.
 — de-Commiers 337.
 — de-Didonne 54.
 — de-Lusençon 379.
 — du-Bois 20.
 St. Géours 60.
 St. Gérard-le-Puy 195.
 St. Germain (Savoie) 293.
 — au-Mont-d'Or 187. 197.
 — de-Joux 191.
 — des-Fossés 195.
 — d'Esteuil 53.
 — du-Plain 184.
 — Lembron 205.
 — l'Espinasse 196.
 St. Germé 59.
 St. Gervais 380.
 St. Gervais-les-Bains 270. 294.
 — le-Village 270. 294.
 St. Gervasy-Bezouce 392.
 St. Giers-Lalande 54.
 St. Gilles 423.
 — Croix-de-Vie 30.
 St. Gingolph 272.
 St. Girons 162.
 St. Guillaume, Mont 342.
 St. Hilaire (Aude) 170.
 — (Gard) 395.
 — (Lot-et-Gar.) 65.
 — St. Nazaire 328.
 St. Hippolyte-du-Fort 400.
 St. Honorat, Ile 449.
 St. Hospice, Chap. 447.
 St. Hugon, Chartr. de 333.
 St. Ilère, Chap. 386.
 St. Jacques-des-Blats 254.
 St. Jean, Peninsula of 447.
 — d'Angély 19.
 — d'Arve 365.
 — de-Balme 387.
 — de-Bleyard 376.
 — de-la-Rivière 456.
 — de-Luz 101.
 — de-Maurienne 313.
 — de-Sixt 295.
 — de-Védas 381.
 — de-Verges 165.
 — du-Bruet 379.
 — du-Tournel 376.
 — et-St. Paul 379.
 — le-Comtal 90.
 — le-Centenier 393.
 — Pied-de-Port 63.
 — Pla-de-Cors 179.
 St. Jeoire 268.
 St. Jodard 197.
 St. Jorioz 291.
 St. Jory 70.
 St. Joseph-de-Rivière] 325.
 St. Julien (Corrèze) 91.
 — (Hte-Gar.) 115.
 — (Haute-Sav.) 264. 268.
 — (Médoc) 53.
 — de-Cassagnas 392. 395.
 — des-Chazes 375.
 — du-Gourg 382.
 — en-Beauchène 340.
 — en-Vereors 328.
 St. Junien 11.
 St. Just-sur-Loire 197.
 — près-Chomelix 252.
 — St. Marcel 391.
 — St. Rambert 198.
 St. Justin 143.
 St. Lager-Bressac 390.
 St. Lattier 328.
 St. Laurent (Médoc) 53.
 — (Haute-Savoie) 267.
 — d'Aigouze 400.
 — de-Cerdans 180.
 — de-la-Cabrerisse 82.
 — de-la-Prée 25.
 — des-Bains 375.
 — d'Olt 377.
 — du-Pont 325. 295.
 — St. Julien 53.
 — St. Paul 114.
 St. Léocadie 178.
 St. Léonard 38.

- St. Lizier 162.
 St. Loubès 12.
 St. Louis (B.-d.-Rh.) 424.
 — — Col de 171.
 St. Loup-sur-Thouet 15.
 St. Lupicin 190.
 St. Macaire 64.
 St. Maixent 18.
 — — sur-Vie 30.
 St. Mandrier, Hosp. 441.
 St. Marcel (B.-du-Rh.) 439.
 — — (Indre) 34.
 — — (Isère) 328.
 — — (Seine & Loire) 184.
 — — lès-Annonay 198.
 — — lès-Valence 329.
 St. Marcelin (Tarn) 386.
 St. Marcellin (Isère) 300.
 St. Mariens 29.
 St. Mart 235.
 St. Martin-Charvonnex 267.
 — — d'Ardèche 394.
 — — de-Bouillac 97.
 — — de-Canigou 177.
 — — de-Crau 424.
 — — de-la-Cluse 339.
 — — de-Ré 23.
 — — d'Estréaux 195.
 — — de-Taissac 171.
 — — d'Uriage 331.
 — — du-Var 456.
 — — en-Vercors 328.
 — — Lantosque 456.
 — —, Cape 62.
 St. Martory 114.
 St. Maurice (Suisse) 273.
 St. Maurice - en - Trièves 339.
 St. Maximin 429.
 St. Méard 41.
 St. Médard 41.
 — — d'Eyrans 63.
 St. Mème 9.
 St. Menet 438.
 St. Menoux 194.
 St. Mesmin-le-Vieux 16.
 St. Michel - de - Chaillol 341.
 — — de-Cousseaux, Mont. de 371.
 — — de-Cuixa 176.
 — — de-Maurienne 313.
 — — les-Portes 339.
 — — sur-Charente 9.
 St. Miquel, Hermit. 387.
 St. Nazaire 439.
 St. Nectaire 246.
 St. Nicolas-de-la-Balerm 67.
 — — de-la-Chapelle 294.
 — — de-Véroce 283.
 St. Nicolas-Mauvanne 446.
 St. Nizaire 328.
 St. Nizier 327.
 St. Ours-les-Roches 240.
 St. Palais 105.
 St. Pal-St. Romain 198.
 St. Papoul 79.
 St. Pardoux 39.
 St. Pargoire 381.
 St. Paul, Prieuré de 49.
 — — d'Oueil 156.
 — — le-Jeune 394.
 — — lès-Dax 60.
 — — lès-Romans 328.
 — — sur-Ubaye 341.
 St. Paulien 252.
 St. Paul-St. Antoine 166.
 — — Troix-Châteaux 412.
 St. Pé 110.
 St. Péray 390.
 St. Pierre-d'Albigny 297.
 — — d'Allevard 332.
 — — d'Almanarre 444.
 — — d'Aurillac 64.
 — — de-Bœuf 390.
 — — de-Chartreuse 326.
 — — de-Chignac 91.
 — — de-Rhèdes 380.
 — — de-Rumilly 268.
 — — des-Corps 2. 31.
 — — des-Horts 444.
 — — d'Oléron 26.
 — — le-Montier 192.
 — —, Torrent of 315.
 — —, Vallon de 360. 361.
 St. Pons 380.
 — —, Monast. 455.
 St. Pourcain 195.
 St. Préjet-du-Tarn 386.
 St. Priest (Isère) 318.
 St. Privat, Herm. of 382.
 St. Quentin-Fallavier (Isère) 318.
 St. Rambert (Rhône) 187. 223.
 — — d'Albon 409. 198.
 — — en-Bugey 261.
 — — sur-Loire 198.
 St. Raphaël 446.
 St. Remy (Allier) 204.
 — — (Bouches du Rh.) 419.
 — — (Puy-de-Dôme) 230.
 — — sur-Durolle 230.
 St. Robert 320. 325.
 St. Roch, Montagne de 270.
 St. Romain-de-Popey 197.
 — — en-Gier 227.
 — — le-Puy 229.
 St. Rome-de-Cernon 379.
 St. Saturnin 425.
 St. Sauveur (Ile d'Yeu) 30.
 — — (Pyr.) 136.
 — —, Gorge de 138.
 — — de-Peyre 377.
 — — des-Pourcils 387.
 — — en-Rue 198.
 St. Savin (Htes-Pyr.) 126.
 — — (Vienne) 7.
 St. Savinien-sur-Charente 26.
 St. Saviol 7.
 St. Sébastien (Creuse) 34.
 — — (Spain) 103.
 St. Sernin 163. 393.
 St. Sorlin-Milly 195.
 St. Sulpice (Tarn) 70. 97.
 — — d'Izon 12.
 — — Laurière 7. 35. 226.
 St. Symphorien (Gironde) 64. 56.
 St. Thurin 230.
 St. Tropez 446.
 St. Vallier 446.
 St. Vaury 226.
 St. Vérant 388.
 — —, Ravine of 388.
 St. Victor-sur-Loire 198.
 — — Thizy 196.
 St. Vincent (Hte-Loire) 248.
 — — (Landes) 60.
 — — de-Paul 59.
 St. Vivien 53.
 St. Yorre 203.
 St. Yrieix 91.
 Ste. Agnès 460.
 Ste. Anne, Lac 368.
 Ste. Baume 429.
 Ste. Bazeille 64.
 Ste. Cécile-d'Andorge 376.
 Ste. Christie 89.
 Ste. Colombe (Aude) 171.
 — — (Vaucluse) 419.
 — — la-Vienne 390.
 Ste. Enimie 385.
 Ste. Feyre 226.
 Ste. Foy (Savoy) 301.
 — — la-Grande 12.
 — — l'Argentière 224.
 Ste. Hélène, Mont 303.
 — — (Lot) 376.
 — — du-Lac 330.
 — — des-Millières 297.
 Ste. Léocadie 178.
 Ste. Lizaigue 31.
 Ste. Lucie 172.
 Ste. Marguerite, Ile 449.
 — —, Montagne 366.
 — —, Roque 379.

- Ste. Marie (Oloron) 116.
 — (Val. de Campan) 145. 150.
 — —, Bains de 151.
 — —, Château 136.
 — —, Pont 271.
 — —, Sichè 464.
 Ste. Marthe 429.
 Ste. Maure 3.
 Ste. Maxime 446.
 Ste. Pazzanne 29.
 Ste. Tulle 427.
 Ste. Victoire, Mont. de 427.
 Saintes 26.
 Saintonge, La 26.
 Saison, the 106.
 Salaise 409.
 Salanfe, the 273. 289.
 Salanques, Pic de las 161.
 Salat, the 162.
 Salbris 30.
 Salces 173.
 Saldeu, Port de 169.
 Saléchan 151.
 Saleinaz, Glac. de 280.
 Saleix 164.
 —, Port de 164.
 Salent, Cab. de 134.
 Salernes 427.
 Sales, Chal. des 302.
 —, Pointe de 269.
 Salette, La 338.
 —, Chât. de la 266.
 Salèves, the 268.
 Salèze, Combe de 456.
 Salgas 383.
 Salies-de-Béarn 105.
 — du-Salat 162.
 Salindres 395.
 Salins d'Hyères, the 444.
 — Neufs 444.
 — (Savoy) 306.
 Sallanches 270.
 Salle, La 338.
 —, Chât. de la 298.
 Sallent 125.
 —, Col de 133.
 Salles-Adour 145.
 — Courbatier 93.
 — la-Source 97.
 Sallières, Côte des 334.
 —, Tour 272.
 Salomons, Les 365.
 Salon 426. 423.
 Salvador-Guillemín, Mont 360.
 Salvagny, 269.
 Salvan 289.
 Salvétat, La 380.
 Sames 105.
 Samoëns 269.
 Samognat 190.
 Sana, Pointe de la 304. 306.
 Sanadoire, Roche 245.
 San Bonifacio 464.
 Sancy, Col de 243.
 —, Puy de 243. 235.
 San Dalmazzo di Tenda 456.
 San Fiorenzo 468.
 Sanguinarie, Isole 462.
 Sanitum 372.
 San Pietro, Mont 467.
 — — di Venaco 465.
 San Sebastian 103.
 Sans-Venin, Tour 327.
 Santa Cristina 118.
 — Maddalena 465.
 — Reparata, Monte 468.
 — Severa 468.
 Santenay 183.
 Sanxay 18.
 Saône, the 185. 214.
 Saône-et-Loire, Dep. of 185.
 Saoubiste, Pic de 124.
 Saousat, Lac de 155.
 Sapenière, La 358. 360.
 Sappey, Le 326.
 Sarennes, Casc. de la 335. 346.
 Sarlat 87.
 Sarliève-Cournon 205.
 Sarradets, Ech. des 139.
 —, Font des 139.
 —, Pâtur. des 139.
 —, Pic des 138.
 Sarrance 117.
 Sarrancolin 150.
 Sarras 390.
 Sarret, Grange du 254.
 Sartene 465.
 Sassenage 327.
 Sassièze, Lac de la 303.
 Sassis 135.
 Sathonay 189. 224.
 Satigny 262.
 Saubusse 60.
 Saucède, Col de 122.
 Sauclières 379.
 Saujon 28.
 Saulce 411.
 Sauldre, La 30.
 Saule, Saut de la 246.
 Sault, Le 261.
 —, Passage du 266.
 Saumail, Col du 380.
 Saume, La 368.
 Sauphaz, La 293.
 Saurat 163.
 Saussaz, La 365.
 —, Aig. de la 365.
 Saussé, Cab. de 134.
 Saussier 317.
 Saussure, Pavil. 286.
 Saut, Chal. du 306.
 Saut-de-Charmine 190.
 — de-la-Pucelle 336.
 — du-Loup, Le 205.
 — —, Casc. du 245.
 Sauternes 64.
 Sautet, Lac du 303.
 Sauve 400.
 —, La 52.
 Sauvagarde, Pic de 159.
 Sauveterre 382.
 —, Causse de 382.
 — de-Béarn 105.
 — (Lot-et-Garonne) 87.
 — Ostende 67.
 Saverdun 164.
 Savigny 223.
 Savins 342.
 Savoy 296.
 —, Dep. of 296.
 Savoyardière 325.
 Saxe, La 285.
 —, Mont de 286.
 Says, Col du 352.
 —, Pic du 357.
 Szos 135.
 Scarena 456.
 Séa, Col du 318.
 Séchilienne 134.
 Séculéjo, Lac de 155.
 Sédelle, the 324.
 Sééz (Savoy) 301.
 Ségala 79.
 Ségonnaux 420.
 Ségre, Pic de 178.
 Séguret-Foran, Glac. and Col de 367.
 Seigne, Col de la 284.
 Seil de la Baque 155.
 Seix 163.
 Sélé, Col, Glac., and Pointe du 358.
 Sellar, Col du 359.
 Selle, Glac. de la 350.
 —, Ref. de la 350.
 —, Vallon de la 350. 359.
 Sellettes, Glac. and Col des 352.
 Sellon, Col du 341.
 Sem 166.
 Semence, the 195.
 Semnoz, the 292.
 Senez 372.
 Sénissiat 190.
 Sennecey-le-Grand 185.
 Sénozan 185.
 Sentein 162.
 Séon-St. André 425.
 — St. Henri 425.
 Sépét, Cap 440. 442.
 Septèmes 429.
 Sept-Fonds 70. 194.

- Sept-Laux 333.
 Serdinya 178.
 Séreyrède, La 387. 401.
 Sérézin 407.
 Serpent, Casc. du (Auv.) 243.
 Serra, Mts. 468.
 Serraggio 465.
 Serrat de Marialles 177.
 Serraval, Col de 295.
 Serre, Col de la 157.
 Serre du Bouquet 395.
 Serres 370.
 Serrières 390.
 Serrigny 182.
 Serts 137.
 —, Cirque de 143.
 Seru, Chalets de 304.
 Servas 395.
 Serves 409.
 Servette, Chât. de la 261.
 Servoz 271.
 Sésartigues, Forêt de 158.
 Seudre, the 28.
 Seugne, the 28.
 Séverac, Causse de 378.
 Séverac-le-Château 98. 378.
 Séveraisse, the 338. 352.
 Sèvre-Nantaise 16. 22.
 — Niortaise 15. 16. 18.
 Sévrier 291.
 Seye, Plan du 346.
 Seyne, La 439.
 Seyne-les-Alpes 371.
 Seynes 395.
 Seyssel 261.
 Seyssinet 327.
 Sia, Pont de 138.
 Siagne, Gorges de la 450.
 Sichon, the 202.
 Sicier, Cap 440. 442.
 Siéroz, the 266.
 —, Gorges du 266.
 Signora, Pointe della 342.
 Sijean 82. 172.
 Silan, Lac de 191.
 Simandre-Suran 190.
 Simiane, Chât. de 429.
 Sindères 59.
 Siorac 87.
 Sioule, the 195. 205. 224. 235.
 Sirac, the 352.
 —, Col du 360.
 Siradan 151.
 Sireuil 9.
 Sirol, the 456.
 Sisteron 370.
 Six-Fours 442.
 Sixt 269.
 Sobe, Col de 125.
 Socoa, Pointe de 101.
 Sode 158.
 Solage, Casc. de 158.
 Solario, spring 464.
 Soler, Le 176.
 Solférino 58.
 —, Chap. de 136.
 Solignac 38.
 Sollières 315.
 Solliès-Pont 444.
 Sologne, the 30.
 —, Canal de la 30.
 Som, the Grand 326.
 — de Baccimaille 133.
 — de Laze 136.
 — la-Proz 260.
 Sommières 400. 401.
 Somport 118.
 Sonaille, the 341.
 Sône, La 328.
 Sore 64.
 Soreiller, the 348.
 Sorèze 79.
 Sorgue, the 414. 425.
 Sorgues 414.
 —, the 379.
 Sospello 456.
 Soturac-Touzac 88.
 Soubie 41.
 Soubiron 119.
 Soudeilles 246.
 Soueix 163.
 Soufflet 271.
 Souillac 91.
 Soulac-les-Bains 53.
 Soularac, Pic de 168.
 Souliers, Vallon des 344.
 Soullans 30.
 Soulom 135.
 Soulor, Col de 122.
 Soum 135.
 Sourde, the 386.
 Soureillan, Grotte de 360.
 Soussans 53.
 Sossouéou, Gorge of 124.
 Souterraine, La 34.
 Souvigny 193.
 Souzon, Col de 124.
 Soveria 466.
 Soyons 390.
 Spijoles, Pic de 155.
 Splumous, Casc. de 132.
 Stello, Monte 468.
 Stœchades, the 444.
 Stretta 466.
 Stura d'Ala, the 317.
 — della Gura, the 318.
 Suarella 464.
 Suberlaché 117.
 Subra, Cab. de 167.
 Suche, Chal. of La 303.
 Suchet, Le 456.
 —, Gr. and Pet. 239.
 Sud, Pic (Grandes-Rous-ses) 346.
 —, Pointe (Têtes du Crou-zet) 351.
 Sulpice-Laurière 226.
 Sumène 401.
 Summus Portus 418.
 Superbagnères 157.
 Suran, the 190.
 Surgères 20.
 Sur-les-Bois 292.
 Sury-le-Comtal 229.
 Susa 316.
 Susanfe, Alp 272.
 Suzon, Col de 124.
 Tabuc, Valley of the 366.
 Tache, Puy de la 245.
 Tacon, the 190.
 Taconnaz, Glac. de 271.
 Tacul, Cab. du 281.
 —, Glac. du 276.
 —, Mont-Blanc du 279. 281.
 Taillat, La 332.
 Taillebourg 26. 20.
 Taillefer, the 334.
 Taillefert, Pic de 175.
 Taillon, the 138. 139.
 —, Col du 139.
 Tain 409.
 Talais 53.
 Talèfre, Glac. de 276. 280.
 —, Aig. and Col de 280.
 —, Séraes de 277.
 Talizat 377.
 Tallard 340.
 Talloires 291.
 Tamaris 376.
 Tamié, Col de 297.
 Tanargue, the 394.
 Taninges 268. 269.
 Tapiaz, La 279.
 Tarare 196.
 Tarascon (Ariège) 166.
 — (B.-du-Rh.) 419.
 Tarassac, Pont de 380.
 Tarbes 112.
 Tardes, Viaduct of the 225.
 Tardets 106.
 Tarentaise, the 298.
 Tarn, the 68. 95. 383.
 —, Cañon du 384.
 —, Dep. of the 95.
 —, Sources of the 376.
 Tarn-et-Garonne, Dep. of 68.
 Tarnesque 377.
 Tarnon, the 383.
 Tartaret, the 246.
 Tauch, Mont. de 83.

- Taussac, Plateau of 380.
 Taussat 56.
 Tavaux 184.
 Tave, the 391.
 Tavernettes, Les 315.
 Tavignano, the 465.
 Tech, Le 175. 180.
 Teich, Le 57.
 Teil, Le 391.
 Telo Martius 439.
 Temple, Col de la 358. 361.
 —, Glacier de la 358. 361.
 —, Pic de la 358.
 Tenaïson, Habert de 325.
 Tenay 261.
 Tencin 329.
 Tenda 456.
 —, Col de 456.
 Tenneverge, Pic and Col de 269.
 Tercis 60.
 Ternay, Barrage du 198.
 Terrasson 91.
 Terreaux-Verosvres, Les 195.
 Terrenoire 227.
 Tessonnières 95.
 Teste, La 57.
 Tet, the 173.
 Tête-de-Chien 457.
 — Noire (Haute-Savoie) 210.
 —, Gouffre de la 288.
 — (Suisse) 288.
 Tête-Pélouse 295.
 Thabor, Mont and Pic du 313. 367.
 Thau, Etang de 86. 406.
 Theillay 31.
 Théols, the 31.
 Théoule 446. 450.
 Thermignon 315.
 Theys 329.
 Thézan 82.
 Théziers 392.
 Thiers 230.
 Thiézac 254.
 Thiviers 38.
 Thizy 196.
 Thônes 294.
 Thonon 271.
 Thor 425.
 Thorame-Haute 371.
 Thorins 187.
 Thouars 15.
 Thouet, the 15.
 Thues, Bains de 178.
 Thuès-de-Liars 178.
 Thueys 393.
 Thuile, La (Italy) 286..
 Thuiles, Les 341.
 Thuille (Savoy) 301.
 Thures, Chal. and Col des 367.
 Thuria, Mont 301.
 Tiffauges 23.
 Tignes 302.
 —, Lac de 305.
 Tillet, Col du 149.
 Timozzo 466.
 Tines, Les 287.
 Tirtaine, the 236.
 Titan, Ile du 414.
 Toscane-St. Apre 41.
 Tolosa 71.
 Tondou, Mont 283.
 Tonnav-Charente 26.
 Tonneins 65.
 Torfou-Tiffauges 23.
 Toro, Trou du 160.
 Torretta 455.
 Tort, Lac 168.
 Tortes, Col de 122.
 Toue, Cab. de 143. 149.
 Touët-de-l'Escarène 456.
 Toulon 439.
 Touloubre, the 424.
 Toulouse 70.
 Académies 73.
 Allée Lafayette 72.
 — St. Michel 76.
 Bassin de l'Embouch. 75.
 Canal de Brienne 75.
 — du Midi 72.
 Cathedral 76.
 Capitole 73.
 Chap. de l'Inquis. 76.
 Châteaux d'Eau 75.
 Church de la Dalbade 76.
 — de la Daurade 75.
 — des Cordeliers 74.
 — des Jacobins 74.
 — du Taur 73.
 — St. Etienne 76.
 — St. Saturnin, or — St. Sernin 73.
 Faculty of Medic. 76.
 Grand-Rond 76.
 Hospice St. Joseph-de-la-Grave 75.
 Hôtel d'Assezat 75.
 — de Ville 73.
 Dieu-St. Jacques 75.
 — Felzins 76.
 — Lasbordes 76.
 — St. Jean 76.
 Jardin des Plantes 76.
 — Royal 76.
 Lycée 74.
 Maison de Pierre 76.
 Moulin de Bazacle 75.
 — du Château 75.
 Museum 77.
 Toulouse:
 Museum, Nat. Hist. 76.
 Obelisk 73.
 Observatory 73.
 Palais de Justice 76.
 Place du Capitole 73.
 — du Salin 76.
 Pont-Neuf 75.
 Railway Stations 70.
 Rue d'Als.-Lor. 73.
 Statue of Cujas 76.
 — of Riquet 72.
 Temple protest. 74.
 Théâtre du Capitole 73.
 Town Library 74.
 Veterinary College 72.
 Toulouse, Croix de 343.
 Tour, La 138.
 —, Le 274.
 —, Aig. de la 279.
 —, Aig. du 280. 289.
 —, Col du 280.
 —, Glac. du 274. 280.
 — de-Millery, La 226.
 — du-Diable, La 175.
 — du-Pin, La 319.
 Toura, Tête du 350.
 Tourette, La 455.
 Tour-Fondue, La 444.
 Tourmalet, Col and Pic du 145.
 Tournabout, Pont de 143.
 Tournay (Htes-Pyr.) 113.
 Tourne, Col de la 306.
 Tournefort, Aub. de 149.
 Tournemire 379.
 Tournette, the (Hte-Savoie) 293.
 — (Savoy) 298.
 Tournœil, Chât. de 240.
 Tour-Noire, the 280.
 Tournon (Ardèche) 390.
 Tournus 185.
 Tourond, Col and Pic de 341.
 Tours (Indre-et-L.) 2. 12.
 — (Savoy) 298.
 Tourves 429.
 Touvet, Le 329.
 Touvre 10.
 Touzon, Chât. de 425.
 Tracens, Lac de 145.
 Tramesaygues 145.
 Trans 445.
 Traverse, Pic 369.
 Traversette, Col de 369.
 Trayas, Le 446.
 Trèbes 82.
 Trébons 157.
 Trégon, Casc. de 158.
 Treignat 225.
 Trélatète, Col de 283.

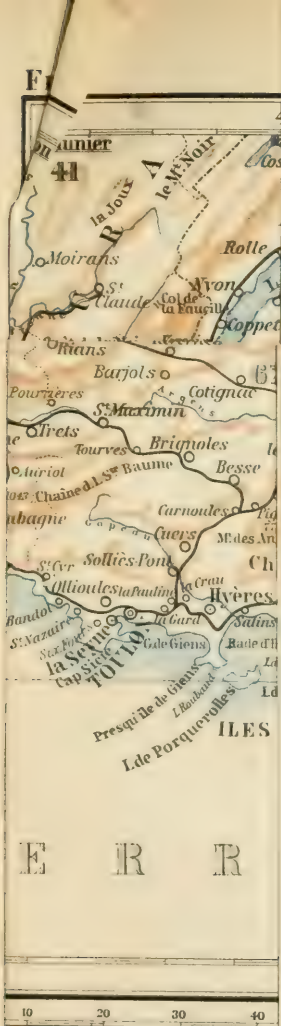
- Trélatête, Pav., Glac. and Aig. de 283.
Trélechamps 287.
Tremblade, La 28.
Trémolat 12.
Trentels-Ladignac 89.
Trept 224.
Tresanne 339.
Trets 429.
Treuil, Tour du 332.
Trèves-Burel 227.
Trévoux 187.
Tricastrum 412.
Tricherie, La 3.
Tricot, Aig. du 282.
Triège, Casc. of 289.
—, Gorges du 289.
Trient 288.
—, the 288. 273.
—, Col de 289.
—, Glac. de 273. 280.
—, Gorge du 273.
Trièves, the 339.
Triggione, Font. de 466.
Trillers, Les 210.
Trimouille (la) 7.
Trinité-Victor, La 456.
Triolet, Aig. de 280.
—, Col de 280.
Triquent 289.
Trois-Couronnes 103.
Trois-Dents, Pic des 228.
Trois-Evêchés, Pic des 365.
Trois-Ponts, Les 379.
Trois-Pucelles 327.
Trompeloup 54.
Tronche, La 325.
Tronchet, Col de 368.
Tronget 194.
Troumouze, Cirque and Pic de 441.
Truel, Le 387.
Truyère, the 377.
Tsours, Les 279.
Tue de l'Homme-Mort 163.
Tuchan 83.
Tuckett, Col 367.
—, Couloir 360.
—, Ref. 359. 361.
Tude, the 11.
Tugéras-Chartuzac 28.
Tuilière, Roche 245.
Tulle 247.
Tullins 328.
Tuqueroye, Ech. and Brèche de 139.
Turbia 447. 457.
Turenne 92.
Turin 314.
Turmes, Cab. de 161.
Turmon, Gouffre de 160.
Ubaye 341.
—, Valley of the 341.
Ubayette, the 341.
Ucetia 392.
Uchizy 185.
Ugines 294.
Urçay 210.
Urcuit 105.
Urdois 118.
—, Fort d' 117.
—, Port d' 118.
Urets, Port d' 163.
Uriage 330.
Urine, Val. and Cold d' 368.
Urrugne 102.
Urt 105.
Urumea, the 104.
Ussat 167.
Usseglio 317.
Ussel 246.
Usson 171.
Ustaritz 63.
Utelle 456.
Uxellodunum 92. 246.
Uza 59.
Uzerche 91.
Uzès 392.
Uziours, Col and Lac d' 122.
Uzore, Mont d' 229.
Vaccarès, Etang de 423.
Vache, Cime de la 304.
Vache, Glac. du Col de la 304.
—, Col de la 304.
Vaches, Lac des 309.
Vachette, La 344.
Vaison 413.
Valaisan, Mont 286.
Valante, Col de 368. 369.
Valbenoîte 228.
Valbonne 175.
—, La 261.
Val-de-Tignes 303.
Val-d'Isère 303.
Valdonne 438.
Valence (Drôme) 410.
— d'Agén 67.
Valentia 410.
Valeyrae 54.
Valézan, Pointe de 286.
Valgodemar, La Chapelle en 352.
—, Le Clot en 352.
Valgorge 394.
Val Grisanche 301.
Valhombrée, Habert de 425.
Vallauris 450.
Vallée-Blanche 281.
— Etroite 313. 367.
— —, Col de la 313.
Valleiry 268.
Valleraugue 401.
Vallères 12.
Vallespur 179.
Valloire 336.
—, Chal. of 333.
—, Combe de 333.
Vallon (Allier) 210.
— (Isère) 394.
—, Brèche du 348.
—, Cime du 352.
—, Combe du 358.
—, Glacier du 351. 355. 357.1
—, — du Grand 351.
—, Montagne du 366.
—, Pointe or Croix du 307.
Vallonet, Glacier 316.
— de la Glière, Pointe du 310.
— du Thermignon, Pointe du 309. 316.
Vallon Obscur 455.
Vallot, Cabane 281.
Vallouise 343. 359.
—, Col de 367.
Valorcine 288.
Valprévaire, Combe de 368.
Valromey, the 191.
Val Savaranche 304.
Valsenestre 348.
—, Brèche de 348.
Valserine, the 191. 262.]
Vals-les-Bains 393.
Vanoise, Aig. de la 309.
—, Col and Ref. de la 309.
— Range 311. 308. 310.
Vans, Les 394.
Vapincum 340.
Var 447.
—, the 372. 447. 455. 456.
—, Depart. of 445.
Varennes-le-Grand 185.
— sur-Allier 195.
Varens, Aig. de 270.
Varetz 91.
Varilhes 165.
Vars (Charente) 8.
— (Isère) 367.
—, Col. and Ref. de 367.
Vassivière 243.
Vauclaire, Chartr. de 41.
Vaucluse 425.
—, Font. de 425.
—, Depart. of 414.
Vaudois, Wall of the 343.
— Valleys 369.
Vaugris 409.
Vaulnavays, Val. of 331.
Vaulx-Milieu 318.
Vauriat 240.

- Vauvert 400.
 Vavrette-Tossiat 189.
 Vaxivier, the 357.
 Vayres 12.
 Veauce, Chât. de 324.
 Vébron 382.
 Vecchio, the 465.
 Vefrette, Col de 317. 318.
 Velaux 424.
 Velay, the 248.
 Velluire 24.
 Venanson 456.
 Vénasque 161.
 —, Hosp. and Port de 159. 161.
 —, Bains de 161.
 Vence, Col de 326.
 — Cagnes 447.
 Vendée, the 24.
 —, Dep. of the 16.
 Vendeix, Roche 245.
 Vendranges-St. Priest 197.
 Venelles 427.
 Vénéon, Valley of the 347. 361.
 Venerque-le-Vernet 164.
 Veni, Val de 285.
 Vénisseux 318.
 Vénosc 345.
 —, Aig. de 348.
 Vensac 53.
 Ventelon 365.
 Venthon 298.
 Ventimiglia 418.
 Ventoux, Mont 413. 419.
 Vercheny 411.
 Verdélais 64.
 Verdon, Le 53.
 —, Croix de 307.
 —, Canal du 427.
 —, Valley 371.
 Verdonne, Pic de 360.
 Verdun-sur-le-Doubs 184.
 Verel 293.
 Vernaison 226.
 —, Valley of the 328.
 Vernay 224.
 Vernayaz 273. 289.
 Vernazobres, Val. of 380.
 Vernet, Le 177.
 — d'Ariège 165.
 Verney, Le 315.
 Vernier-Meyrin 262.
 Vernière, Casc. de la 243. 245.
 Verniolle 165.
 Véroille 273.
 Verpillière, La 318.
 Versannes 87.
 Vert, Col 177.
 —, Lac 158.
 Vertaizon 230.
 Verteuil 53.
 Vertou 23.
 Verzeille 170.
 Vésonne 293.
 Vesseaux 390.
 Vésubie, the 456.
 Vesuna 39.
 Veyer 368.
 Veymont, the Grand 339.
 Veynes 340.
 Veyrier 291.
 —, Montagne de 291. 292.
 Vézenobres 395.
 Vézeronce, the 261.
 Vézère, the 38. 87. 91.
 Viam 38.
 Vianne 65.
 Vias 86.
 Vic 163.
 — Bigorre 59. 91.
 Vicdessos 166.
 Vichy 199.
 Vic-le-Comte 205.
 — Mireval 406.
 — sur-Cère 254.
 Vicus Calidus 200.
 Vidauban 445.
 Vidourle, the 401. 423.
 Vie, the 30.
 Viège, the 272.
 Vieilleville 226.
 Vielle-Adour 145.
 Vienna Allobrogum 407.
 Vienne (Isère) 407.
 —, the 3. 6. 14. 35.
 —, Dep. of the 3.
 Vierzion 31. 206.
 Vieux, Col 368.
 — Boucau 60.
 — Chaillol 341. 340.
 — Salins, Les 444.
 — Soulac 53.
 Vieuzac 125.
 Vif 338.
 Vigan, Le 401.
 Vigen, Le 38.
 Vigilia 334.
 Vigneaux 343.
 Vignemale, the 132. 140.
 —, Col and Oul. du 132.
 Vignes, Les 386.
 Vignet, Refuge 344.
 Vignols-St. Solve 91.
 Villa, La 229.
 Villair 286.
 Villandraut 64.
 Villard (Dauphiné) 359.
 —, Dent de 307.
 — (Hte. Savoie) 293. 308. 310.
 — d'Arène 336. 362.
 — de-Beaufort 298.
 — de-Lans 328.
 — Eymond 348.
 Villard-Salelles, Le 382.
 Villards, Les 295.
 Villaret 386.
 Villarodin 315.
 Villaroger 301.
 Villars (Loire) 229.
 — (Auv.) 237.
 Villaz 292.
 Villecelle 380.
 Villecomtal-s.-Arros 90.
 Villedaigne 82.
 Villedieu, La 68.
 Villefort 375.
 Villefranche (Alpes-Maritimes) 447.
 — (Bourbonnais) 194.
 — (Pyr.-Orient.) 177.
 — (Rhône) 187.
 — de-Belvès 87.
 — de-Confient 177.
 — de-Lauragais 79.
 — de-Rouergue 93.
 — sur-Cher 31.
 Villelaure 426.
 Villemagne 380.
 Villemur 70.
 Villenave (H.-Pyr.) 138.
 — d'Ornon 63.
 Villeneuve (Aveyron) 93.
 — (Htes-Alpes) 308. 331. 337.
 — de-Berg 393.
 — la-Comtesse 19.
 — lès-Avignon 391.
 — lès-Béziers 86.
 — lès-Maguelonne 406.
 — Pujaut 391.
 — sur-Allier 192.
 — sur-Lot 89.
 —, Rocher de 308.
 Villenouvelle 79.
 Villeperdue 3.
 Villereversure 190.
 Villeroche-de-Terménès 82.
 Ville-Vallouise 359.
 Villette (Isère) 300.
 —, La (Htes-Alpes) 382.
 Villeurbanne 224.
 Villeveyrac 380.
 Vinaigre, Mont 446.
 Vinaigrier, the 455.
 Vinay 328.
 Vinça 176.
 Vindrac 94.
 Vintimille 448.
 Violent, Puy 254.
 Vion 390.
 Virieu-sur-Bourbre 319.
 — le-Grand 261.
 Virole, Saut de la 38.
 Viry 268.
 Vis, Gorges of the 401.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Visaille, Cantine de la 285.
 Viscos, Pic de 135.
 Viso, Monte 369.
 — —, Little 369.
 —, Col du 370.
 Visoulet, Le 369.
 Vitrolles 425.
 Viù 317.
 Vivaraïs, the 393.
 Vivario 465.
 Viviers (Savoy) 296.
 — sur-Rhône 391.
 Viviez 97.
 Vivonne 7.
 Vix 24.
 Vizille 334. 337.
 Vizzavona 465.</p> | <p>Vococour, Chât. de 38.
 Vogealle 272.
 Vogüé-Vals 393.
 Voiron 319.
 Voïrons, the 271.
 Volane, the 393.
 Volnay 183.
 Volonne 371.
 Volvic 240.
 Volx 426.
 Vonnas 188.
 Vonne, the 18.
 Voreppe 320. 325.
 Vorey 248.
 Voudène, the Grande 329.
 —, the Petite 335.
 Vougeot 182.</p> | <p>Voulte, La 390.
 Voûte, La 248.
 Vouvry 272.
 Vouzou 30.
 Voza, Col de 282. 281.
 Vuache, Mont 262.
 Vuzelle, Pointe de la 308.

 Ychoux 58.
 Yenne, Défile of 266.
 Yeu, Ile d' 30.
 Yon, the 16.
 Yret, Rocher de l' 367.
 Ytrac 255.

 Zerbazière, Chalet 274.
 Zicavo 464.</p> |
|---|--|---|
-



de département sont soulignés.
 Haute-Loire ; 49, Puy-de-Dôme ; 6
 0, Gard ; 71, Hérault ; 73, Aveyron ;





3 1158 01098 7948

UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY



D 000 052 504 8

THE LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES

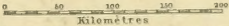


O C É A N

A T L A N T I Q U E

CARTE ROUTIÈRE
de la
FRANCE.

Echelle 1 : 7.000.000



Départements :

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 Nord | 7 Ardennes |
| 2 Pas-de-Calais | 8 Marne |
| 3 Somme | 9 Seine-et-Marne |
| 4 Seine-inf. | 10 Seine-et-Oise |
| 5 Oise | 11 Seine |
| 6 Aisne | 12 Eure |

S P A G N E

Méridien 0



